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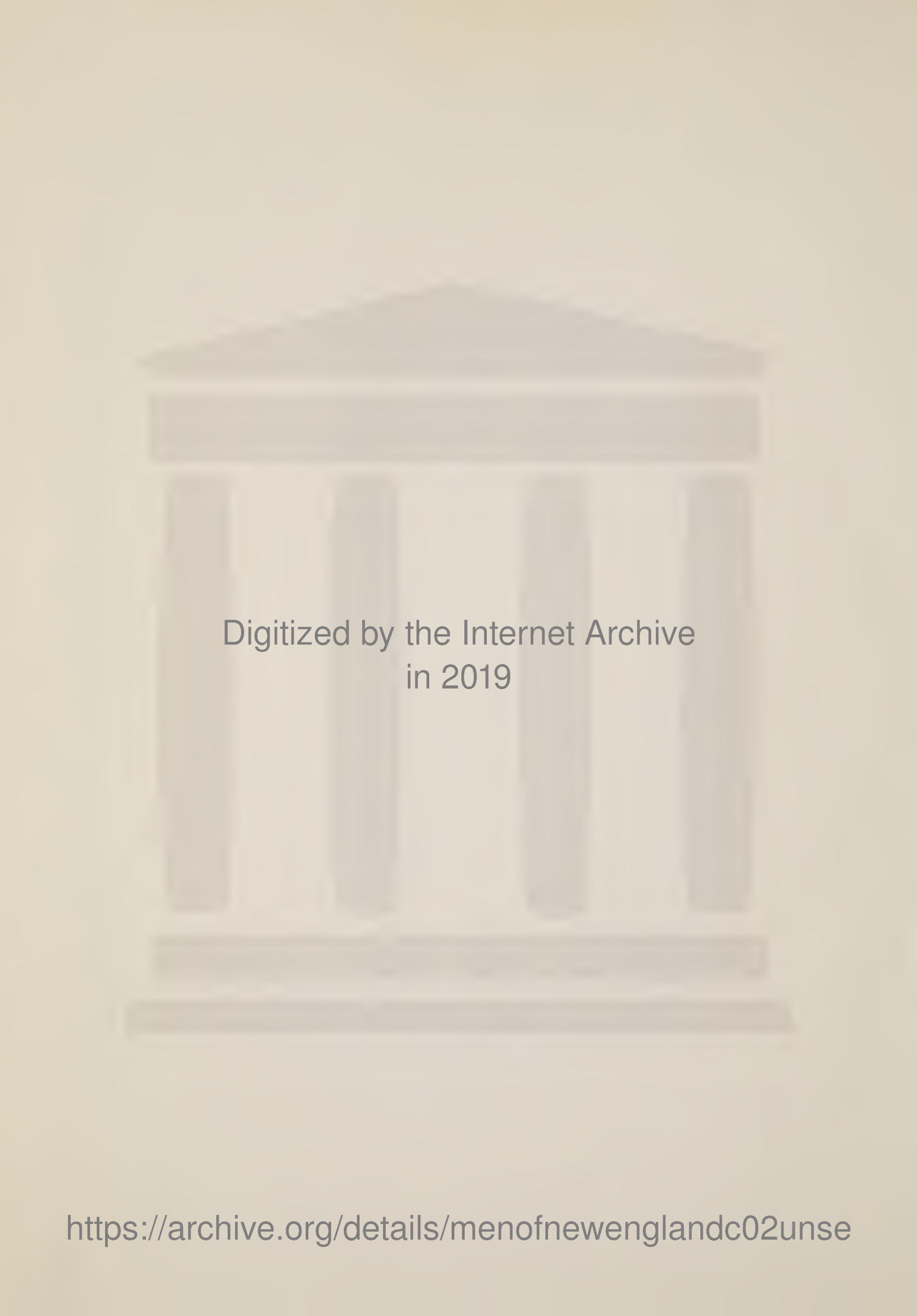
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# MEN of NEW ENGLAND

V. 2

*Compiled Under the Personal Direction of*

WINFIELD SCOTT DOWNS, LITT. D.

Publishers

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK

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# MEN *of* NEW ENGLAND

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# PREFACE

IN THE course of long-continued and exhaustive studies in the field of history, social, political and economic, with particular emphasis upon its local aspects and the individuals about whom, of necessity, it centers, New England has exerted an especial lure. This is an interest generally shared, for the historical background of so many of our institutions is found within the confines of this region. When we have said "New England" we have created an atmosphere, an individuality, a characterization at once complete and universally comprehensible. This thesis might be lengthily developed, but this is sufficient to lead to the present work, treating of this region in the lives of its people. It is no new thought to write that history is truly understandable only as it is broken down into the ambitions, struggles, and achievements of those who made it. It is the field of "Men of New England" to preserve the intimate facts that have formed and must continue to form the basis of the progress and growth of a great section.

While the men in public affairs are reasonably well-known in all parts of the country, for every one of them there are scores of people, equal in calibre and accomplishment, who by choice have directed their paths in avoidance of the light of publicity and have confined their interests and their efforts to less public spheres.

Through the medium of this work there are preserved the significant facts of the lives and achievements of New Englanders who, whether or not they have come into general notice, have nevertheless been the foundation stones of a large part of the national structure. To the presentation of the whole picture of American life in New England "Men of New England" is dedicated, and whether it deals with a Governor, Supreme Court Justice, College President, or the head of a local institution, it does so with the realization that unless the groups to which each belonged had wrought well, the work of the other would have been of no avail.

THE EDITOR

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This Council, to whom grateful appreciation is extended for service to "Men of New England," is composed of men and women in various localities throughout the region covered in this compilation. They have had acquaintance and contact with The American Historical Company, Inc., and their membership of the Board is indicative of their interest in the work, their conviction of its usefulness, and their coöperation toward its success. All responsibility of the publication rests upon the publishers.

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# ARTHUR BEYMER LISLE

## *Utilities Executive*

ARTHUR BEYMER LISLE was well known throughout New England as a business leader, utilities executive, and a man of broad cultural interests.

He was born in West Newton, Massachusetts, on December 26, 1871, a son of the Rev. William McIntyre and Anna Angell Waterman (Whiting) Lisle. His father, a Baptist clergyman, was of French Huguenot descent; the DeLisle family counting among its members Rouget DeLisle, composer of the French national anthem "La Marseillaise." His mother was of distinguished Rhode Island Colonial ancestry, including Elizabeth Whiting of the Mayflower Colony and Richard Waterman, who came from Massachusetts to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. Coming to Providence in his early years, Arthur B. Lisle attended the public schools and completed his secondary education at the Providence High School, with electrical engineering at the Young Men's Christian Association and extension courses at Brown University.

Mr. Lisle started his business career in the office of Edward P. Taft, of The Pomenah Mills, and later for a short time was associated with the American Wood Paper Company of Spring City, Pennsylvania, which was owned by Rhode Island interests. He returned to Providence in 1893 to identify himself with the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, which was to remain his primary business interest throughout a large part of his life, and which placed him in the front ranks of New England utility executives. At the time Mr. Lisle's name was entered on the payroll of the Narragansett Electric Company, this was a modest organization, with two persons on the payroll of its office staff. His first capacity was as assistant to the treasurer. A large measure of his time was devoted to the study of the company's operating problems, and such problems were many, for these were the early days of electrical

utilities as the electric light itself had only begun the second decade of its development. Mr. Lisle also pioneered in sales activities, built up the sales department, and through his efforts greatly increased the volume of the business. In 1902 he was made assistant general manager, and occupied this position for three years. For a brief interim thereafter he left the company to associate himself with Daniel Albert Pierce, in Investment Securities. He returned with the Naragansett Electric Company in 1908 to accept the position of general manager, and he continued in this capacity for the duration of his connection with the organization; a period of nearly two decades. In 1908 he was made a member of the board of directors and two years later became a member of the executive committee. Mr. Lisle retired from the company in 1927 to devote himself to his other utility interests and to continue his active life of service to and with the public.

This included the purchasing and successful development of the East Haddam Electric Company and a number of other companies in Connecticut, and the forming of the Central Connecticut Power and Light Company which, with the Cottage City Water Company in Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, the Exeter Water Works, of Exeter, New Hampshire, the East Greenwich Water Supply Company, Pawtuxet Valley Water Company, Warwick and Coventry Water Company, Wakefield Water Company, and the Stonleigh Water Company, were merged and operated as The New England Water, Light and Power Associates, of which Mr. Lisle was president and trustee until its dissolution in October, 1947. During his career he had been treasurer of the Putnam Light and Power Company and the East Providence Water Company.

As a leader among utility men in the Eastern Seaboard States, Mr. Lisle was, in 1924, appointed chairman for the State of Rhode Island, of the New England Joint Committee to study and report on the St. Lawrence Waterway Project. He was at one time president of the New England Section of the National Electric Light Association, and a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Vitally interested in the cause of education, Mr. Lisle was appointed a life trustee of Brown University in 1938, by President Henry M. Wriston. He served on the Library Committee and was a member of the Finance Committee until his death. He was one of a group of distinguished men acting as trustee of the American University at Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Lisle was also on General Pershing's Committee of the National Cathedral Association. Mr. and Mrs. Lisle presented the Rhode

Island flag to the Cathedral on February 25, 1934, in memory of their children, Waterman Whiting Lisle and Hope Lisle. Mr. Lisle served on the Diocesan Council, Department of Finance, under the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. He was also a member of the Corporation and of the Finance Committee of the Cathedral of St. John (Episcopal) of Providence, Rhode Island, and was treasurer of the Church Army in the United States. When the Rhode Island branch of the English Speaking Union was formed in 1928, Mr. Lisle served as its first president and later was a vice president on the National Board. He was president of the East Greenwich Free Library Association from 1925 to the time of his death and also served as trustee.

An earnest student of the historical aspects of New England life, Mr. Lisle was for twelve years president of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; headquarters at the Harrison-Gray-Otis House, Boston. He had been one of the organizers of the Rhode Island Committee of that society. When a committee was formed to preserve the old Cocumcussoc Farmhouse in North Kingstown, the first settlement of the colonists in South County, Mr. Lisle was quite logically selected vice president of this Association. Thus, while a man of progressive views, early convinced of the possibilities of electric light and power, he also had a profound respect for the tradition of the country. He was fond of outdoor sports, tennis in particular, and one of his primary interests was horticulture. He served on the board of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University. For many years a member of the South County Garden Club, Member Club of the Garden Club of America, he took a constructive part in its program for roadside beautification; Mrs. Lisle serving on the Roadside committee of the National Organization.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lisle greatly enjoyed travel, especially in foreign countries. They built up a collection of art objects and curios from all parts of the world, which came to occupy a conspicuous place in their home, The White Swan, 4365 Post Road, Chepiwanoxet, Warwick, Rhode Island, which can also claim one of the fine formal gardens in the State.

Mr. Lisle held membership in a number of clubs, among them the Hope Club, Agawam Hunt Club, Turks Head Club, The Providence Art Club, Dunes Club, East Greenwich Yacht Club, and Union Interalliès of Paris.

In Providence, Rhode Island, on June 2, 1896, Arthur Beymer Lisle married Martha Briggs, daughter of Henry Avery and Maria (Smith) Briggs. On the paternal side Mrs. Lisle is descended from Zachariah Rhodes, of the English Family of Rhodes, which goes back to William de Rhode, a Norman knight who visited and settled in England in the twelfth century. He accompanied Richard I, King of England, to Palestine and was distinguished in many battles fought by the noble band of crusaders again the infidels. Branches of this family became explorers or pilots, as they were called, and it was supposed that Sebastian Cabot in his first discovery of our northern coast had one Rhodes to accompany him and that Rhode Island was named for him. Her maternal ancestors include John Smith, who came with Roger Williams and was one of the signers of the Rhode Island Declaration of Independence, and was affiliated with John Brown in the early life of the Colony. Mrs. Lisle, entering the National Society of Colonial Dames with Zachariah Rhodes as her prepositor, served three terms as second vice president and an unexpired term as corresponding secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Lisle's children were Waterman Whiting Lisle, born March 13, 1904, died May 14, 1911; Hope Lisle, born August 22, 1917, died January 17, 1922.

Earl C. Webster

# EARL C. WEBSTER

## *Educator*

IN THE recent untimely death of General Earl C. Webster of Cranston and Providence, the school system of Rhode Island lost a distinguished progressive educational leader, and the State lost a citizen who had a notable record of usefulness and public service in war and peace.

Of old New England stock, and a scion of families long established and well known in the states of Vermont and Maine, Earl C. Webster was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on March 13, 1893, the son of the late Herbert Lincoln Webster and his wife, the former Flora Henry. His education was begun in the public schools of his birthplace and was continued at the Rhode Island State College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914, and at Brown University in Providence, where he earned his Master of Arts degree in 1917. Dedicated to the teaching profession, and having also a keen interest in military matters, he began his career as the commandant of the cadet corps at a boys' preparatory school in Connecticut. Before long, however, he returned to Rhode Island, accepting an appointment in the school system of the city of Providence, where in 1919 he became assistant principal of the Bridgham Grammar School.

In 1921 Earl C. Webster was named principal of the Federal Street Grammar School in Providence, where he continued to serve for six years before being appointed to the principalship of the Kenyon Street School, where he organized the first and largest platoon type school in New England. In 1930 he was promoted from the grammar school field to the position of principal of the George J. West Junior High School, where he served until 1939. In September, 1939, he was transferred as principal to Roger Williams Junior High School. At the beginning of the Second World War Colonel Webster, as he was at this time, was

granted an extended leave of absence from the Roger Williams Junior High School. Upon relinquishing his military duties, he returned in September, 1944, as principal of the Roger Williams Junior High School, the position which he filled with distinction to the time of his death.

Teaching and military affairs were the great twin interests in Earl C. Webster's life, and his life was a full one in each of these fields. Even while he was a student at Brown University he enlisted, on July 14, 1915, in the third company of the coast artillery corps of the Rhode Island National Guard. On February 14, 1917, he was appointed a private, first class, and on March 7 of the same year was promoted to the non-commissioned rank of corporal. This was followed by his appointment to the grade of sergeant on May 8, 1917. On July 25 of the same year he was called into the Federal service, our country having entered World War I in April. A few days later, on August 4, he was mustered into Federal service, and the following day was, by operation of an Act of Congress, discharged from the militia and formally drafted into the United States Army.

Sergeant Webster was chosen to attend an officer candidate school, and was commissioned a second lieutenant on March 27, 1918. With this rank he served first in the coast defenses of the Narragansett Bay area, and subsequently saw action in France as a member of the 73rd Coast Artillery Corps, which was a railroad artillery unit. On December 28, 1918, Lieutenant Webster received his honorable discharge from the Federal service. He appears to have returned to the National Guard of Rhode Island on November 11, 1919, according to one account, with the rank of captain; according to another account, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps on May 7, 1920, and assigned to the 3rd Company, his original unit.

Transferred to the headquarters of the Coast Artillery Corps on July 1, 1920, Lieutenant Webster on February 8 of the following year was assigned to the 8th Company, and on April 1, 1921, transferred to the 7th Company. On July 1, 1922, according to the record, he was given the commission of a captain and assigned to the 348th Company. On June 29, 1923, he was placed on waiting orders pending acceptance of his resignation, but on December 23 of that year Captain Webster was assigned to the headquarters of the 243rd Artillery. Of this regiment he was commissioned a major on November 24, 1926.

Becoming commander of the 243rd Coast Artillery on April 12, 1935, he figured prominently in the news two years later when this

regiment and other units of the National Guard of Rhode Island were dispatched to Narragansett Park, and of this operation he was in command. Commissioned a colonel when he was placed in command of the 243rd, he held this rank when the regiment was inducted into Federal service on September 16, 1940. When he was succeeded in command of the harbor defense regiment in February, 1941, he requested retirement and was placed on the retired list of the Rhode Island National Guard with the rank of brigadier general. On December 23, 1941, General Webster was released from Federal service because of physical disability, and on May 1, 1942, received his honorable discharge. On May 27, 1942, he was again placed on the retired list of commissioned officers of the Rhode Island National Guard with the rank of brigadier general.

During the busy early months of World War II General Webster commanded civilian defense activities. This was the difficult period when the constant threat of enemy activities along the East Coast of the country necessitated blackouts and air raid drills. After a time the salary for the commander of civilian defense activities was discontinued, but General Webster remained on duty in a voluntary status until May, 1944, having served in this work since December 16, 1941.

On January 4, 1927, the then Major Webster was named aide-de-camp on the staff of the late Aram Pothier, at that time governor of Rhode Island, and he continued, after Governor Pothier's death, to serve on the staff of Governor Norman S. Case.

About 1926, Major Webster spent several months studying at the graduate school of Columbia University in the city of New York, in connection with his duties in the educational field. Throughout his life he had a close and sincere interest in children and their welfare and development. He is credited with the origination of many progressive methods of teaching and supervision during his pedagogical career, and he was the first director of the little Rhody Boys State which was initiated and fostered by the American Legion. He was an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. While a student at the Rhode Island State College he played football, and he remained interested in sports as long as he lived. He was a charter member of Beta Phi fraternity at Rhode Island State College and a past president of the board of governors of that fraternity. He was a member of the Barnard Club, an educational organization, and a member of the Rhode Island Secondary Principals Association. He was a Legionnaire, director of the A. A. A. of Providence, member of the Town Criers of Providence,

and a member of What Cheer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Rhode Island.

At Chicago, Illinois, on August 12, 1933, Earl C. Webster was married to Hope Bens, a daughter of Peter J. and Olga Bens.

Following a long illness, General Webster died in January, 1947, at Phillips House of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He is survived by Mrs. Webster; by a nephew, Chester Knowles, Junior, of New Rochelle, New York; and by six cousins, namely Dr. Raymond L. Webster, Lieutenant Colonel Ernest W. Moore, Mrs. Ethel Webster Fulton and Miss Lila E. Moore, all of Providence, Walter M. Moor of Clinton, Connecticut. and Mrs. Grace Hixon, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Wallace R Paine

# WALLACE ROGERS PIERSON

## *Florist, State Official*

SHORTLY after the turn of the century Wallace Rogers Pierson, of Cromwell, Connecticut, was graduated from college to immediately enter the floricultural trade with which he remained actively identified to his death forty-five years later. Under his able management and leadership, he developed what has been credited in the press as "the nation's largest florist concern of its kind." He entered into finance and other enterprises, was exceptionally influential in politics and a several times member of the State Senate, but his outstanding interest was the building up of a plant and acreage that led all competitors in the production of flowers and nursery stock.

Mr. Pierson was born in Cromwell, Connecticut, May 5, 1880, and died suddenly at his home, 8 Prospect Hill Road, Cromwell, November 4, 1946. He was the son of Andrew N. and Margaret Stuart (Allison) Pierson. On the maternal side he is descendant of William Allison, born at Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, whose wife was born in Scotland; through Samuel, born at Hartford, in 1775; William Pratt, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1807, who married, in 1832, Emily Miller, born at Middletown, in 1807; (Emily Miller was the daughter of Caleb Miller, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765, and who married, in 1785, Mary Ames, born in 1761, daughter of Nicholas Ames, born in Middletown in 1723, whose father came from England. Caleb Miller was the son of Joshua Miller, who was born in Hartford, in 1735.) Andrew N. Pierson, who was born in Oslo, Sweden, in October, 1850, came to this country in 1869. For four years previous to his departure from Sweden he had been an apprentice to a florist. He wanted to raise flowers in this country and founded in 1872 the present business. When he died in his seventy-fifth year, he had fairly won the title of "rose king." In 1876 he married

Margaret Stuart Allison, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Frank Allison Pierson, born in 1878. 2. Wallace Rogers Pierson, of this review. 3. Emily Miller Pierson, M.D. 4. Robert Dudley Pierson, born in 1883.

After a general education in the Cromwell public schools, Wallace Rogers Pierson attended Wilbraham Academy, in Massachusetts, for a year and a half, later was a student at the East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and then matriculated at the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, from which he was graduated in 1901. That same year he returned to Cromwell and began to work in his father's florist and nursery plant, where he was originally put in charge of one of the carnation houses. Six years later he was made superintendent of the Upper Plant and in 1908, when the business was incorporated, he was named secretary. This advance carried with it an increase in salary from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars a week and, according to him, pleased him more than any other similar advance he enjoyed later.

From so unimpressive a beginning, both as regards wages and business as a whole, was a major enterprise developed by Wallace Rogers Pierson. In 1917, his father's health began to fail and the elder man turned over most of the responsibilities of the Pierson company to his son while he spent his winters in Florida and enjoyed a summer home in the North. The son was named general manager and assistant treasurer, but was in fact the head of the corporation in all but name. Shortly before the death of his father in 1925, he became president, general manager and treasurer of the corporation, the main driving force in its direction and operations. Some seven hundred acres were utilized in rotation in the production of nursery stock. More than 1,250,000 square feet of glass was used in the company's greenhouses. The employees of the concern have ranged in number from three to more than five hundred. While roses, carnations and the more popular plants and blooms have long been specialties, there are few of the more tropical varieties of flowers that have not been produced in quantities—orchids, camellias, lilies, gardenias—and literally have gone out to the trade by the millions. As has already been indicated, Mr. Pierson created from a relatively unimportant enterprise, a truly "big" business, and won recognition as a noteworthy executive.

Along the line of his business Mr. Pierson was a member of a number of professional organizations and was a past vice-president of

the Society of American Florists and a past member of the executive committee, having served also on the National Flower Show and the New York Flower Show committees. He was a former president of the American Rose Society and a member of the executive committee. He served also for several years on the publicity committee of the Society of American Florists.

Quoting from "Resolutions" adopted by the New York Florist Club:

> With his foresight, energy and belief in the florist industry he built one of the largest establishments in America and he was recognized and appreciated throughout the trade as one of the outstanding leaders in the florist industry. He had been a life member of the New York Florist Club since 1912. He was active in national and local organizations of the industry, for he gave untiringly toward the development of horticulture.

The outlook on life by Mr. Pierson was in no wise limited by his commercial activities. In local and state politics, he was constantly to the fore in the Republican party. As a State Senator from the Thirty-third District for four terms, from 1923 to 1928, he served ably on numerous committees; he introduced or sponsored, a number of progressive measures, including the adoption by the Municipality of Cromwell of the town board of finance system—a board that decides how much shall be spent by the town and for what purpose. He was chairman of this Board of Finance for Cromwell from the time of its establishment.

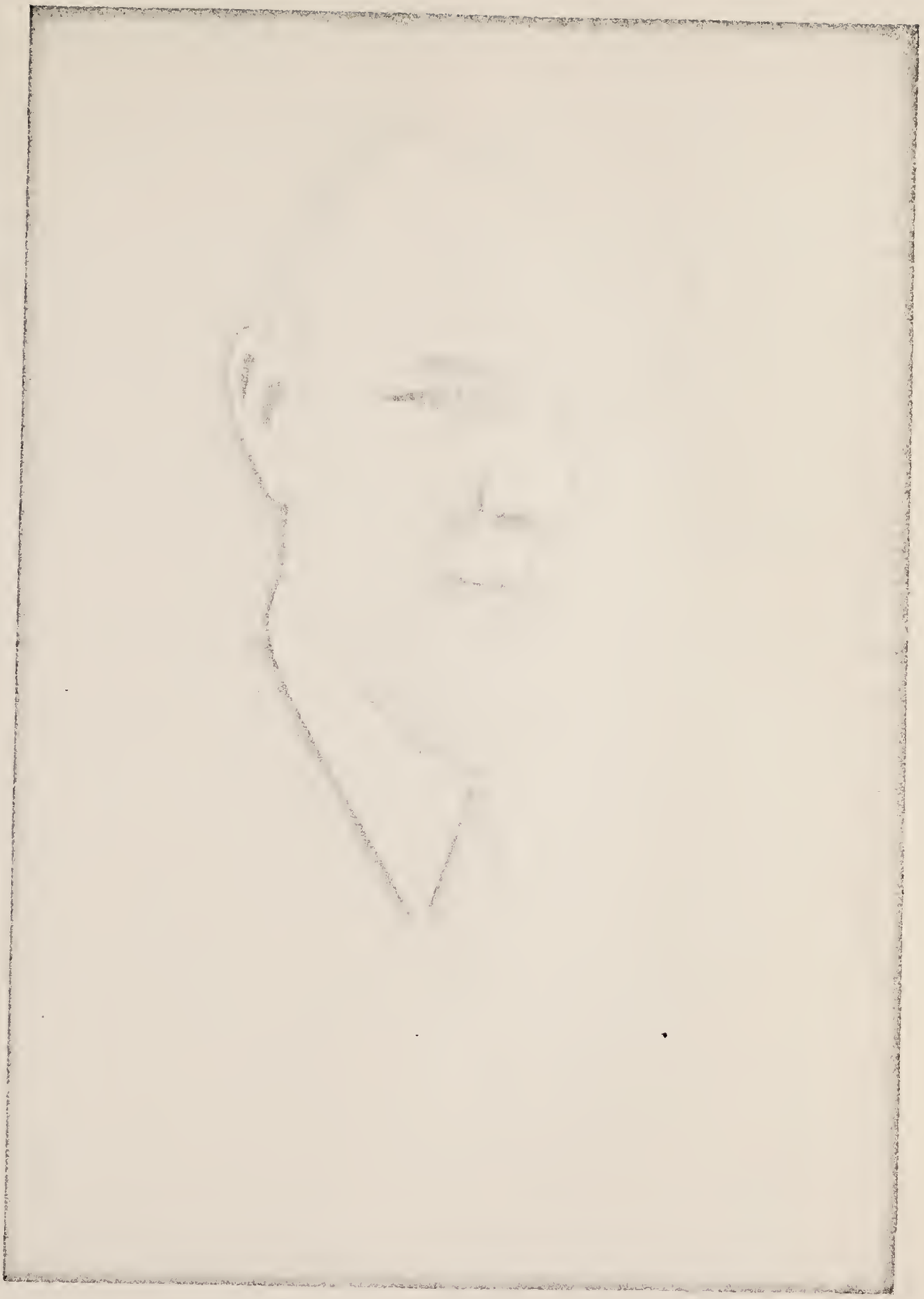
Mr. Pierson was an incorporator of the Cromwell Dime Savings Bank and a director of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company, Middletown Branch. Fraternally he was affiliated with Washington Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a charter member of the Edgewood Country Club, was for several years chairman of the greens committee, and was always active in the operation of the club. He was a member of the Congregational Church. His favorite recreation was golf, but he likewise enjoyed fishing and at one time he and two friends were the owners of a property in New Brunswick, Canada, headquarters of the Forks Club, on the Little Southwest Mirimichi. Here fishing for salmon and trout was at its best.

In 1905 Mr. Pierson married (first) Olive Dailey, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Andrew, born June 15, 1912. 2. Wallace R., Jr., born February 18, 1917. This first marriage was dissolved by divorce, in June, 1936, and on July 27, 1936, Mr. Pierson married (second) Mary Agnes O'Brien Salzman. She had a son, Victor Lamont Salzman, born March 6, 1906.

With the passing of Wallace Rogers Pierson, on November 4, 1946, at his home in Cromwell, Connecticut, ended the career of a man who developed a most difficult enterprise to one of remarkable proportions. He knew floriculture as few men did and exploited his knowledge to exceptional limits. Equally well he knew men and how to gain cooperation and loyalty down through years marked by many ups and downs in the business in which he was an outstanding factor. His contributions to its progress and welfare were so vital that his death created a loss that is deeply felt by the community. Democratic, friendly, a man of vision and energy, Mr. Pierson exemplified the highest type of citizenship.

To quote once more from a "Tribute" by the New York Florist Club:

> His very name is synonymous with floriculture. The world is richer for his having lived. He will be remembered for many things, but particularly he will be remembered for his accomplishments in the growing branch of our industry. In tribute it can be said, "here was a man with all his strife; nature's beauty shared his life."



*G. Donald Bartlett*

# G. DONALD BARTLETT

## *Newspaper Executive*

THE death of G. Donald Bartlett of Willimantic, late secretary and treasurer of The Chronicle Publishing Company, publishers of "The Willimantic Daily Chronicle," on May 19, 1945, brought to an untimely close the useful activities and highly successful career of a man who was the scion of two old and distinguished New England families, which have been long identified with the best traditions of Connecticut life. Forty-five years of age at the time of his demise, Mr. Bartlett, having received the heritage and responsibility of an influential part in the management of a small but important daily newspaper, had faithfully carried on in the spirit and tradition of conscientious public service which had been established and bequeathed by his father, and was justifiably regarded as one of the leading citizens of Willimantic, generously active in civic affairs, devoted to the public good, well-known in fraternal and social circles, and widely popular with all classes of his fellow-citizens.

Born at Willimantic, Connecticut, on December 30, 1899, G. Donald Bartlett was the son of the late George A. Bartlett and his wife, the former Helen Carpenter. A life-long resident of Willimantic, the young G. Donald Bartlett received his education in the public schools of his birth place except during a youthful period of ill health when his studies were for a time directed by private tutors. Upon the completion of his formal education, he joined the organization of "The Willimantic Daily Chronicle," published by The Chronicle Printing Company, also known as The Chronicle Publishing Company, of which his father was long the president and general manager. He was sincerely devoted to the interests of this publication, which is described in its own columns as a "small home-town newspaper," and to its affairs he gave his best services as long as he lived. At the time of his death, G. Donald Bartlett

was secretary-treasurer of the firm. His mother, Mrs. Helen (Carpenter) Bartlett, after the death of her husband, had remarried, and Mr. Harry N. Bullard, G. Donald Bartlett's step-father, became president of The Chronicle Printing Company.

"The Willimantic Daily Chronicle" of May 19, 1945, says of Mr. Bartlett that he had been "intensely interested in matters pertaining to civic improvement and advancement." His influence was always thrown on the side of all measures which he believed would be to the benefit of the city of Willimantic and its people, its progress and its prosperity. He never, however, took an active part in political affairs in the partisan sense. He was an influential member of the Willimantic Chamber of Commerce and also participated in the activities of the Willimantic Lions Club. He was particularly well known and popular among the membership of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His affiliation was with the Willimantic Lodge Number 1311 of that order, of which he was at one time the exalted ruler, and at the time of his death he was serving as secretary of the local Past Exalted Rulers' Association. He also belonged to the Connecticut State Elks' Association. In addition Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In religion, Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Congregational church. Fond of outdoor life and particularly devoted to fishing, he was one of the best known and most popular members of the Windham County Fish and Game Association.

Mr. Bartlett passed away on the morning of May 19, 1945, after an illness of about a month, at the Windham Community Memorial Hospital. "The Willimantic Daily Chronicle" of that date noted that his untimely passing brought forth expressions of sorrow and condolence from people in all walks of life. "A considerate executive in his chosen field," the newspaper account stated, "he was beloved by all his associates and those under him and his passing leaves a great void in the family of this small home-town newspaper."

On January 18, 1926, G. Donald Bartlett was married to the former Teresa Shea, a daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Curran) Shea, of Willimantic. Of this marriage there are two children: 1. Lucy May, who at the time of her father's demise was a student at Dean Academy in Franklin, Massachusetts. 2. Joan Carol.

# WALTER PERRY

## *Industrialist and Public Official*

LONG, marked by sound achievements, and not without honors, were the years of the late Walter Perry of New Haven, Connecticut, who died on October 31, 1946, at the age of eighty-one years. A member of a family eminent in New England annals in the past and in the present as well, Mr. Perry had rounded out a highly successful career in business only to devote his talents and experience in his later years to the faithful discharge of the duties of public office.

A native of Massachusetts, where he was born at Williamstown in the Berkshires, on July 21, 1865, Walter Perry was a son of Arthur Latham and Mary Brown (Smedley) Perry. Like his father's family, the Smedleys also are of an old New England line which has contributed many leaders to business, the professions and the arts. Walter Perry's education began at the Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts, after which he attended Williams College in his birth place, graduating from that institution in 1887 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. During his school and college days the young Walter Perry was active in various sports, and he was captain of the Williams College baseball team in the historic year of 1887 when it humbled the pride of both Harvard and Yale. It is not surprising that Mr. Perry retained a lifelong interest in athletics, and moreover took care throughout the years to keep himself in the best of physical condition.

After graduating from Williams College, Mr. Perry went to the Middle West and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Paul, Minnesota, in association with the firm of Beaupre, Keough and Davis. Here he remained, however, only until 1889. Doubtless he was too much of a New Englander ever to be able to transplant himself to the West; in any case, he returned to his native scenes, entering the employment of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company of Ansonia,

Connecticut. Starting with this company as a buyer, he was before long promoted to the position of purchasing agent. Later he became superintendent and manager of the foundry division of the Farrel firm, from which position he was transferred to the executive department.

In 1917 Mr. Perry was elected vice-president of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company. During this time he was instrumental in bringing about the merger which resulted in the formation of the Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., and in 1928 he was made president of this corporation. In the following year, 1929, he retired from active business. He had also become the owner and president of the Clark Cast and Steel Cement Company of Shelton.

In 1931 Mr. Perry was appointed receiver of the Gilbert Clock Company of Winsted, Connecticut. Requesting and obtaining permission to return this company to a sound financial basis, he was successful in this endeavor and operations are now conducted at a profit. Two years later, in 1933, he was appointed state bank commissioner of Connecticut. This was not his first public office, for during his residence in Ansonia he served as a member of the board of education of that city. The responsible position of bank commissioner of the State of Connecticut he held for ten years, until 1943. He was already well known in banking circles throughout the state, having served on the board of the Ansonia Savings Bank and holding a similar position in the management of the First National Bank of New Haven. Mr. Perry also sat on the boards of directors of the Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., and of the Gilbert Clock Company. There was no business man in that part of Connecticut whose judgment was more respected or whose integrity and ability were more unquestioned.

In 1947 Walter Perry was the recipient of the honorary degree of M. S. from Wesleyan College. He was long active in club life, although most of his affiliations he had allowed to lapse before his death. Among the organizations in which he was active in his prime were the New Haven Lawn Club, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, the Quinnipiack Club of New Haven, the Graduates Club, the Williams Club, the University Club of New York City, and the Yeamens Hall Club of Charleston, South Carolina. In religion Mr. Perry was affiliated with the Congregational church. In politics he was an independent. His favorite recreation was a good game of golf.

Mr. Perry was a brother of Professor Bliss Perry of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and of Dr. Lewis Perry of Boston.

Walter Perry was twice married. His first wife was the former Mary Belden Rogers of Derby, Connecticut, by whom he was the father of two children: 1. Grace Rogers, who became the wife of Robert J. Davidson, and the mother of Emily Ann Davidson, who married Edwin Backer; Alice Rogers Davidson, who is now Mrs. Sabin Bingham; and Grace Perry. 2. Rogers, who married Lillan Park. Rogers Perry is the treasurer of the Collinsville Savings Society of Collinsville.

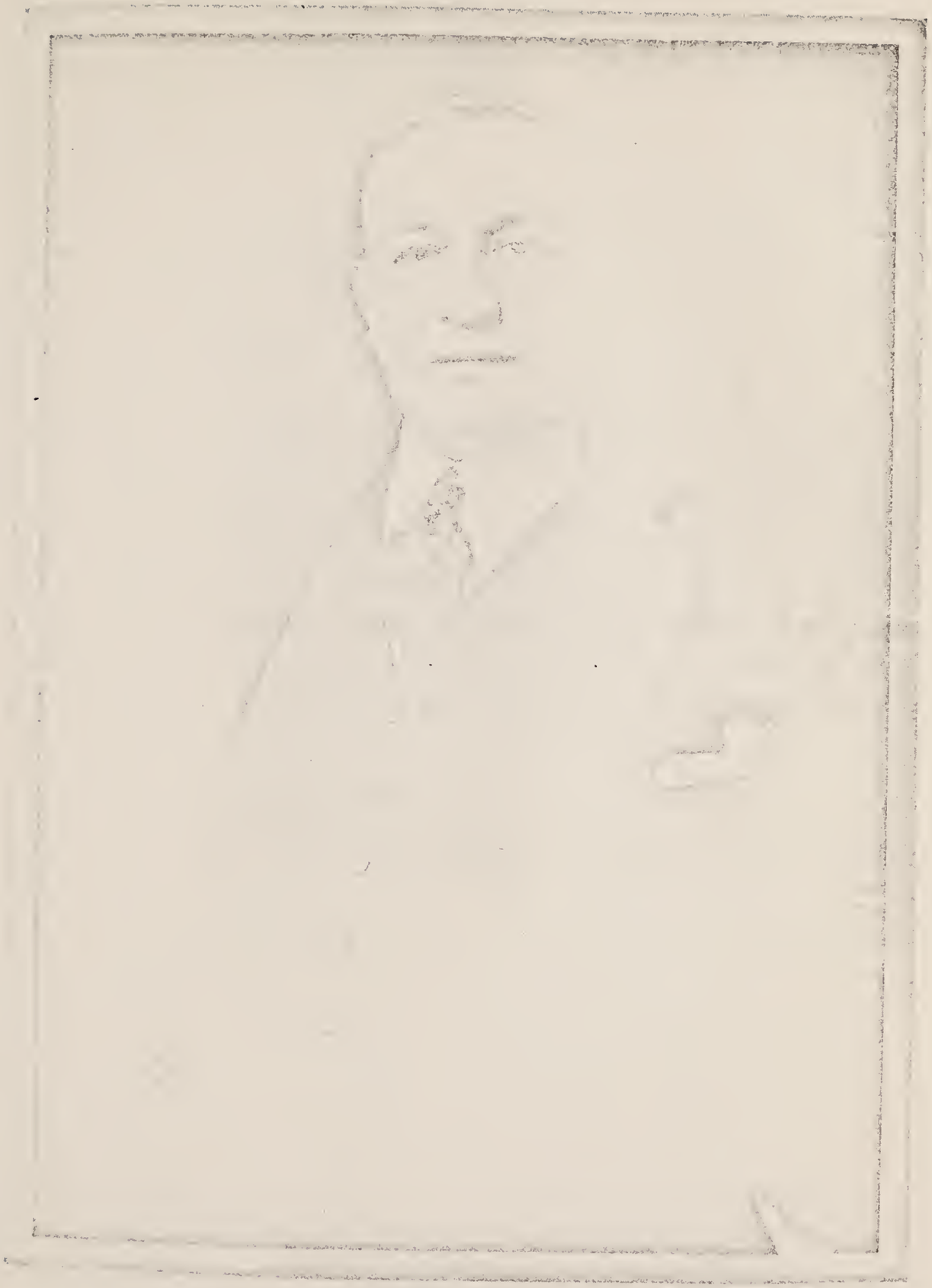
On November 22, 1913, Walter Perry was married the second time, the bride being Elizabeth Merrick Morgan, a daughter of Charles E. and Lily Merrick Morgan of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her father was senior partner of the law firm of Morgan, Lewis and Bockius, of Philadelphia. Of this union there were three children. 1. Walter, Jr., who married Katherine Webb of Montclair, New Jersey. They have two children, namely Nancy Webb and Patricia Morgan. 2. Elizabeth, who is the wife of James B. Marsh of Alpine, N. J. 3. Charles Morgan, who during the second World War enlisted in the United States Navy, and, being assigned to the Naval Air Force, was killed in the service of our country while a pilot of a dive bomber which was lost in 1943. Charles Morgan Perry left a widow, the former Cecelia Horner.

# FRANCIS A. PALLOTTI

## *Lawyer, Public Official, Jurist*

THE SON of foreign-born parents, the late Francis A. Pallotti of Hartford brilliantly vindicated their hopes; he found the gates of opportunity open to ability, industry and integrity, and these magic keys he possessed and knew how to use. Francis A. Pallotti's father was an able and respected banker and real estate owner who was able to offer his son an education which was to prove of great value to him in later life. Young Pallotti grasped eagerly the opportunities provided by his father and, studious and conscientious, he secured an excellent education, made his mark at the bar, entered political and public life, and, by force of character which won him universal respect as well as by his outstanding legal attainments, became one of the first men of Italian ancestry to run for public office in the State of Connecticut, and the first to be chosen attorney general of that State, as well as the first to be appointed to the bench of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

Francis A. Pallotti's parents were Nicholas and Maria Antonia (Demma) Pallotti, who came from Italy to this country in 1866, and settled in Hartford where the son who was to win distinction was born on August 21, 1886. The young Francis A. Pallotti's education began in the Brown Grammar School and was continued in the Hartford High School and the Holy Cross Preparatory School, after which he was ready to matriculate at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1904. At college his natural talents of leadership began to manifest themselves, and he took a prominent part in many student activities, including athletics. Indeed the name of Francis A. Pallotti is written large on the honor roll of Holy Cross athletics. He particularly starred in football, playing on that team throughout the four years of his college term. He played tackle, and in 1908 he was voted a member of the All-American team. For two years he was also a member of the track



Francis A. Pallotta

team, and he served as captain of the second baseball team, and also did well in basket ball. In 1908 he was graduated from Holy Cross College with the degree of B. A. He retained a lifelong interest in sports.

Having already chosen the law as his career, Mr. Pallotti entered the Yale Law School at New Haven, from which he graduated in 1911, with the degree of LL. B. cum laude. He was president of his class and he presided at all reunions of that class. In the year of his graduation he became a member of the Board of Street Commissioners of the City of Hartford, and served on this body until 1917, laying the foundation of his well deserved reputation as an able and conscientious public official. During the last three of his six years on the Board of Street Commissioners, he served as vice president of the Board. During this period he was also associated with the law office of Judge Coogan. Later Mr. Pallotti established his own law office, in which he was the senior partner.

It was in 1917 that Francis A. Pallotti first became Judge Pallotti, for in that year he was appointed to the bench of the Hartford police court, where he remained through 1921. Active from the time of his majority in the affairs of the Republican Party, Judge Pallotti was now prominent in its councils and clearly marked for higher office. He was nominated to the office of Secretary of State of the State of Connecticut and elected to that office in 1922. Twice re-elected, and each time leading his ticket in the number of votes, he held the office of Secretary of State longer than any other man had done since the year 1842.

Leaving the office of Secretary of State in 1928, Judge Pallotti practiced law with the success which his abilities ensured, but returned to the political arena in 1936 as Republican candidate for Representative-at-Large. The Democratic landslide of that year, which was at the peak of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's popularity, resulted in the defeat of the Republican slate in Connecticut, but Judge Pallotti was again the high man on his ticket. In 1938 he achieved his greatest electoral triumph, being chosen Attorney-General of Connecticut. His abilities now at their maturity, and his conscientious conduct of the duties of his office, ensured his re-election in 1942. Before his second term as Attorney-General was completed, he was, in 1945, appointed by Governor Baldwin to the bench of the Superior Court.

Judge Pallotti's untimely passing at the age of 60, at St. Raphael's Hospital in New Haven, removed from public and political life one who, as Governor Baldwin said, "had served the public faithfully and well

in many important offices." Judge Pallotti was noted for his democratic nature, his remarkable memory for names and faces, and his abilities as an orator. He was a genial and kindly man, fond of people and of good company. A born leader, his public activities were of course known to all, but few knew of his philanthropies, which included providing financial assistance to a number of young men ambitious to go to college. His organizational affiliations were many, perhaps his greatest distinction in that field being his election in 1943 to the presidency of the National Association of Attorneys General. He was also head of the Disabled Veterans Campaign Fund.

In addition to the presidency of the Class of 1911, Judge Pallotti held memberships in the Yale Alumni Association and the Yale Unico Club, and in the Holy Cross Alumni Association. He belonged to the Hartford County, Connecticut State and American Bar Associations. A Roman Catholic in religion, he was a trustee of St. Anthony's Church of that denomination, a member of the board of directors of the St. Francis Hospital of Hartford, and a prominent figure in the fraternal order of the Knights of Columbus, being affiliated with the Hartford Council Number Eleven, and also being a member of the Bishop McMahon General Assembly, Fourth Degree, of the same order. Judge Pallotti was a member of the board of trustees of the Dime Savings Bank. He belonged to the City Club of Hartford and to the Wampanoag Country Club. His fraternal interests included membership in the Improved Order of Red Men and in the Foresters of America. Proud of his ancestry and always cherishing a sentiment of solidarity with those Americans of Italian descent who have played so large and useful a role in the land of their adoption, he belonged to the Order of Sons of Italy and to the Italian-American University Club.

Followed by a solemn requiem high mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, the deceased jurist was interred in the Mount St. Benedict Cemetery. Delegations of the Hartford County Bar Association, of the New Haven Bar Association, and of the Hartford Lodge Number 333, Order of the Sons of Italy, were in attendance. The honorary pall bearers were headed by Governor Baldwin and included Governor-Elect McConaughy, Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, Attorney-General William L. Hadden and a number of other public officials and justices of various courts, as well as many of the most prominent members of the Connecticut bar and men of prominence in the civic and business life of the State and of the city of Hartford.

On April 12, 1915, Francis A. Pallotti was married to Mary Agnes Verdi, a daughter of Dominick and Rosa (Ruggiero) Verdi of New Haven, Connecticut, and a sister of the noted surgeon, Dr. William F. Verdi. Of this marriage, the children are: 1. Nicholas, who was born on December 11, 1916, who is a graduate of the Choate School, of Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, and of the University of Connecticut College of Law. He is married to Elizabeth Huntington Ballard, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth. Their home is in West Hartford. 2. Rose Mary, who is now the wife of Alvin C. Leone of East Hartford. Mrs. Leone is a graduate of the Westover Academy and of the Oxford School at Hartford, as well as of the Pine Manor Junior College. Alvin C. and Rose Mary (Pallotti) Leone are the parents of three boys, William A., Bryan A., and Francis A. Leone. Surviving the late Judge Pallotti, in addition to his widow and children and grandchildren, are a sister, Mrs. A. S. Andretta of Farmington, and three nephews and a niece.

# WILLIAM LEEDS MAIN

## *Business Man*

IN THE development of Mystic, Connecticut, William Leeds Main played many outstanding parts, and was esteemed as one of its distinguished citizens. He was identified with commerce, and with the years became an exceptionally large owner of real estate. Always he was constructively interested in community life and affairs, and always he was a helpful advisor and good friend of the needy and the underprivileged.

William Leeds Main was born at Ledyard, Connecticut, on March 6, 1869, son of Leeds and Sarah (Holdridge) Main, natives of Ledyard and members of families long resident in this section of the State. He attended a small rural school at Lantern Hill, and later was graduated from the Select School of Ledyard, in between being a student at the Mystic Valley Institute. He seemed destined to become an educator, for during the following sixteen years he was teacher and principal of schools in Griswold, Preston, Ledyard, Greenville, Glasgow, and Voluntown, Connecticut.

In 1902, a year after his marriage, Mr. Main sought a more remunerative occupation, by purchasing a grocery business from Isaac D. Miner, located in the Hoxie Block on East Main Street, Mystic. Later he acquired the I. W. Denison Company grocery and hardware establishment. At one time, down throught the years he owned five stores and did business in Mystic, Stonington, Lord's Point and elsewhere in the Town of Stonington. His profound faith in the future of this section of Connecticut led to his long continued purchase of real estate, and as already mentioned, he became an unusually large property owner. Several Main Street blocks came into his possession, as did the Hoxie Hotel, residential properties, and he built the Clinton House. In 1926 he bought what had been the Gilbert property on Main Street which

William Leeds Bain

had been badly damaged by fire. He rebuilt this property which is known as the Main Block. In 1943, at the age of seventy-four years, Mr. Main sold the last of his stores, the Denison Company, and thereafter devoted his attention to the management of his real estate and the enjoyment of activities for which he never felt he had sufficient time and opportunity. Along personal lines he was a member of Charity and Relief Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mystic; Stonington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Mystic Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Ruth Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Stonington; Mystic Encampment of Odd Fellows; and Mystic Rebekah Lodge. At one time, he took an active part in the political affairs of the Town of Stonington and the Mystic Fire District, also being a member of the Republican Town Committee for years. He was a member of the Mystic Bridge Congregational Church.

At Mystic, Connecticut, on August 27, 1901, William Leeds Main married Elizabeth A. Benjamin, daughter of Nathan and Frances (Miner) Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Main became the parents of a daughter: Hazel L., who in addition to being active in real estate is also prominent in fraternal orders. She is a past master of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; past matron of the Order of the Eastern Star; noble grand of the Rebekahs; and by right of notable ancestry is a member and past regent of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the eightieth year of a most useful life, William Leeds Main died at his Mystic home on October 14, 1948. Few men had enjoyed daily contact with so many people, and none held the loyal friendship of more citizens. A man of somewhat austere appearance, he was nevertheless gregarious, friendly and humorous, gracious to all and helpful to many. His name is indelibly inscribed among those of the men who influenced greatly the development of the Mystic section, a gentleman whose memory will not soon be forgotten.

# RUSSELL GRINNELL

## *Industrialist, State Senator*

CHIEF executive of the Grinnell Corporation throughout nearly a quarter of a century, Russell Grinnell was actively associated with that Rhode Island concern for twice that period. In the office of president, Mr. Grinnell won the esteem of fellow workers and employees; and in many other business connections as well proved himself an exceptionally gifted leader. Actively interested in good government, he entered with enthusiasm into the political lists, and represented his town in the Rhode Island State Senate from 1925 through 1928. To all who knew him he was "a wise leader . . . a loyal and enduring friend"; and the life story of this man of admirably balanced qualities adds lustre to the annals of his state.

Russell Grinnell was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on August 3, 1875, son of Frederick Grinnell, founder of the Grinnell Corporation, and of Mary Brayton (Page) Grinnell. He attended the English and Classical high schools, then entered Brown University, from which he graduated in the class of 1897. Throughout his life, he was a devoted alumnus of Brown, and his interest in the class of '97 never dimmed. He attended its reunions until, in 1947, he was prevented by ill health.

In October, 1898, Russell Grinnell entered the employ of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, which later became the Grinnell Corporation. He began in humble positions, being at first a sales representative connected with the Boston office of the company. Also serving in other capacities, he gained an all-round knowledge of the workings of the corporation. He was elevated to second vice president in 1903; and vice president and member of the board of directors in 1906. Shortly before this, in 1905, his father, Frederick Grinnell, president of the company, had died, being succeeded by Frank H. Maynard as head of the company. Upon Mr. Maynard's retirement in 1925, Russell Grinnell became president.

Thus Mr. Grinnell grew with the company. He first joined the concern when it had been in existence only eight years; although its predecessor, the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company, was organized in 1850, and Mr. Grinnell's father had assumed a controlling interest of that concern in 1869. The company at that time, although small, owned plants in Providence and in Warren, Ohio. It operated sales offices and warehouses in ten cities. Mr. Grinnell, during his early years with the General Fire Extinguisher Company, played an active part in its expansion. He profited by his association with his father and Mr. Maynard, and in succeeding in the office of president carried forward their policies to a greater degree of fulfillment. A memorial brochure published by the company at the time of Russell Grinnell's death, to which we are largely indebted in the preparation of the present sketch, thus describes Mr. Grinnell's successful administrative policies:

> The underlying policy he followed in guiding the destinies of our company was in a sense unique. It was his plan to select for positions of responsibility within our company men he felt he could trust with wide latitude of judgment, men almost invariably chosen from among those who had already served the company in various capacities for many years. To such men he rarely issued orders or instructions, nor would he precisely limit the scope of their activities. Rather—as he on occasion told them—he preferred to see each man, within only general limits, make what he chose and could of his position.
>
> This does not mean at all that he placed himself on an inaccessible pinnacle. On the contrary, his office door was never closed and to any of whatever level in our organization who sought his help and guidance he gave freely of his long experience, his sound judgment and his unerring appraisal of true values. But even on such occasions he would not at first reveal his own opinion but would first elicit their solution of the problem and then either concur or indicate that some other course might be the wiser one to follow.

Those who consulted him were often astonished at his detailed knowledge of their own tasks, for he was conscientious in keeping himself informed on all aspects of the business. His office was unpretentious, for he was a man of unostentatious manner. Although reserved to the point of austerity, his nature was lightened by the dry humor characteristic of the Yankee.

His official position in the Grinnell Corporation brought him into contact with many other concerns in positions of responsibility. He was instrumental in the development of the American Moistening Division, and the Research and Product Design organization of his own company. At the time of his death he was a director of the following organizations: the Rhode Island Protective Company; the Gorham Manufacturing Company; the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company; the Metals and Control Corporation of Attleboro; the Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Company; and the Automatic Fire Alarm Company. He was second vice president of the National Fire Protection Association, and served on its board of directors for a number of years. His greatest interest lay in the field of fire protection, with which his company was most directly concerned. This entire industry owed much to the inventive genius of Mr. Grinnell's father, who was the inventor of the first successful automatic sprinkler. Russell Grinnell had, however, during his career, official connection with various types of concerns, among them the Morse Twist Drill Company, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, the Phenix National Bank of Providence, and the National Bank of Commerce of Providence.

Always a staunch Republican, Mr. Grinnell was aggressively active as a proponent of his party's causes; and his qualities of leadership brought him the candidacy for the Rhode Island Senate. He was elected, and served two terms, covering the years 1925 through 1928, representing his home town of Exeter. While occupying his chair in the Senate, he served as floor leader and chairman of the judiciary committee. The Grinnell Cattle Inspection Law, which was passed in 1927, bears his name. During World War II, he rendered further service to the government, as a member of the executive committe of the Providence Governmental Research Bureau. He was a also a director of the Rhode Island United War Fund. In 1945, he gave to the Rhode Island Hospital the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the building of an operating room. This generous donation was made in memory of Dr. John W. Mitchell. An interesting sidelight on Rhode Island medical history relates to this bequest. Russell Grinnell, when twelve years of age, was the first patient in the state upon whom an appendectomy was performed, and Dr. Mitchell was the surgeon performing the operation.

In Providence, Russell Grinnell held memberships in the Hope, Squantum and Turks Head clubs, and he had previously been a member of the University Club and the Agawam Hunt Club. His foremost

avocation was yachting, which had likewise been a diversion of his father. Russell Grinnell's yawl, the "Rugosa," won the ocean race to Bermuda in 1928. The "Rugosa's" home port was Wickford, but the boat was often moored at Padanaram, Massachusetts. Mr. Grinnell was a member of the New York Yacht Club. Balancing his business cares with outdoor life, he enjoyed tramps through the woods and open countryside surrounding his Exeter, Rhode Island, farm, and at his shoreline home in South Dartmouth, Massachusetts. His home in Providence was at 104 Benevolent Street.

Mr. Grinnell was a man of simple, unaffected nature, conservative, dignified, the prototype of the New Englander. He entertained solidly grounded beliefs—belief in hard work, in making a just return in effort for a day's pay, in scrupulous observance of principle. Yet there was a friendly, sympathetic vein in his nature. He was always personally concerned about the welfare of his employees, and always found time to chat with them in comradely fashion at any opportunity.

Russell Grinnell was twice married. He married, first, in 1900, Rose L. Gifford of New Bedford. They became the parents of two children: 1. Russell, Jr., a resident of Gloucester, Massachusetts. 2. Rose, now Mrs. George Matteson, Jr., of Providence. Rose L. (Gifford) Grinnell died in 1943, and Mr. Grinnell married, second, in 1945, Maud E. Waters of Providence.

Mr. Grinnell died suddenly at his summer home in Exeter, Locust Valley Farm, on July 2, 1948. In him, industry lost a noted leader. His company, from whose presidency he had retired but a few months before, lost a guiding force which had brought it to a position of leadership in its field. His state lost a gifted businessman and an able legislator. By all who knew him his name will be remembered with respect.

# JOHN TURNELL AUSTIN

## *Organ Builder*

DOWN through a distinguished career, John Turnell Austin made many important contributions to the musical and religious activities of people in all walks of life, as one of the outstanding organ builders of the United States. Of the nearly fourscore years allotted to him, sixty-five were devoted to the industry in which he attained an international reputation. Attesting to his merit as a builder of organs, there stand in a number of widely separated locations throughout the United States, many noble instruments, the products of his skill. Attesting to his ingenuity is a lengthy list of patents on organ improvements, recorded to his credit. Attesting to his standing among the leaders of his craft is the award to him, made in 1917, of the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, for his invention of the universal air-chest.

Founder and executive head of the Austin Organ Company, Mr. Austin was born in Poddington, England, May 16, 1869, son of Jonathan and Charlotte (Turnell) Austin. The Austin family had been residents of Poddington for several generations. John T. Austin's paternal grandfather, also named John Austin, was a farmer, as was also his great-grandfather. An inclination toward mechanical interests seems always to have marked the Austin family. Although a farmer by vocation, Jonathan Austin was also interested in the building of pipe organs, and this vocation he carried to practical ends, building six organs for neighboring churches. He died in 1913 at the age of eighty-six years. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Battams Turnell. His surviving children are a son and a daughter, Basil G. Austin of Hartford, associated with the Austin Organ Company, and Mrs. William H. Brawley of New Milton, England.

Mr. Austin was educated in the private schools of the Episcopal

John T Austen

Church of St. Michael's and All Angels, in London, where he completed his education at the age of fifteen, and from that time until he reached twenty years of age, lived on his father's farm. The entire family were music lovers, and he was reared in this atmosphere at home and school, as vocal music formed an important part of the curriculum and daily exercises of the school which he attended. Watching his father build pipe organs imbued young Austin with a desire to do likewise, and when he was only fourteen years of age he began to build his first organ, doing the entire laborious task by hand, using only rough timber which he had to dress and work himself to meet the various requirements. He read eagerly every book on the subject of pipe organs which he could find, beginning with his father's collection.

In 1889 Mr. Austin came to America, and settled first in Detroit, where he entered the employ of the Farrand Votey Organ Company. The knowledge and practice which he had gained was most useful to him, and upon this firm foundation and his natural aptitude for his work, he advanced rapidly, becoming a foreman within two months' time. During all the years he had devoted to organ building, Mr. Austin had given a large portion of his spare time to the study of the scientific and physical principles underlying the construction of the instruments, and the result of this study, which led to his rise above the class of mechanical workman, also made him an inventor of note. In 1893 he severed his connection with the Detroit firm, and became associated with the Clough and Warren Company, which built organs under Mr. Austin's own patents—of which, some years before his death, he held over forty. The association with Clough and Warren continued until the fall of 1898, when Mr. Austin came East and settled in Hartford. The first Austin organ to be built for New England was installed in the Fourth Congregational Church in Hartford in 1898. It had as a feature the "universal chest" into which people could walk and observe the operation of its mechanism.

The Austin Organ Company was incorporated in 1899. Mr. Austin became general manager of the corporation, continuing in that capacity until about 1907, when the responsibilities of president were added to those of general manager of the company. He headed the Austin Organ Company for thirty years, retiring in 1937 from its active leadership. This concern was succeeded by the current Austin Organs, Incorporated, in whose operations the founder remained interested to the time of his death in 1948.

The business, which has grown to such importance in Hartford, was started on a small scale with only a few men. But as the quality of its instruments became widely known, additions to plant and equipment were soon necessary. Many ingenious machines and devices were designed by Mr. Austin to manufacture the numerous small parts of the organs more accurately and efficiently. This procedure added to the reputation and durability of its organs. The Austin Company has become recognized as the leading firm of organ builders in this country. It built and erected the organs used in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco and also at the fair in San Diego. It installed the organ in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah; the City Hall in Portland, Maine, a gift from Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia; the Auditorium in Atlanta, Georgia; the auditorium in Los Angeles, California; Medinah Temple in Chicago, Illinois; All Saints' Cathedral in Albany, New York, and a large number in churches and other public buildings throughout the country, including over forty in the city of Hartford. There is scarcely a large population center in the United States in which an Austin Organ has not been placed. The company installed the organ used at the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia, later installed in the University of Pennsylvania as gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis. Mention has been made of the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit which was awarded to Mr. Austin by the committee on science and arts of the Franklin Institute, on the basis of Mr. Austin's invention, the "universal wind chest," and its practical application in organ building. The award was made after a careful examination of scientific and artistic merits set forth in the course of a detailed analysis and report covering the entire field of organ building.

Mr. Austin was, throughout most of his career, as prominent in the club life of his city as in its business activities. He was at various times a member and director of the Rotary Club of Hartford, and a member of the Hartford Club, the Wampanoag Gold Club, and the Farmington Country Club. His love for music led him to ally himself with the musical interests of Hartford and New York. He was a member of the Musicians Club of the latter city, and was elected the first president of the Organ Builders Association of America.

In 1895, John Turnell Austin married Jane M. Rogers, daughter of George E. and Mary F. Rogers, who survives him.

The death of John Turnell Austin occurred on September 17, 1948, at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, in the eightieth year of his

life. From whatever standpoint his career is viewed, it was impressive, useful and distinguished. A success in every sense of the word, Mr. Austin found America a land of opportunity—the opportunity to serve coming generations with the creations of his genius. On the occasion of his death, "The Diapason," a magazine devoted to organ lore and the interests of organists, gave a full-length memorial account of Mr. Austin's career, accompanied by a photograph, and remarked in appraisal of his work that he was "one of the outstanding organ builders of the United States, who built a number of the largest instruments installed in the last generation." The article continues: "Mr. Austin was internationally known for his contribution to the creation of the modern organ and as a genius who held numerous patents on improvements for organs." "The American Organist," another magazine devoted to organs, organists and music, likewise gave a most complete account of his career and achievements.

In addition to the record of his own achievements, he helped make the lives of many richer and fuller. The example he set should inspire those who follow in the path he pioneered, to reach even higher attainments.

# ARTHUR SMITH

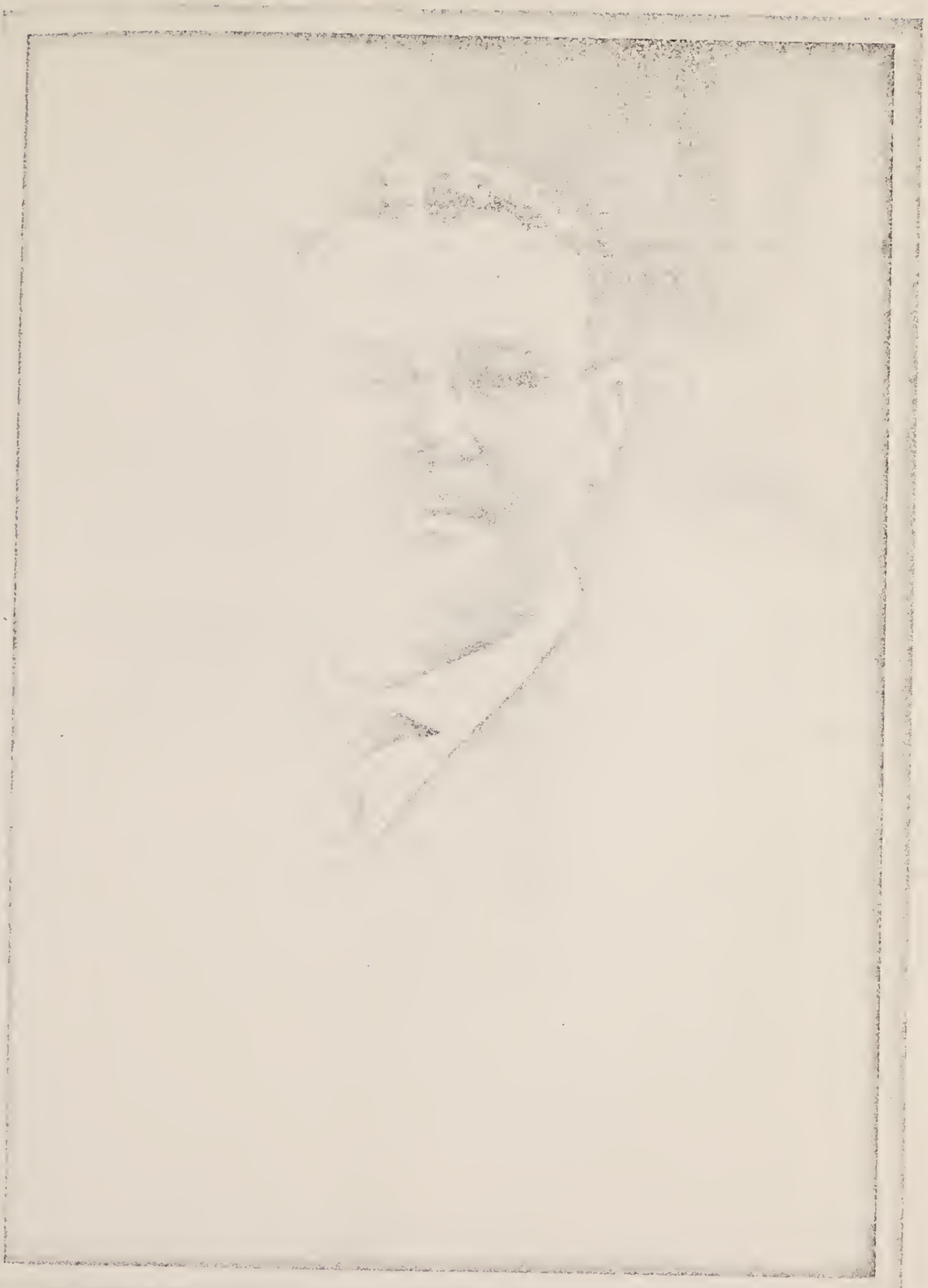
## *Manufacturer*

IN THE manufacture of fine laces in the United States, the late Arthur Smith of Connecticut, was honored as probably the oldest leader in this field of industry, in point of active connection with the Levers lace business. His name and achievements became traditions among the makers of fine laces, and his advice was constantly sought by younger men and was promptly given. Above the personal amassing of wealth was his desire to be of service to others engaged in his own vocation.

Born at Long Eaton, Derbyshire, England, on March 19, 1884, Arthur Smith was the son of Henry and Mary Ann (Grundy) Smith. He attended the Church of England school and the local elementary school, but at an early age became interested in the manufacture of lace. His father was a lace machine operator and Arthur, during his father's lunch hour, was permitted to watch the machine. So observant was the young lad that, as Mr. Smith later related, he was capable of running a machine at the age of twelve. As a boy he began his apprenticeship with a Mr. George Wilcox in whose draughting room he remained for six years, and then went into the office of Thomas George Hardy where he learned improving and also something about management.

In May, 1906, Arthur Smith sought larger opportunity for the use of his abilities and experience, and migrated to the United States where he was assigned the job of setting up the equipment of the projected Richmond Lace Mills, at Alton, Rhode Island. The required machinery was not available and he entered the employ of the Rhode Island Lace Works, at West Barrington. This concern had only nine machines at that time, but under his able management rose to a place where half a hundred lace machines were used.

These mills were owned by the P. K. Wilson and Sons interests of



Arthur Smith

New York City, who were large importers as well as manufacturers. Mr. Smith continued as manager until 1924, when the mills were reorganized with Mr. Smith, Mr. Stanley Bourne of Nottingham, England, and Thomas Toy of New York as the three stockholders, with Mr. Smith as president and treasurer. He held these posts until December, 1932, when he disposed of his stock and removed to Deep River, Connecticut, where he established the lace mills known as Arthur Smith, Inc., which, though comparatively small with about ten machines, are known for the very fine quality lace manufactured. The machines in use are Levers, manufacturing top quality Lyons lace of French design. Mr. Smith remained as head of the business until his death, although in recent years because of ill health he lived semi-retired, devoting part of his time to the directing of his factory. The business is now being carried on by the family with his wife, Annie P. Smith, president and treasurer, and his daughter, Barbara Smith, as manager.

Mr. Smith had many interests, in his younger years being well known for his hunting, fishing and tennis. While in Barrington, Rhode Island, he was for a time Commodore of the Bay Spring Yacht Club of West Barrington. He became through study and perseverance an excellent artist in oils, reflecting his great ability as a designer of lace patterns; and was also an expert wood worker. He loved his home and spent much time planning and landscaping. He had great ability as a horticulturist, was very fond of birds both wild and domestic, and at one time raised Yorkshire Canaries and other fancy fowl imported from England. He was also interested in photography and the radio when both were in their infancy. As a public-spirited citizen while in Barrington he served a term on the Town Council. Fraternally he was affiliated with St. Andrews Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Riverside, Rhode Island.

Arthur Smith married (first), June 1, 1916, at Fall River, Massachusetts, Mabel Agers, daughter of John and Catherine (Flynn) Agers, and they became the parents of two daughters: 1. Geraldine, who attended Lincoln School, Providence, Rhode Island, and graduated from the Julius Hart School of Music, Hartford, Connecticut, and also studied voice in New York City. 2. Barbara, who attended Lincoln School, Providence, and graduated from Bob Jones University, at Greenville, South Carolina; she now manages the business founded in 1932 by her father. Mr. Smith married (second), June 11, 1930, Annie S. Pollitt, a graduate of Swarthmore College, class of 1910, daughter of

George W. and Emeline (Hobson) Pollitt of Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. Pollitt was a descendant of an old French Huguenot family.

The death of Arthur Smith, pioneer and leader in the lace industry of America, came on September 3, 1947, at his home, "Kirriemuir," at Deep River, Connecticut. In his achievements as a manufacturer he contributed to the progress of business development in New England, and while so doing furthered the prosperity of many citizens down through the long time that he carried on his major enterprise.

Francis R. La Flesche

# SIMON R. LaPLACE

## *Business and Community Leader*

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IN POINT of years of active participation, Simon R. LaPlace was probably the oldest business man in Deep River, Connecticut, of which he was a native and many-year resident. Few men were better or more favorably known in the community where he was prominent in a wide variety of its affairs and organizations. The constructive influences of his life will continue down through the years to come.

Simon R. LaPlace was born at Deep River, Connecticut, on August 24, 1885, son of William G. and Minnie (Starkey) LaPlace, both also born here and members of families established for generations in this old and interesting settlement. As a boy he acquired his academic education in Deep River schools, being a graduate with the class of 1903. As a youth the direction of his career was determined when he became associated with his father in an undertaking and furniture business, after a year's experience in a Quincy, Massachusetts, furniture store. After a few years he purchased the furniture part of the elder man's enterprise, and from that time on worked hard and long to make it outstanding in its line. In this he was eminently successful, expanding it to one of the finest stores of its size.

The commercial progress of Simon R. LaPlace was not without interruptions and set-backs, for the basic business and industries changed and had their years of prosperity and depression. He met each crisis as it came, especially the one that came less than a year before his death, when in June of 1946 his whole establishment was swept by fire. He was making ready to retire, at least partially at this time, but with courage and determination he started rebuilding his store and replacing the destroyed stock. He had almost completed his undertaking at the time of his death in 1947.

Among other business connections, Mr. LaPlace was associated

with Gilbert P. Eagan in a painting and decorating concern, and likewise with Bullard, Fowler and LaPlace, of Meriden, Connecticut. Shortly before his passing he was elected chairman of the board of the Deep River National Bank, of which he had been president and a member of the board of directors. One of his major interests that combined the use of business ability with a willingness to serve the community, was his connection with the Fountain Hill Cemetery. In the comment of a reporter:

> Succeeding his father as superintendent many years ago, he took pride and pleasure in developing the scenic beauty and efficiency of the cemetery. One of the little tragedies of his life was following the disastrous hurricane of 1938 when he surveyed the damage and beheld the hundreds of beautiful trees which lay twisted and broken on the ground. In spite of decreased income and increased costs he has succeeded in bringing the cemetery back to its former beauty and to the place it has held for years in being one of the finest cemeteries in the State. 'Sime' was a past president of the Connecticut Cemetery Superintendents' Association and a member of the New England Cemetery Association.
>
> 'Sime', as he was affectionately known, had been very active in civic and community affairs. For many years he served on the Board of Education, over which body he was elected chairman. In 1919 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent this town in the General Assembly.

He was familiar with fire-fighting from the days when it was done wholly by volunteers. He heartily did all that he could to aid the Deep River Fire Department of which he was secretary and member over a long period. At one time he belonged to the Saybrook Rotary Club. Fraternally Mr. LaPlace was affiliated with Trinity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the Order in 1908 and serving as Master in 1915; member of Burning Bush Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Deep River Congregational Church, a regular attendant, and formerly on its board of trustees. Religious and humanitarian affairs received his liberal support, and he was a beloved figure in the Boy Scout movement, acting at one time as president of the Middlesex

County Boy Scouts and representing it at one of the national "Jamborees," held in Washington, D. C.

Simon R. LaPlace married (first) Mabel Bissell of Manchester, who died in 1918 during the influenza epidemic. He married (second), in 1920, Helen Drowne of Morrisville, Vermont, who survives as do two daughters and a son: 1. Hortense, who married Carl Carlson, and they have two sons: i. Richard LaPlace Carlson. ii. Donald Ralph Carlson. 2. Eleanor LaPlace. 3. William B., who was associated in business with his father; he is married and has two children: i. William O. LaPlace. ii. Gayle Ann LaPlace.

The death of Simon R. LaPlace on March 3, 1947, came to his friends with a shock and sense of loss. Down through the years his store had become a favorite gathering place for a host of people. He was better known as a beloved and friendly gentleman whose pleasant greetings made even the briefest social contacts pleasurable. It was more than ambition that moved him to rebuild his long established enterprise after its loss by fire at a time when health was failing. He felt a keen sense of responsibility for the loyalty his clientele had given him and tried not to fail the public in return. Many will long remember him for what he was and so nobly did.

# JOHN HENRY THORPE

## *Textile Executive*

FROM Old England, where New England acquired the bases of its early textile industry, came John Henry Thorpe of Providence, Rhode Island. He was of a much later generation, however, and it was well along in the present century that he became an outstanding figure as a founder of a large Pawtucket, Rhode Island, company, and guided it through its period of greatest expansion. During his notably useful career he not only contributed by his own enterprise and labors to the prosperity of a community, but equally well served the best interests of its people.

John Henry Thorpe was born in Parkgate, Yorkshire, England, on January 22, 1874, son of John and Jane (Black) Thorpe. His mother died while her son was still a boy, and in 1888 the family migrated to the United States, sailing on the ship "City of Berlin." In the New World the older man continued his trade as a contractor and builder in Cohoes, New York. John Henry Thorpe prepared for higher education in the Mt. Hermon School, Massachusetts, and the Cohoes, New York, High School. Matriculating at Williams College, Massachusetts, he was graduated with the class of 1895.

During his senior college year, Mr. Thorpe entered the employ of the Boston Finishing Company as assistant superintendent of the finishing of fabrics. This business made no particular appeal to him and he left it to engage in the brush trade. For some time thereafter he was variously employed in North Adams and Boston, Massachusetts, before joining the Sargent and Thorpe Lumber Company, of Boston. The decisive turn in the career of Mr. Thorpe was made in 1911 when he went with the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company of Providence, Rhode Island. For a year he continued to live in Brookline, but from 1912 he was a resident of Providence. He remained with the afore-

J. Henry Thorpe

said company until 1923. In 1925 he formed the Cooley Finishing Company, with plant in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. For the most part the firm engaged in finishing and painting of awning material. Mr. Cooley died soon after the formation of the concern that is now widely known as Cooley, Inc. Mr. Thorpe continued the operation of the Pawtucket plant for many years thereafter and was exceptionally successful during the period of the greatest expansion of the enterprise. He was secretary-treasurer and a director of Cooley, Inc., to his death, January 25, 1948, thirty-six years after he first came to Providence. Notably public-spirited, he co-operated with civic projects in both Providence and Pawtucket, and was a familiar figure at Bonnet Shores, Rhode Isalnd, where he spent his summers. He was a long-time member of the Boston City Club and the Turks Head Club, and fraternally was affiliated with the various bodies of Masonry including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, and First Church of Christ, Scientist, Providence.

On May 3, 1900, at North Adams, Massachusetts, John Henry Thorpe married Jennie Orr, daughter of John and Ann (Easton) Orr of North Adams, and a descendant of old New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe became the parents of two daughters: 1. Alice Louise, who was professor of English at Rhode Island College of Education for several years and has recently served as executive secretary of Wheaton College Alumnae Association and Director of Placement at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts. 2. Dorothy Orr, who married William M. Wilson, and is the mother of three children: i. Barbara Gladwell. ii. William Gladwell and iii. Jane Marie Gladwell (twins).

The death of John Henry Thorpe marked the passing of a substantial and honored citizen of Providence. Besides his efficient business activities and fine reputation in the field of textiles, he was a progressive in civic co-operation, charitable both as a benefactor and in his judgment of his fellowmen and an exemplar of high ideals and unimpeachable integrity. Although his work on earth is done, the memory of his life will long be cherished.

# CLARENCE FRANCIS ALLEN

## *Law Librarian*

FOR over four decades the late Clarence Francis Allen was state law librarian of Rhode Island, at the court house in Providence. The library has a wide reputation for efficiency, modern arrangement, and beauty, and Mr. Allen's efforts were in no small measure responsible for its status.

A native of Providence, Mr. Allen was born June 8, 1883, son of Frank and Lydia Windsor (Reeves) Allen. Both his parents were of old New England ancestry, and his father was a well-known citizen of Rhode Island who served in the Civil War as a first lieutenant in the 9th Regiment, Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers. He was by profession a civil engineer. Lydia Windsor Reeves was the daughter of Richard J. Reeves. Her long life was spent for the most part in Providence, and she took a keen interest in affairs of historic import in the city, recalling, at the time the new court house was opened (which event she attended), that as a young girl she had witnessed the opening of the old court house.

Clarence Francis Allen attended school in Providence, and graduated from Hope High School, where he distinguished himself as a tennis player, in which sport he won numerous trophies. He became interested in the law at an early age, and studied the subject at the law library at that time. He was admitted to the bar of the state of Rhode Island in 1907, and practiced until 1909; in which year he became state law librarian. His long tenure of service in the court house at Providence gave Mr. Allen ample opportunity to review the needs of a state law library, and he was personally responsible for many improvements in the system. He inaugurated the present circulating facilities of what had previously been exclusively a reference library, so that lawyers and students could draw out volumes on the law and related fields. He was also personally responsible for the layout of the new library, on the eighth floor of the

court house building, constructed in recent years. Here in fireproof quarters of most modern design, this collection of incalculable value—some of the books indeed are irreplaceable—will stand as a memorial to the wisdom and the inspired planning of Clarence F. Allen. The collection at present contains sixty-five thousand bound volumes. They are shelved in a long, spacious room in which the lighting and the placement of the book stacks are most ingeniously arranged. Mr. Allen sketched out this arrangement for the architects, so that the library as it stands today is a realization of his dream, as well as an ideal place of work for eager minds of the future.

No retiring pedant, Mr. Allen was a man of active interests and many hobbies. One of these, particularly in his earlier years, was railroads; not the model railroads which attract many satisfied by indoor activity, but the operations of actual rail lines. His sense of logic and order was stimulated by the sight of signal srations and complex yet well regulated trackage which he viewed on his many visits to the yards. He had been in his early years an able athlete, and tennis continued to be his favorite sport throughout his life. When "Big Bill" Tilden or other stars of the court appeared at Newport, Mr. Allen was usually present.

Another of his hobbies was his gun collection, which was an admirable one. It tied in with his interest in target shooting. As an active outdoorsman, he quite naturally developed an interest, too, in photography. He was also one of the earliest radio enthusiasts in the Rhode Island capital city, and owned one of the first crystal sets. He also enjoyed making his own sets and in being one of the nationwide and honorable fraternity of "hams." This interest surpassed any enthusiasm for modern commercial broadcasts as such. Always, his avocational interests embodied the creative, participating instincts, rather than those of one who seeks to be amused by outside stimuli. It is undoubtedly true that these creative instincts assured him a bounteous enjoyment of life.

Still another hobby was his interest in old clocks. He was always able to understand, and to experiment constructively, with mechanical things; a fact revealing the orderly mind which made him a superior librarian. In his late years he became attracted to the problem of small housing units; and as had been true of all his other hobbies, he studied the field thoroughly. In some of his fields of interest he became a recognized authority and contributed to their published literature, particularly so in the field of tennis and guns.

During both World Wars, Clarence F. Allen served as adviser to the men chosen for selective service.

Mr. Allen was a member of the American Bar Association, the Rhode Island Bar Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, the American Judicature Society, and the Rhode Island Library Association. He was at one time secretary of the Rhode Island Judicial Council, and was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Clarence Francis Allen was twice married. He married, first, August 1, 1910, Beulah W. Smith, daughter of Franklin Augustus and Georgianna Margaret (Clewley) Smith, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Smith was a descendant of old Rhode Island families, including the Rhodes of Pawtuxet, and Georgianna Clewley came from Holden, Maine. By this marriage Mr. Allen was the father of three children: 1. Mary, who married W. Kenyon Pullen, Jr., now of Meriden, Connecticut. 2. Lydia, who married Frederick G. Northup, Jr., now of Norwichtown, Connecticut. 3. Jean Frances, who makes her home in Providence. Beulah W. (Smith) Allen died, and Mr. Allen married, second, on August 18, 1928, Marian Hamilton Bonn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bonn, of Providence. She also predeceased him.

Mr. Allen died in Providence on January 20, 1950. The following resolution, passed by the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, is testimony to his place in the affairs of his state, and in the lives of those who knew him:

> In his passing the State of Rhode Island has lost an eminently qualified, efficient and accomodating librarian, and the members of the Court, personally, have lost a friend.

F. W. Macomber

# FREDERIC W. MACOMBER

## *Banker*

A PROMINENT influence in the business life of New Britain, Connecticut, was Frederic W. Macomber, vice president and treasurer of the New Britain Trust Company, with which institution he was associated for forty years. Mr. Macomber was a man of strong civic responsibility, an active and popular fraternalist, and a leader in the cultural life of his city.

Mr. Macomber was born May 15, 1882, son of Frederic Alton and Lillie Wilson Macomber, and was educated at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1908 he became associated with the New Britain Trust Company, with which he passed the remainder of his career. He made his start in a humble position, and made progressive advancement to positions of higher responsibility. He was elected to the board of trustees in 1921 and was made treasurer of the company in the same year, and he assumed the office of vice president in 1933. Mr. Macomber served his community for many years as a member of the fire board, of which he was for some time chairman, and was also a member of the board of finance and taxation. An enthusiastic and well-trained amateur musician, with marked qualities of leadership, he founded, and was first president of, the Men's Choral Club of New Britain. His fraternal affiliation was with Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he attained the Thirty-second degree; and he was a communicant of the South Congregational Church.

On October 9, 1909, Frederic W. Macomber married Elsie Kohler, daughter of William Kohler and Annie (Freiday) Kohler. They made their last residence at the Netherlands Hotel in Hartford, Connecticut, living the previous thirty-seven years in New Britain, Connecticut.

Mr. Macomber died at the New Britain General Hospital on May 4, 1948. He will be greatly missed. He contributed to the life of his

community not only a capable business leadership, but a willingness to serve in the many capacities in which it lay in his power to do so. For these traits, and his friendly, unassuming personality, he will be remembered.

# EDWIN BRAGG FOSTER

## *Oil Producer*

HIGH on the list of prominent men of Westerly, Rhode Island, is found the name of Edwin Bragg Foster, a native of that city and a direct descendant of Corporal John Foster, a pioneer of Salem, Massachusetts. John Foster, a native of England, came to America with Roger Conant, landing in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1628. He settled in Naumkeag, now Salem, and on May 24, 1682, was made freeman. His wife, Martha Tompkins, daughter of Ralph and Katherine (Aborn) Tompkins, was born about 1630, and after the death of John Foster, in March, 1688, she married, as her second husband, Richard Adams. From Joseph Foster, son of John and Martha (Tompkins) Foster, and his wife, Anna Trask, the line descends through John and Margery (Card) Foster, Card and Sarah (Mumford) Foster, John and Ruth (Hoxsie) Foster, Ethan and Temperance (Bragg) Foster, to Ethan and Anna A. (Wilbur) Foster, the parents of Edwin Bragg Foster

The pioneer spirit, which was prominent in his ancestors, has been a quality of Edwin Bragg Foster. After completing his education, as a member of the first class to be graduated from the Westerly High School and later from the Moses Brown School, in Providence, he purchased one hundred acres of land in Florida and engaged in the growing of oranges. When this business had become soundly organized, he accepted a post as agent of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Westerly, living for a few years in Illinois. He returned to Florida in 1883, continuing his management of the orange grove and becoming active in real estate development. In 1887 he removed to Independence, Kansas, to succeed his brother, the late Henry Foster, in the Citizens' Bank. The following year he assisted in the founding of a State Bank in LeRoy, Kansas, returning to Florida periodically to look after his orange grove interests. By 1891 this business had grown to such an extent that he returned to Flor-

ida and devoted his entire attention to it. In 1904, however, a devastating frost destroyed his entire crop, and he disposed of his property and returned to Westerly. Later, he became interested in oil production in Oklahoma and, after the death of his brother, with whom he was associated in this enterprise, he took over the management, making frequent trips to the oil fields. Nonetheless, he retained his residence in Westerly, where he died December 26, 1901. Mr. Foster was a member of the Society of Friends and, while a resident and valuable citizen of Westerly, he was tireless in his activities and through his various enterprises contributed largely to the commercial prosperity of the nation.

Edwin Bragg Foster married, February 24, 1886, Lucy M. Wilbur, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, August 1, 1858. She was the daughter of Amos C. and Catherine (Smith) Wilbur. Edwin Bragg and Lucy M. (Wilbur) Foster had two daughters, the eldest being Anna Ethelyn, born at LeRoy, Kansas, January 18, 1889. She entered Mount Holyoke College, from which she was graduated, became a professional librarian, and, in that capacity, has served at the Elmwood Public Library in Providence, Rhode Island. For several years she was librarian at the College Library in Lafayette, Louisiana, and she also took a special course at Columbia University, in New York City, upon the conclusion of which she received her degree of Master of Science.

Katherine Wilbur Foster, younger daughter of Edwin Bragg and Lucy M. (Wilbur) Foster, was born at South Lake Weir, Florida, on April 3, 1894. She is a graduate of the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, now Arnold College.

Henry Foster, older brother of Edwin Bragg Foster, married Gertrude E. Daniels. Their son, Henry Vernon Foster, was born at Westerly, September 6, 1875, and died in 1939. He received his early education at the Westtown Boarding School, Westtown, Pennsylvania, after which he went to University College, London, England, from which he received a certificate in engineering in 1894. During the next three years, he continued his engineering studies at Columbia University. His work in this field began in Wisconsin, where he took charge of several drainage projects. In the meantime, however, he had become interested in the oil business and, in 1899, he was made treasurer of the Osage Oil Company, organized to take over some of the holdings of the Phoenix Oil Company, of which he had served as treasurer. These two companies were consolidated in 1902 under the name of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, and with this merger, Mr. Foster removed to

Oklahoma. The following year he became president of the company. In 1924 the oil interests of Mr. Foster were all merged to form the Foster Petroleum Corporation. For a number of years he served as president of the Union National Bank at Bartlesville, and he was a director of the Exchange Trust Company, of Tulsa, and of The Washington Trust Company, of Westerly, Rhode Island.

He belonged to the Tulsa Club, the Oklahoma Club, the Hillcrest Country Club, all in Oklahoma, as well as the Kansas City Club, the Illinois Athletic Association in Chicago, the Lotus Club of New York City, the National Republican Club, the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club of Rye, New York, and various other golf and country clubs. Mr. Foster also was active in Masonic circles. He was a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Indian Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and, as holder of the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, belonged to Akdar Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He took an active part in the affairs of the Republican party and his religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends. He gave freely of his services during World War I, in the interests of Liberty Loans and the Red Cross.

Henry Vernon Foster married, at Chicago, Illinois, May 1, 1907, Marie M. Dahlgren, daughter of Carl John Victor and Marie Charlotte (Sierks) Dahlgren. They had two daughters: 1. Ruth Daniels, born March 25, 1908; and 2. Marie Dahlgren, born January 28, 1910.

Annie G. Foster, older sister of Henry Vernon Foster, was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, July 18, 1872, and died at Westerly, November 2, 1947. She received her education at the schools of her native city and later entered Mt. Holyoke College, from which she was graduated in 1894. She endowed a four-year scholarship there in memory of a friend and classmate. Miss Foster was a resident of New York City, where she took an active part in work for the blind and made numerous transcriptions of books into Braille. She also instructed groups in this work and was a well-known patron of the arts. Like her brother, she was a member of the Society of Friends.

Members of the Foster family have stood for that spendid type of American citizen to whom opportunity is ever a call to action, and whose fundamental plans and purposes find their fulfillment in successful achievement.

# HAROLD J. STALSBURG

## *Business Man, Public Official*

A NATIVE and almost lifelong resident of Deep River, Connecticut, the late Harold J. Stalsburg served his community excellently well as business man and public official. Like many men who make their own way in life by perseverance and sound work, he engaged in several occupations before establishing his own enterprise that he operated through the changing conditions of the time over a period of more than a quarter of a century. He won a place in the confidence of the general public that led to his election to several important governmental posts, including that of member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Stalsburg was an exemplar of that acknowledged fact that many of our best citizens are those whose parents and ancestors were of European origin. He was born at Deep River, Connecticut, on January 1, 1892, son of Johannes and Caroline (Peterson) Stalsburg, both natives of Norway, his father born at Tretten. Both parents came to the New World when young and married on this side of the ocean.

At an early age Harold J. Stalsburg began contributing to his own support by working at almost any job he could secure. He was still a boy when he handled a milk route for Shelley Southworth, member of one of the longest established Deep River families. Later he clerked in a grocery store at Centerbrook, and he also spent some years learning the machinist's trade in the Pratt-Read factory then located at Deep River. Some contemporaries date his business career from the time when he was foreman with the Connecticut State Highway Department, with headquarters at Middletown. However, Mr. Stalsburg launched the enterprise with which he was connected for the most of his active life when during World War I he acquired a truck and started a motor express business. At first he had but two local factories as clients. The Stalsburg Express, as he named his concern, rendered such excellent

N. J. Stalberg

Mrs. Kathryn Stalsburg

service that customers came and remained and he expanded his operations from time to time, but never to the point where he had to take in outside capital or partners. It was and is a family enterprise. After he was compelled by ill health to retire from active management, the business was carried on by his wife and a son, Robert Stalsburg.

Always public-spirited, sincerely devoted to the recognition and practice of citizenship rights and duties, he was identified with some of the progressive movements and organizations in Deep River. He had the honor of being chosen by the electorate to be a member of the Board of Selectmen of the municipality, served as chairman of the Board of Education, and was sent twice as a representative to the Connecticut State Legislature, serving ably in the 1930 and 1941 sessions of the General Assembly. He was a convinced and influential Republican in politics. Mr. Stalsburg was a member and Past Master of Trinity Lodge, No. 43, Free and Accepted Masons, member of Burning Bush Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of East Haddam, and of Baldwin Chapter, No. 65, Order of the Eastern Star.

Harold J. Stalsburg married, at Deep River, Connecticut, Kathryn O'Bannonn, daughter of Daniel Walton and Louise (Smith) O'Bannonn, her mother of English ancestry. Her father, of Scotch descent, was a member of a family long settled in this country. He was a veteran of the War Between the States, and a Democratic judge. Mrs. Stalsburg was as prominent in political circles as was her husband, although of recent years, owing to the care of Mr. Stalsburg during his long illness and the necessity of carrying on the business, she has more or less retired from active participation. She served as a legislator in the 1942-44 sessions and was clerk of the Committee of Public Health and Safety. She was vice chairman of the Republican Town Committee for twelve years and although not as active as formerly she is often consulted on political affairs. She is a member of the National Order of Women Legislators. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stalsburg were affiliated with the Deep River Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Stalsburg became the parents of the following children: 1. Harold J., Jr., who is deceased. 2. Betty May, who married Daniel Zanardi, of Chester, and they have a son: i. Dean Harold. 3. Robert, who served during World War II, United States Army, under General Patton in the European theatre and engaged in the Battle of the Bulge; he is now associated with his mother in running the business founded by his father.

After a long illness, Harold J. Stalsburg died on April 20, 1948, and Deep River lost one of its most loyal citizens. He left a well-rounded record of business activities and community service and was the good friend of many who mourn his passing.

# HAROLD CLARK ALVORD

## *Banker*

IN business and as a man of affairs, Harold Clark Alvord played important roles in the life of Manchester, Connecticut, of which he was a native and lifelong citizen. A banker of forty years experience, he was president of the Manchester Trust Company, a seasoned expert in his field of endeavor, and the advisor and good friend of a host of people. His interests extended into other phases of community affairs and he cooperated heartily with movements of organizations that tried to promote the welfare of his city.

The Alvord family has been prominent in Connecticut for generations, particularly in the town of Bolton. Harold Clark Alvord was born in Manchester, Connecticut, on February 14, 1891, son of John A. and Ada (Clark) Alvord; his father coming originally from Bolton. From the first the "captain of his own career," Harold Clark Alvord left school early in life and at the age of fifteen or sixteen, entered the employ of what is now the Manchester Trust Company, as a bank messenger. He remained always a student, both of academic matters and current events, but was exceptionally devoted to his chosen vocation. In 1920 he was made treasurer of the company, which office, in addition to the regular duties of such a position, also had heavy responsibilities of general management in the bank's widely ramified activities. On January 27, 1947, Mr. Alvord was elected president of the Manchester Trust Company, an executive office for which he was amply fitted by natural abilities and acquired experience. One of the fields in which he was a frequently sought authority was the valuation and development of real estate.

The personal interests of Mr. Alvord were varied and thoroughly enjoyed. Although he never sought or held political office he had a keen understanding of public affairs and supported good men for im-

portant offices, with little regard for party affiliations. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Manchester Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, which he had served as treasurer for a quarter of a century, and with the Commandery, Knights Templar. He also was a charter member of the Manchester Country Club. During World War I, he was a non-commissioned officer, serving with the aviation section of the United States Army Signal Corps, and in World War II, was to the fore in Government loan drives and campaigns for the raising of funds for the humanitarian agencies of that day, such as the Red Cross Society. He belonged to the American Legion.

On September 20, 1919, at Manchester, Connecticut, Harold Clark Alvord married Marion Saunders, daughter of Walter M. and Edith (Abby) Saunders. By right of notable ancestry, Mrs. Alvord is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Alvord were the parents of two sons: 1. John Saunders, born August 9, 1921, who served in the United States Army, World War II, with the rank of first lieutenant; he married Phyllis Gilbert of Jewett City, Connecticut. 2. Robert Clark, born November 3, 1926, who served with the rank of sergeant, United States Army; World War II; now attending Springfield College, class of 1949.

The death of Harold Clark Alvord on November 11, 1948, was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of associates and friends, who honored him for his achievements and personality. Busy as he had always been, he found time for progressive citizenship. His was an exemplary character. With his passing there came to an end a well spent and well rounded life.

Ira S. Ripley

# IRA S. RIPLEY

## *Manufacturing Official*

IN a long and active career, Ira S. Ripley of Providence, Rhode Island, became prominent in supervising the manufacturing facilities of the largest plant of its kind in the world. In so doing he exemplified one of the traditions of the American way of life in that he rose by his own abilities, study and enterprise, ever the maker of his own achievements. He likewise illustrated some of the traits of his English ancestry, for he early discovered what he wanted most to do and remained fixed in the path he trod to his passing. For more than a half century he was associated with the Nicholson File Company, of Rhode Island.

Born on June 26, 1877, at Hansford, Nova Scotia, Ira S. Ripley was the son of Amos and Amelia (MacPherson) Ripley, both natives of Canada and both deceased. His father died when his son was a small child and the widow moved to Central Falls, Rhode Island, where she eventually remarried, and here Ira S. Ripley received his grammar and high school education. While still very young he began making his own livelihood, or part of it, and in 1896 entered the employ of a small file concern in Central Falls. Lacking the opportunity when most youths are acquiring a collegiate or technical education, Mr. Ripley began the practice that he continued throughout his life—the acquirement of knowledge, academic and practical. He pursued a number of courses provided by Brown University; he was an omnivorous reader, and devoted a great deal of his spare time to specialized learning. Few among his associates were better informed, or so noteworthy an authority on many subjects.

The small file works where Mr. Ripley began his experience in the file making industry was ultimately acquired by the Nicholson File Company, of Providence, and he went with the enterprise to Prov-

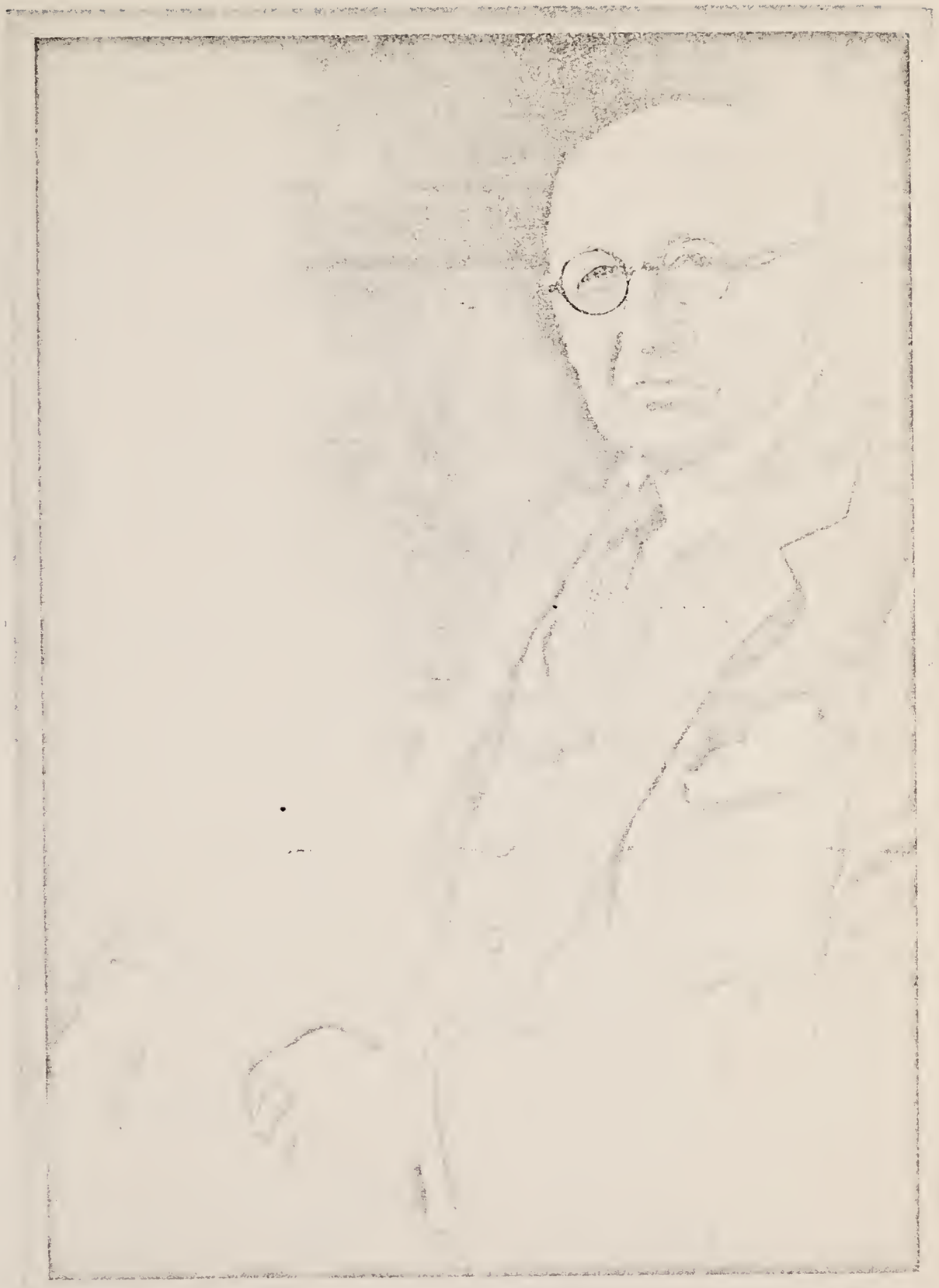
idence, assigned to the main plant where he learned first hand the processes of file production and served in practically every department of the plant. In 1920 he was made assistant superintendent; promoted eight years later to plant superintendent; named a director of the Nicholson File Company in 1941; and elevated to factory manager in April, 1942. In 1943 he retired, greatly to the regret of associates, both in the higher bracket of executives and the humblest employee.

His work came first with Mr. Ripley in general contacts with the world at large. He co-operated heartily with community projects, but was never inclined to join organizations. Of those of which he became a member, he resigned from a number in later years. In politics he was an Independent, interested more in the election of sound leaders than in their party affiliations. He long was a popular figure in the British Empire Club of Providence, and the Turks Head Club. Fraternally, Mr. Ripley was affiliated with What Cheer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters.

On June 12, 1922, at Edgewood, Rhode Island, Ira S. Ripley married Milly B. Wood, daughter of Herbert R. and Clara (Beatty) Wood, descended on her father's side from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. Mrs. Ripley is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The death of Ira S. Ripley after a long illness was not unexpected, but was sincerely mourned by all of the host of friends and business associates who knew of his worth. Loyal and helpful in all his contacts he in turn was highly regarded by folk in all walks of life. His career had been one that could inspire and encourage those who have taken up the responsibilities that death compelled him to lay aside, and the influence of his character and achievements will not be lost in the years to come. The words of the poet well apply to Mr. Ripley:

Life's race well run
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
Now cometh rest.



Judge Alfred Coit

# JUDGE ALFRED COIT

## *Prominent Attorney, Civic Leader*

FROM the founding of New London, Connecticut, nearly three centuries ago, each of the successive generations of the Coit family has played a prominent role in its development and affairs. Members of five generations lie buried in the Coit Lot, at Cedar Grove Cemetery, this community. The most recent interment was that of the late Judge Alfred Coit, a native and lifelong resident of New London, one of its outstanding lawyers, former probate judge, banker, civic leader, churchman and humanitarian.

A genealogist has written, "The Coit family, firmly rooted in the historical background of New London, came from the vicinity of Coyty Castle in Wales, twenty miles south of Cardiff which Judge Coit visited in 1930. The castle was built in 1097 and formerly belonged to Lord Dunraven, but was taken over as a Crown memorial by the British Government which is preserving what is left of the castle walls. John Coit, one of the judge's ancestors, emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, moved to Gloucester on Cape Ann in 1640, and came to New London with Elder Blinman and others in 1650. He received allotments of land on what is now known as Jefferson Avenue, in the neighborhood of Garfield and Lincoln avenues, and named the street Cape Ann Lane, the name being changed to Jefferson Avenue some years ago by the common council of the city. Judge Coit often expressed the hope that the old historic name would be restored to the highway by city authorities. John Coit was a shipbuilder, so he traded his allotment on Cape Ann Lane for one on the Boston Post Road where the State Armory is now located at Washington and Coit streets, because here the road ran along the head of a cove called Coit's Cove, or Bream Cove, a bream being a small fish. John Coit was the first of a family in this country, and he was an ancestor of Judge Coit in a direct line." An ancestor,

Joshua Coit, was twice a member of Congress during the administration of President George Washington.

Judge Coit was born in New London, Connecticut, on November 4, 1863, son of Alfred and Ellen (Hobron) Coit. His father was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1856, and an attorney of high repute.The father of Alfred Coit, the elder, was Robert Coit, one of the incorporators and the president of the Savings Bank of New London. Ellen (Hobron) Coit, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Hobron, was likewise a member of long established New London families.

Judge Alfred Coit, with whom this record is primarily concerned, attended the local schools of his birthplace, was graduated from the Coit Street School, class of 1883, and entered Yale University, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree, and remained with his *alma mater* to graduate from its School of Law, a Bachelor of Laws in 1889. He initiated a practice of his profession in New London and continued always without partners to the end of his days, an attorney whose achievements won him far wider than local fame. Two years after his graduation he became judge of the Probate Court, serving as such to 1910 "with distinction."

A civic leader here for years, Judge Coit was a former secretary of the board of education. Active in Republican party circles, he was formerly a member of the Republican Town Committee and served as Republican registrar of voters for thirty years.

Keenly interested in education and the advancement of educational facilities, he was one of the incorporators of Manual Training and Industrial School of New London, the present Chapman Tech, and remained as secretary and treasurer of its board of trustees. He formerly was secretary of the local board of education.

He combined his interest in the educational field with his law practice and his banking interests. In the latter field, he was president and a director of the Union Bank and Trust Company, the fourth oldest bank in the United States, founded in 1792, and was a vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Savings Bank of New London.

During World War I, Judge Coit was the Government Appeal Officer here, representing the Federal Government in all cases where anyone claimed exemption from induction into the Armed Forces, and making a thorough investigation of each case. He also was in charge of the Four Minute Speakers program whereby prominent per-

sons spoke at various theatres and halls for that period of time on the political, economic and military aspects of the war. He was attorney for both the Union Bank and Trust Company and the Savings Bank of New London, and for other industrial corporations, and was a member of professional associations, such as the New London Bar Society, the Connecticut Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Fraternally he was affiliated with Brainard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and New London Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. By right of notable lineage he was a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. He was one of two surviving charter members of the latter organization. He also was president for years of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the New London Public Library. In addition, he was a member of the board of trustees of the Lawrence Memorial Hospital, and was one of the original members of the Ariston Club, local literary organization. Judge Coit was much to the fore in the Rotary Club and the American Missionary Board Association, he being a member of the Second Congregational Church, where he served as a former deacon and superintendent of the Sunday school. His grandparents, Robert and Charlotte Coit, were two of the founders of this church in 1835.

Judge Coit was greatly interested in music and while at Yale was a member of various singing groups. He was an ardent sports fan and for years followed the activities of local athletic teams with an avid interest. As a student at Yale, he represented the University in track. He was outstanding in that sport, winning second place in the quarter-mile run in 1886 in an intercollegiate meet and third place in the International championships. One of his clubs was the Jibboom Club of New London. He enjoyed photography as a hobby and was no novice in the taking of both still and motion pictures, notably in foreign countries which he visited. Never did he lose his interest in athletic games, as they were developed in local schools.

On June 4, 1890, in New Haven, Connecticut, Judge Alfred Coit married Gertrude Barker, daughter of David and Mary (Grant) Barker, who came from upper New York State and Vermont families respectively. Judge and Mrs. Coit became the parents of a daughter, Gertrude, who is a graduate of Smith College, Bachelor of Arts, and Columbia University, Master of Arts. She is most interested in civic and educational affairs, a former president of the Council of Social Agencies of New London, and a past member of the Board of Educa-

tion of New London. Miss Coit spent two years in Syria with the Near East Relief. Mrs. Gertrude B. Coit died December 12, 1926.

To Judge Alfred Coit were alloted more than four score years of life, his demise occuring in 1947, after a career that in its varied aspects was impressive and inspiring to the generation that now assumes the burden of exemplary citizenship which he laid aside. The host of friends of his own day mourned with sincere and personal regret his passing. Many of the younger generation, who profited by his help and advice, revere his memory.

Hugo T. Luna

# HUGH F. LENA, M.D.

## *Physician, Surgeon*

FOR almost three decades, Dr. Hugh F. Lena conducted his private hospital in New London, Connecticut. To his work he devoted himself with untiring energies and an unselfishness that knew no limits. His popularity, both as an individual and as a surgeon and physician, was evidenced by the number of patients who sought his skilled services and personal counsel.

Dr. Lena was born at Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 22, 1888, son of Patrick H. and Mary (Lennon) Lena, both parents being natives of Ireland. He attended the Packard grammar school and prepared for higher education in the Lawrence High School, where he was graduated in 1908. Matriculating at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, he received his academic degree in 1912. Going to Baltimore, Maryland, for his technical training, he was graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical School, in 1916, a Doctor of Medicine. During the following two years he was an interne and house physician at the Boston City Hospital.

In March, 1918, Dr. Lena enlisted in the Naval Medical Corps, as a lieutenant (j.g.), under Dr. LeRoy Crandon. In October of that same year he was promoted to a full lieutenantship, and on October 1, 1919, was given his honorable discharge. For the most of his service he was stationed at the old Naval Hospital in New London and the Navy Hospital, at Newport, Rhode Island.

He made many good friends at this time and was encouraged to establish himself in practice in New London. In April, 1920, Dr. Lena opened his private hospital on Broad Street, influenced in part by a petition signed by many of the city's residents. Excepting for the year 1936, when the new building was being constructed, the institution was in operation under his direction to his passing in 1948. Almost exclu-

sively he specialized in surgery, serving clients drawn from a wide area. He did a great deal of professional work of a charitable nature, and constantly did not ask for adequate remuneration, even from those who could afford it. His many kindly deeds as surgeon and man received no publicity, and mainly were unknown even to intimate friends.

Throughout his career, Dr. Lena was a student of his profession and never failed to keep pace with the modern developments of medicine, surgery, and hospital practice. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the International College of Surgeons, and a member of the Connecticut Medical Association and the New London County Medical Society, of which he was a past president. Fraternally he was affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Seaside Council and the Rev. George Deshon Assembly, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus. He was a member of John Coleman Prince Post, American Legion, and Murphy Rathbun Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Dr. Lena served as vice president of the Connecticut Private Hospital Association, to which office he was elected April 2, 1936, and served serveral terms on the board of trustees of the Mystic Oral School. He was a member of St. Mary's Church.

Dr. Lena was naturally an outdoors man who enjoyed fishing, hunting, and water sports, especially at his summer home on the Connecticut shore. Over a long period he seldom failed to get to a stream on the first day of the trout season. Football was another of the sports he liked, and it was seldom that he failed to attend games of his *alma mater*, Dartmouth College. He had been captain of the Lawrence High School football team.

At Dorchester, Massachusetts, on June 26, 1920, Dr. Hugh F. Lena married Helen F. Gartland. Dr. and Mrs. Lena celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary in 1945, by attending graduation exercises at Cornell University Medical School, when their son, Hugh, Jr., received his Doctor of Medicine degree. From the beginning, Mrs. Lena had associated herself with Dr. Lena's practice, attending to all the business details associated with the hospital, so that her husband was free to concentrate on his work. Dr. and Mrs. Lena were the parents of the following children: 1. Hugh F., Jr., M.D., a graduate of Bulkeley High School and Dartmouth College, class of 1943, and Cornell University Medical School, class of 1945, with the degree Doctor of Medicine; during World War II, he spent two years with

the United States Army Medical Corps. He married Jean Bennett, and they have a son: i. Hugh F., III. The family resides in Ann Arbor, Michigan. 2. Virginia M., who married Leon Calanquin, of New Rochelle, New York. 3. Paul J., an undergraduate at Dartmouth College. 4. Richard, attending Bulkeley High School.

Word of the sudden death of Dr. Hugh F. Lena at his home, on November 8, 1948, was received with sincere regret by a host of friends and former clients. By all privileged to know him, the memory of this able physician and fine gentleman will long be cherished. His many kind deeds, his consideration of others, and the sterling character that he displayed constantly throughout his career, gained him the esteem and respect of the community, to which his passing was a major loss.

# LEWIS O. KINNE

## *Insurance Executive, Public Official*

FOR more than four decades Lewis O. Kinne was associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Following a tradition that is becoming almost forgotten in New England, he early in his life chose a vocation of which he could make a career, one to which he could devote his best business abilities, to the end of his years. He was fortunate in that he never was required to go far from his native Glastonbury, Connecticut, for his company was an old Hartford corporation. His outlook on life was cosmopolitan in character, however, and in a variety of affairs he was active, notably as a civic leader and sometime public official.

Born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, on July 2, 1889, Lewis O. Kinne was the son of Watson T. and Della (Clark) Kinne, and a member of families that have long been established and honored in Glastonbury. After completing his education, he entered the employ of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, with which he remained identified for forty-three years before his passing, at which time he was assistant secretary of this large corporation. Starting in as a youth, he rose from a most humble position through various departments of the company, and with the passing years became an expert in his field, an official highly popular with associates and employees who respected his knowledge and experience and his sympathetic understanding of the problems and ambitions of those with whom he worked.

Mr. Kinne was an admirable exemplar of progressive citizenship, and was always ready to co-operate with civic projects and organizations. He was appointed by Governor Cross as Deputy Judge of the Glastonbury Town Court and served in that capacity from 1929 to 1933. He was a charter member of the Town Plan Commission, serving from 1929 to 1930, and Chairman of the Board of Appeals

from 1941 to 1947. He was honored with election to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and during three terms in the House of Representatives, sponsored or supported a number of progressive measures, particularly a bill creating a Welfare Commission for the Town of Glastonbury in 1939. He was Chairman of the Commission appointed to purchase and furnish the Governor's Mansion of Connecticut, which was opened officially, October 18, 1945. Mr. Kinne's conduct in public office won him the respect and admiration of the citizens of his town and State. Without being a politician, he was prominent and influential in party councils and campaigns.

Mr. Kinne was a past president of the Glastonbury Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Exchange Club, and served ably on the Glastonbury Housing Authority. Fraternally he was affiliated with Columbia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, for a quarter of a century, a Past Master of the Lodge and secretary at the time of his demise. He had been secretary of the Sixth Masonic District in 1929 and 1930, and exceptionally well known in State Masonic circles. He was also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. In later years, Mr. Kinne and his son, Wescott Clark Kinne, became keenly interested in a building project on a large tract of land, known as Old Eastbury, that holds great promise. His personal tastes ran in the direction of the collecting of American antiques and he had gathered together many notable specimens of old pewter, Colonial and early American glass. A favorite recreation was gardening. He was a communicant and deacon of the Central Baptist Church of Hartford.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut, on July 7, 1910, Lewis O. Kinne married Edith Highland, daughter of Owen Henry and Mary C. (Wescott) Highland, members of old Connecticut and New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Kinne were the parents of one son: Wescott Clark, who was born in Glastonbury, in the same house as his father was, and on the anniversary of his father's birth.

Word of the death of Lewis O. Kinne on April 11, 1949, was received by his many friends with a sense of shock and sincere regret. His contacts were many and wide in all walks of life, and the press and public acclaimed his accomplishments and character. He had met the challenges of life with courage and strength; to public responsibilities he had been faithful, and the influence of his life has not been ended by the incident of his passing.

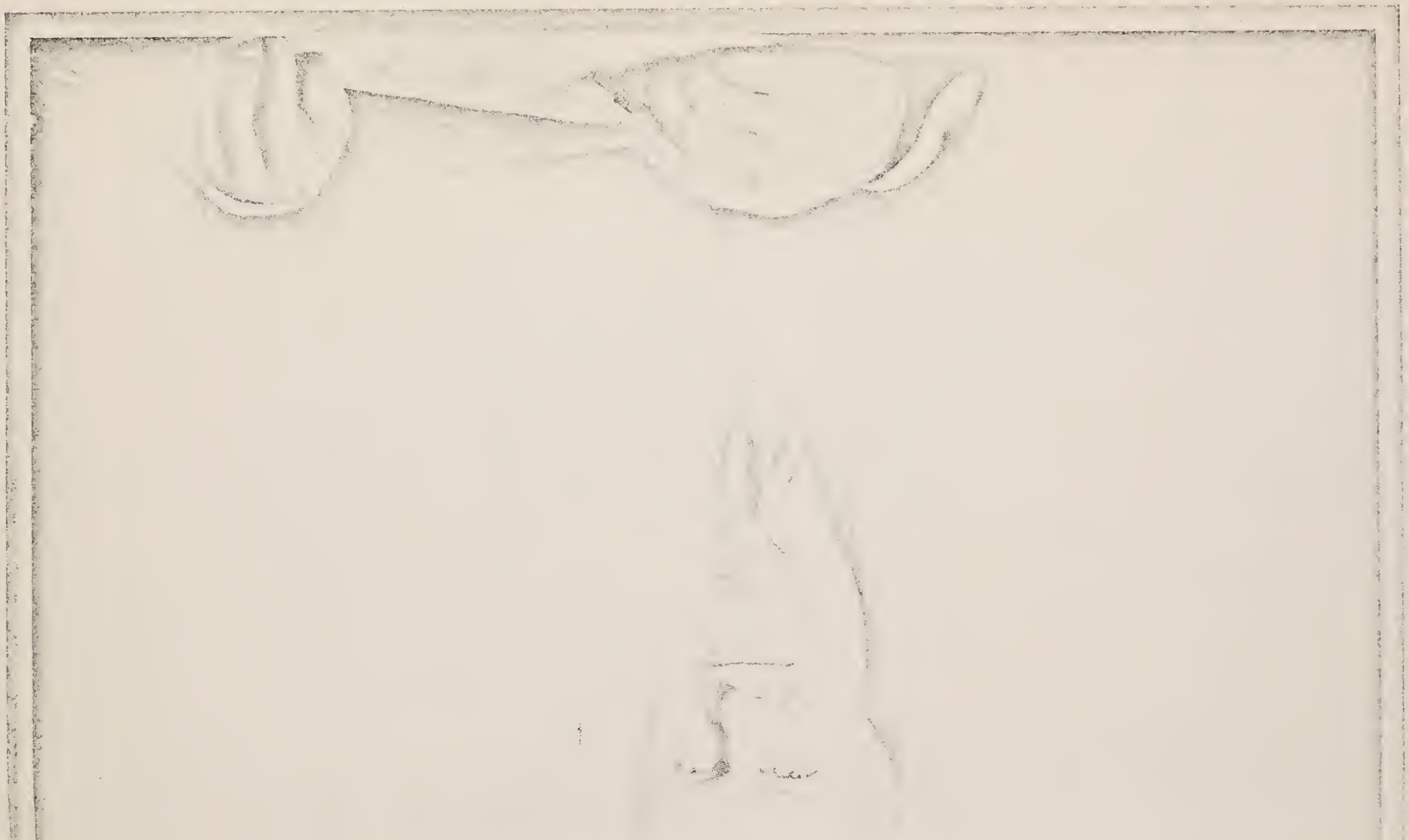
# DAVID HAY ATWATER

## *Shipping Magnate and Industrialist*

THE vast Atwater interests, national in scope, and upon which a great share of the past and present industrial might of New England had been dependent, were amplified and enhanced in the lifetime activity of David Hay Atwater, of Providence. His special concern was shipping and he operated for the government during World War II, the little known but immeasurably valuable "sugar shuttle," between Cuba and Florida. This shipping interest had its carry-over, in that he was an enthusiastic yachtsman, one of the stalwarts of the International Star Class competition.

The Atwater family was established in Colonial Connecticut by David Atwater, of Lenham, Kent, England, who came to New Haven by way of Boston in the period 1635-1639. David's great-grandson, Jeremiah Atwater, was treasurer of Yale College from 1778 to 1798. Jeremiah's great-grandson, John Hoadley Atwater, went to California in the gold rush of '49 and eventually established himself as a successful merchant in New York City. John Hoadley's son, William Cutler Atwater, was a large scale shipper and supplier of coal and oil to the mills and plants of New England. It is told, concerning him, that during the coal strike of 1902, he took a New England stove to Wales and in a shiploft in Swansea tested by fire the various types of available anthracite. The ninety thousand tons that he eventually shipped to Fall River is said to have saved that city and adjoining communities from a coal famine. The story is an indication of Yankee resourcefulness that William Cutler Atwater handed down, in full measure, to his son David Hay Atwater.

David Hay Atwater was born November 9, 1898, in Fall River, the son of William Cutler and Ida Wilson (Hay) Atwater. He received his preliminary education at the Cloyne School, in Newport, and Phil-



lips Academy, Andover. Following a period of service as an American ambulance driver in the battle fields of France from April to November 1917, he attended Yale University. In 1918 he entered the employ of the Elkhorn Coal Company, Maybeury, West Virginia, and in 1921, he became assistant treasurer of the American Coal Company at McComas in the same state. His father was president of both concerns, and he was in a sense undergoing an apprenticeship in the business he was to inherit.

In 1922, Mr. Atwater returned to Fall River to assume the posts of vice president and general manager of William C. Atwater & Company, fuel distributors, supplying wholesale and retail, largely by ocean transportation, coal and oil to the textile manufacturers of New England. He succeeded his father as president of the company in 1935. Some eight years before that, however, he had become interested in the formation and management of shipping companies, an activity that lead to a close association with the United States War Shipping Administration during World War II. His "sugar shuttle" has been mentioned, and yet it was only a fraction of the total service he rendered as an operating agent for the government. He was still active in this line of endeavor at the time of his death, as president of the Fall River Navigation Company, the Atwacoal Transportation Company, and the Atwater Steamship Company. He was also president of the Old Colony Machine Works Company.

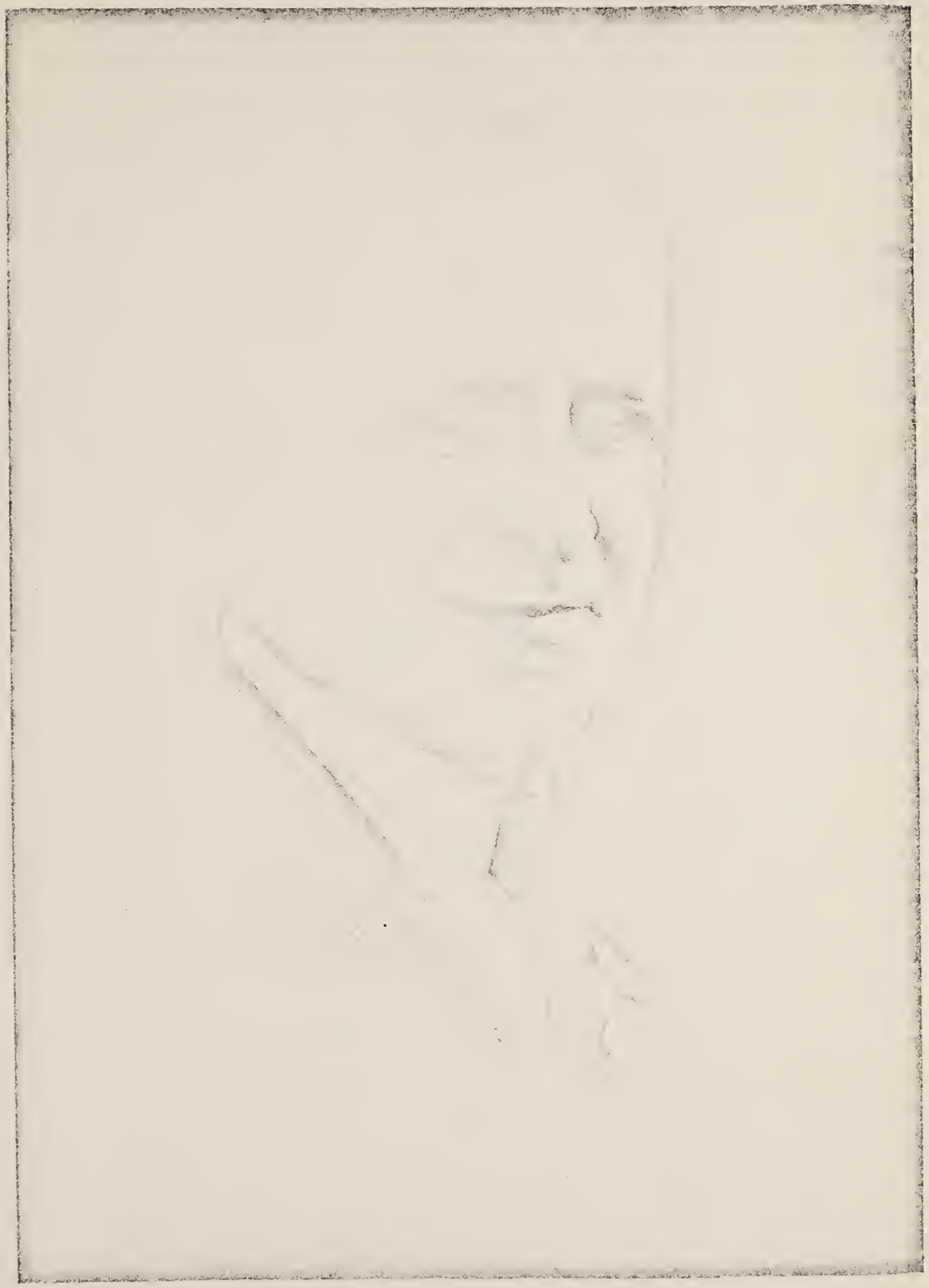
As vice president of William C. Atwater & Company, of New York, he aided in the management of the West Virginia Pocahontas coal fields controlled by that corporation. This firm, at one time, distributed more than three million tons of coal a year throughout the nation. In this association, he was a member of the Pocahontas Coal Operators Group of West Virginia. In addition he was a director of B. M. C. Durfee Trust Company, of Fall River, and a member of the Fall River Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He had been president of the latter.

Mr. Atwater maintained memberships in the Lions Club, of which he was president in 1926; in the order of Free and Accepted Masons; and in the Quequechan Club, of Fall River; the Fall River Yacht Club, of Tiverton; and the Cruising Club of America. Both in competition and management he was a leader in the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association. He represented the Narragansett Bay Star Class Fleet and with his yacht, "Moonshine," he won the Bacardi Cup series of 1932,

in Havana. A deep sea fishing enthusiast, he took his large power yacht, "Damaris," on a six-week, twenty-five hundred mile fishing voyage to Nova Scotia in 1937. He was also part owner of a golf course at Westhampton, Long Island. He was an adherent of the Episcopal church, and a supporter of the Republican party in politics.

David Hay Atwater married August 10, 1918, in Andover, Massachusetts, Eleanor Wilder, daughter of Nathaniel Bartlett, a noted bibliophile and book dealer of Boston. They became the parents of five children: 1. David Hay, Jr., who married, August 27, 1948, Terese Pagen of California. 2. Damaris Sayre. 3. Sally Anne, who married August 8, 1947, at Tiverton, Rhode Island, Daniel O. Bettle, of Philadelphia. 4. Eleanor Bartlett. 5. Nathaniel Bartlett.

David Hay Atwater died September 25, 1944, at Providence, and his untimely passing terminated a career of exceptional success and glowing promise. He was a key figure in the economic pattern that is New England and he will be sorely missed.



Irving P. Rudorf

# IRVING P. HUDSON

## *Newspaper Publisher*

NEWSPAPER publisher and man of affairs, the career of Irving P. Hudson touched life on many sides with an influence and example that made him universally esteemed. He became a legislator, a civic leader, a club and sportsman, and was a prominent figure in fraternal circles, but primarily he was a newspaperman, fortunate in launching early in an occupation he enjoyed thoroughly. For forty and more years he was the owner of the "Pawtuxet Valley Daily Times," West Warwick, Rhode Island.

Irving P. Hudson was born at Phenix, Rhode Island, on August 5, 1873, a son of J. Ellery and Eliza (Pearce) Hudson. His father was, for thirty years, chief factory inspector and, for a long period, business manager of "The Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner."

Irving P. Hudson was educated in the schools of his birthplace and Coventry, and the Bryant and Stratton Business College, at Providence. His first employment of note was with the publisher of the "Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner," John Campbell, and he learned the printing trade under his father. Later he worked on the Providence "Tribune," which he left in July, 1907, to be joint owner, with Charles Burlingham, of the "Pawtuxet Valley Daily Times." He became sole owner of the paper and remained at its head to his passing more than four decades later. In the main, Mr. Hudson devoted his newspaper endeavors to the business and financial features of his publication, no minor responsibility in an era marked by the rise and fall of so many newspapers. He acquitted himself well, as results attest, and however demanding his work, he also contributed constantly and importantly to the policies for which the "Times" stood, and to the services it rendered the public. His was the character and personality that

attracted skilled associates, and with them and with employees he had most congenial and loyal relations.

Mr. Hudson was keenly interested in civic affairs and sound government, and he played a variety of roles in this connection. He was a member of the Republican Town Committee; president of the town council of the Town of Coventry for four years; and town auditor for two years. He was sent to the General Assembly in 1910, and in 1913 he became a State Senator. He sponsored and supported progressive legislation and gave valiant service to the cause of reform measures. His influence in party circles and campaigns was great, but never unfairly used.

He was a prominent figure in fraternal orders, notably the Masons, being one of eight brothers, all members of Warwick Lodge, who were raised to the Masters degree by their father, J. Ellery Hudson, who was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island in 1901-02. Irving P. Hudson was a Past Master of Warwick Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Landmark Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; and member of Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Providence Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Moslem Grotto, Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Past Patron of Ruth Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star. In 1948, he was awarded a fifty-year membership medal by Rhode Island Grand Lodge of Masons and a thirty-five-year membership medal by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. He had been affiliated with Anthony Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a Past High Priest of the Sagamore Encampment.

In business activities, Mr. Hudson was a director of the Plantations Bank of Rhode Island, and a trustee of the Centreville Savings Bank of West Warwick. He acted on the Rhode Island State Fisheries Commission from Kent County; was former secretary of the Pawtuxet Valley Agricultural Association; a director of the Campfire Girls; and chairman of the Advisory Council of the Rhode Island Fish and Game Association.

A well known and popular clubman, he belonged to the Rhode Island Press Club, of which he was a past president and auditor; the West Warwick Typographical Union, No. 717, of which he was a charter member; the Town Criers; the Flat River Club, of which he was

secretary; the Shrine Club of Providence; the West Warwick Lions Club; the Pawtuxet Valley Chamber of Commerce; and the Pawtuxet Valley Old Timers, of which he was a past president. As a sportsman, Mr. Hudson was a member of the Narragansett Gun Club. the Hope Rod and Gun Club, and several state organizations. His favorite angling was for trout, bass and squiteague. He also showed a keen interest in collecting antiques as well as in flower gardens, especially in the raising of roses. He spent the summers at his Nausauket cottage. Mr. Hudson was a communciant of the Phenix Methodist Episcopal Church, serving on the board of trustees, and he was notably liberal in his support of religious and charitable projects and organizations.

On February 1, 1899, at Riverpoint, Rhode Island, Irving P. Hudson married Thirza M. Hammond, daughter of John and Isabelle Grace (Collier) Hammond, both natives of Newfoundland, who first settled in Nova Scotia and later in Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson became the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy I., who married Raymond F. Havens, and they have a son: i. Irving Hudson Havens. 2. Lucy May, who married Wilfred E. Potter, and they are the parents of a son: i. Donald. 3. Marion Thirza, who married Donald B. Goddard, and they have a daughter: i. Isabelle Grace. 4. Thirza H., who married Horace S. Chettle, and they are the parents of a daughter: i. Linda Louise.

The end of a long and useful career came on February 24, 1949, with the passing of Irving P. Hudson, at his Harris, Rhode Island, home. To him had been allotted three-quarters of a century in which to live and work out his destiny. How well he had succeeded was indicated by the host of associates and acquaintances from all walks of life who attended his obsequies to pay tribute to a distinguished gentleman whose career exemplified achievements and traits of character worthy of emulation. His memory lingers in the minds and hearts of a legion of those familiar with his record as a public-spirited citizen, able executive, enjoyable companion, and loyal friend.

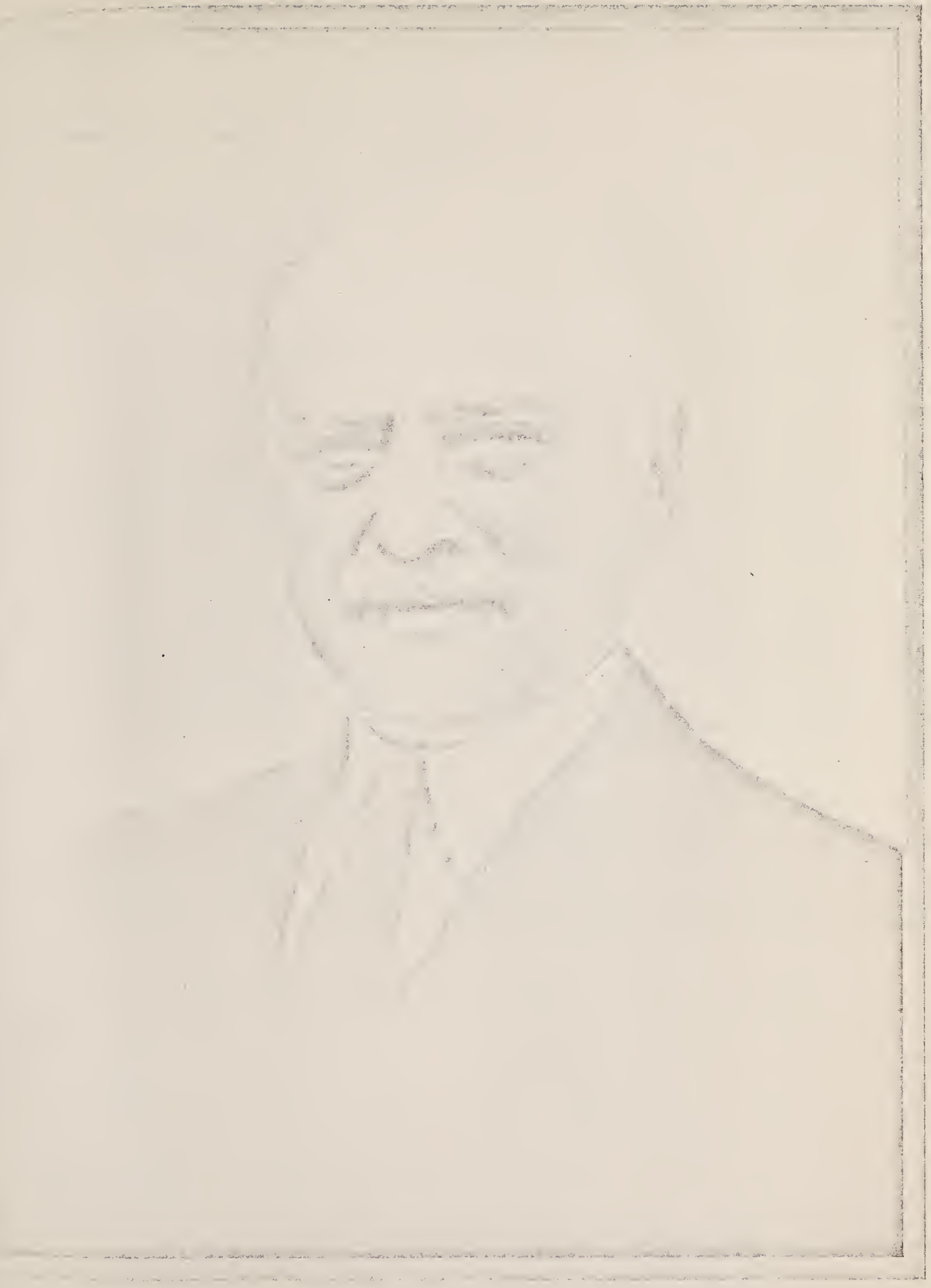
# ARTHUR HENIUS

## *Diamond Merchant, Civic Leader*

EVALUATED from almost any point of view the career of Arthur Henius of Providence, Rhode Island, is impressive, exemplary and inspiring. He typifies the American tradition of success in that he rose from office boy to become a diamond merchant of international fame. However demanding the responsibilities of business, he nevertheless was a highly important civic leader. As he acquired wealth he shared of his means so liberally as to win a place in the hearts and lives of a host of his fellow men as a philanthropist.

Born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on February 6, 1870, Arthur Henius was the son of Isadore and Salina Henius. Brought to the United States in childhood, his father was a manufacturer of women's wear for the Providence, Rhode Island, Boston Store, and the family was in comfortable circumstances. When he was sixteen, two months before the time his class was to graduate from high school, Arthur Henius was taken by his father on a trip to Denmark to attend the golden wedding anniversary of his grandparents. This became the first of many visits to his native country. Upon his return to Providence, Arthur Henius decided that he would take care of his future education while he set about making a livelihood. It is worthy of more than passing note that he did just this and became an exceptionally widely educated man, well read in history, philosophy and current events.

Starting as an office boy apprentice at three dollars a week with D. & M. Bruhl, the oldest and largest diamond-cutting and importing company in the United States, Arthur Henius eventually became the owner of this concern. He learned the diamond industry in all its aspects. He was so effective as a salesman that he was assigned to the Paris headquarters of the firm and spent a great deal of time in Europe, especially in Amsterdam, where he became familiar with the cutting



A. Henius.

of rough stones and the world distribution of diamonds. Later he was placed in charge of the Providence office of D. & M. Bruhl, which at that time was dealing in imitation stones for the cheaper trade. Still later he was made manager of both the Providence and the New York City headquarters of the concern. So long ago as 1905, Mr. Henius became a partner in the firm that changed its title to Bruhl Brothers and Henius. In 1913 he acquired the interests of the Bruhl Brothers and incorporated as Henius and Company, Inc., of which he remained president. His brother, Henry Henius, was treasurer, and his sister, Flora Henius, secretary. In carrying on his business, Arthur Henius usually made three trips to Europe annually, and there he frequently purchased from five hundred thousand to a million dollars worth of gems each journey. He was founder of the American Jewelers' Protective Association, a national organization which devoted much of its time of the detection of illicit dealing and smuggling. Mr. Henius was twice president of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade. At one time he was a director of the National Exchange Bank of Providence, and a member of the board of managers for the Exchange Branch of the Industrial Trust Company. At the time of his death he was a director of the Columbus National Bank. A contemporary once commented: "Mr. Henius devoted a major part of his lifetime to civic activities, serving in important posts without pay and eschewing party politics in his community service. He served both Republican and Democratic presidents without reservations." The long record of his activities reads: In 1917 Mr. Henius was named Providence manager for the Red Cross Christmas campaign, the beginning of a long career of important contributions to that organization. In 1918 the late Governor Beekman appointed him to the Metropolitan Park Commission. His appointment by the late Mayor Joseph H. Gainer as a member of the City Planning Commission in 1919 opened a lifetime interest for him. When the Zoning Board of Review was established in 1923, he was one of its original members and served as chairman until 1939.

During World War I Mr. Henius served as leader in the drive to collect money for clothing for the United States Navy before this country entered the conflict. Shortly before the Armistice, his son, Cyril Henius, then twenty-four years of age and a machinst's mate in the United States Navy, was killed in France. Two years later Mr. Henius donated the former Reynolds Estate in Quonset to the American Legion in memory of his son. It was named Camp Cyril Henius.

In 1931, as a token of appreciation for his work here, the American Red Cross selected Mr. Henius to preside at its annual convention in Washington. In the next year, he was appointed by President Herbert Hoover to lead the Rhode Island campaign to get idle capital back into circulation. It was one of the many moves to alleviate the depression to which Mr. Henius devoted his time. He was specially cited by the President for his work.

After President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had taken office, Mr. Henius was drafted to head the Providence Compliance Board under the National Recovery Act, establishing codes among various businesses in the city designed to increase employment and pay. After completing the basic work in that branch of the National Recovery Act, Mr. Henius tendered his resignation but was asked to remain at his post, which he did. Later, in 1937, he was appointed by President Roosevelt to head the State Federal Housing Administration program to provide needed dwelling units for Rhode Islanders. During his service in that position, he told an audience: "When the good Lord put into the bowels of this earth gold and silver and the other metals, he didn't do it for the few. He did it for the many."

During the period when Selective Service was in force, Mr. Henius was, from the time of its establishment in October, 1940, until its end in 1947, chairman of Local Board No. 7. His interest and contributions to the battle against infantile paralysis were continuous from the early 1930s.

Fraternally, Mr. Henius was affiliated with the Masonic order, and was a past master of Adelphi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He figured prominently in the Turk's Head Club, the Warwick Country Club, and the Rhode Island Historical Society. He played excellent golf until later years when he enjoyed a more quiet leisure at his summer home at Shore Acres, Quonset, Rhode Island. At one time worshipping in the Epiphany Protestant Episcopal Church, from 1931 he was a member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Providence.

In 1893, Arthur Henius married Henrietta La Reau, of Providence, who died in 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Henius were the parents of three children, Cyril, Ruel and Muriel, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Henius is survived by his sister, Flora Henius, three grandchildren and one great-grandchild. His daughter, Muriel, married Alfred Buckley of Providence, and was the mother of: i. Cyril Henius Buckley, who married Marjorie Kornreich of Milwaukee. They became the parents of

a son Thomas. ii. Alfred Buckley, Jr. iii. David La Reau Buckley.

The death of Arthur Henius occurred on July 25, 1949, at Shore Acres, Quonset, Rhode Island, after a long career of broad usefulness and noble accomplishments. He had given efficient attention to his important business interests, had participated unselfishly in public affairs, and had contributed generously to the assistance of those less fortunate than himself. He made the lives of many richer and happier by the part he played in them, and left an influence of character and personality which continued after his passing. The Providence "Journal" thus appraised in its columns, shortly after his death, the significance of the life of Arthur Henius:

> Arthur Henius was of that group in Providence—alas. most of them gone and their places still to be filled!—to whom community responsibility was a call beyond other duties. They had a pride in community betterment that seemed to stem from their own individual achievements. A man did not live impersonally by himself alone, making and conserving; he had an obligation to the community which nurtured him. His own growth should be reflected in and turned to the better life of the community. It was a philosophy whose fruits are manifested in many aspects of Providence life.
>
> Mr. Henius came to Providence from Copenhagen and built a competency by his own talent. But he had a desire to be more useful to the community than as a successful business man. He was asked—and carried through—the Red Cross Christmas campaign in 1917 and from that time on, he was increasingly called upon to take leadership in non-political city, state and federal activities. To these assignments he brought a capacity for direction proved in business and a warm and kindly heart.
>
> There are those—and they are many—who take the work and effort of community-conscious citizens for granted, as though there will be always available men and women for this service. But there are others who appreciated and knew the meaning of the tasks that Mr. Henius and his fellows undertook and respected and honored him and them as the best type of citizenship. He was a good citizen, and we hope that the example of Mr. Henius and of that small group will not be allowed to wither for want of followers in their footsteps.

# WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAZARD

## *Newspaperman*

DEAN of the newspapermen of Newport, Rhode Island, the late William Douglas Hazard wrote his name high on the annals of his profession. One of those fortunate men who chose early the occupation to which he could devote a lifetime and enjoy every bit of it, he spent forty years as a "chronicler of the news," the most of it for publication in his own "Newport Herald," and much of it for the pages of large city journals and press associations. While his gifts and interest were primarily those of a reporter, there was no job around his plant with which he was not familiar and he had performed duties from editing to printing.

William Douglas Hazard was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on March 7, 1883, son of William Stevens and Hannah (Stoddard) Hazard, both members of long established New England families. There was a George Stoddard, of England, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1633, and became one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. The name Hazard is from the old Cornish British meaning one of independent or proud disposition, and one Thomas Hazard, freeman of Boston, 1636, was a signer in Rhode Island of the "Covenant of Cities." Through his father's line, William Douglas Hazard was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution by reason of the military service of his ancestor Samuel Wilbour, of the Company of Colonel Archibald Cary in the Continental forces.

The future journalist was educated in the public schools of his birthplace and a business college, but early began contributing to his own livelihood by becoming a clerk with the old New England Steamship Company, at the turn of the century. After three years he went to the J. W. Horton Company, furniture dealers, in a similar capacity. Mr. Hazard found his career when in 1905 he became a cub

W. D. Haywood

reporter on the old "Newport Herald," which through his personality and direction became an institution. Three years later, however, the owners of the paper offered it for sale and one night all employees were discharged. Hazard, Leander E. Carr and Stephen J. Buckley didn't like losing their jobs and, with the courage of youth, spent the next morning hunting up people who would lend them enough money to purchase the "sheet," and by noon had succeeded. Mr. Hazard was named president of the new company responsible for the news end; Mr. Carr was treasurer and business manager; Mr. Buckley took over the composing or printers department. Upon the death of Mr. Carr in 1938, Mr. Hazard became treasurer in addition to his other duties; and with the passing of Stephen J. Buckley, the president-treasurer filled all offices and ran the paper until he sold it in February, 1945. It "was the second largest morning newspaper in Rhode Island," giving way only to a Providence publication. Without the hand and personality of Mr. Hazard the "Newport Herald" gave up the ghost not long after its sale.

William D. Hazard had the respect of about everyone with whom he came in contact—friend, competitor or enemy. Accuracy and truth were requirements of his pages, and none was so eager to correct a mistake. A staunch Republican, his journal was frequently engaged in political arguments, but to those who disagreed with his conclusions and facts, equal space was given to disprove what he had printed. A contemporary drew attention to the fact that, "Through his reporting in Newport, he was known to all the political leaders of the State for many years, who respected his impartiality in handling political news and trusted him with many a political secret," and "He was the confidant of three generations of prominent socialites who made Newport their summer home, as well as ranking officers of the United States Navy who had served there." During the forty years that he reported for his own paper, he covered not only society, but the local scene, particularly the meetings of the Newport city government. It should be added that William Hazard handled the Newport news for the "Providence Journal-Bulletin" over a long period, and was correspondent of the "New York Times," the "Boston Post," and the Associated Press, and was a contributor to the "Exhibitor" of Philadelphia, and the "Box Office" of Kansas City. His most noted news "scoop" for the Associated Press was his announcement of the arrival in October, 1916, in Newport Harbor of the submarine

"Deutschland" which a few hours later sank several ships off Cape Cod. He was the only newspaperman to go out and interview the captain of the craft, a feat that won Hazard wide publicity. Fraternally Mr. Hazard was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14; Newport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; DeBlois Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection; Rhode Island Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a Thirty-second degree Mason; and of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a charter member of the Newport Lions Club and on the directorate of the Island Cemetery Corporation and the Newport Co-operative Association for Saving and Building. By right of notable lineage he was a member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution. By church affiliation he was an Episcopalian.

On December 14, 1920, William Douglas Hazard married Charlotte Mahan, daughter of Ludlow and Charlotte (Persse) Mahan. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard were the parents of a daughter, Helen, who married Charles H. Harpin, and is the mother of a son: i. Paul Hazard Harpin.

The death of William Douglas Hazard marked the passing of one of the outstanding personages in Rhode Island journalism. He was an exponent of the finest type of loyal and progressive citizenship, wielding a definite influence as a citizen. Sympathetic, understanding and generous in thought, he had a host of friends who pay his memory honor. His achievements and personality will not soon be forgotten.

Paul B. Dane

# EARLE B. DANE

## *Business and Civic Leader*

COMBINING with his business activities a keen interest in education and civic affairs, Earle B. Dane contributed substantially to the progress of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and the enrichment of the lives of many in the community. He was a native of Plainville, Massachusetts, born on March 20, 1887, son of Frank and Annie (Balcom) Dane and a member of long established New England families.

While Earle B. Dane was very young he was brought to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was educated in the local schools. He was graduated from the Technical High School in 1905, and from Brown University, class of 1911. From college Mr. Dane entered the insurance business, first as an employee of the John A. Gammons Company. In about 1922 he became a partner in Charles H. Philbrick, Inc., a connection that was ended only by his death. The firm specialized in fire insurance, and Mr. Dane was a pioneer in aviation insurance. Courageous enterprise, strict integrity and a capacity for making friends were the bases upon which he built his success in business.

One of the outstanding personal interests of Earle B. Dane was in the improvement of the educational facilities provided the public. For more than two decades he was a resident of East Greenwich, and for twenty years was a member and for many years chairman of the East Greenwich School Committee. Never afraid of new ideas or of opposition, he became in maturer years the pioneer of the movement to provide facilities for the education of members of school boards in the State, feeling that new and even older school board members needed direction in the work they had undertaken. He originated the plan, put in force in 1948, by which a course of such instruction was inaugurated by the Rhode Island College of Education. Quoting

from Resolutions adopted by the East Greenwich School Committee: "Earle B. Dane gave unselfishly of his time and strength in the interest of improving the Town's educational system. Mr. Dane's efforts were recognized not only in the Town but in the State and Nation as well, and this recognition brought honor not alone to himself but also to the Town."

Mr. Dane was president of the Rhode Island School Officials Association and a former president and long a trustee of the Providence Country Day School. A veteran of World War I, he served with the rank of captain in the 78th Division, Company F, 310th Regiment of infantry, and received his honorable discharge from the service June 5, 1919. Active in military circles he joined the Reserve Corps and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel. A member of the American Legion, he was First Vice-Commander of the State Department of the American Legion in 1921, and was a member of the Rhode Island Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars. Fraternally he was affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Active in the Boy Scouts he was a member of the West Shore District Committee and of the Narragansett Council. He owned a tract of woodland and pond near East Greenwich and set aside a part of it as a camping ground for the Scouts. Numbered among his clubs were the Providence Art Club, the Turks Head Club, and the Squantum Club. His Brown University fraternity was Delta Tau Delta, and he was a charter member of the University Glee Club, and had sung in his youth with the choirs of All Saints and St. Martin's churches. He worshipped in the Episcopal faith.

Earle B. Dane married (first) Emily McBee, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Earle Balcom, Jr., a graduate of Brown University; member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity; served in the United States Marines in the Pacific Area during World War II, being honorably discharged with the rank of captain; he married Florence Sunderman, and they have a son: i. Peter Kingsley Dane. 2. Nancy, a graduate of the Wheelock School, Boston, and the National College of Education, Evanston, Illinois; she married Donald V. Osborne, who served during World War II as an aviator; their children are: i. Nancy Louise Osborne. ii. Donald V. Osborne, Jr.

Earle B. Dane married (second) Edna Berkander, and they were the parents of a daughter: Ruth Ann Dane.

Upon the death of Earle B. Dane a host of friends, colleagues and

folk in varied walks of life mourned the loss of a man who had distinguished himself in several fields of activity. Few residents of East Greenwich were more deserving of esteemed recognition. He exemplified what the citizen volunteer can accomplish in the service of a community or of a state.

# STANLEY MEISSER

## *Manufacturer*

STANLEY Meisser, leader in the business life of Lowell, Massachusetts, was the founder and president of the Essem Packing Company, in Lawrence, and was likewise promiment in banking and in Polish-American circles. A native of Poland, he came to the United States in his youth, with only ambition, initiative, and a high order of intelligence to depend on for his success. Since his founding of the Essem Packing Company in 1920, he was a successful manufacturer in the food industry, and additional business responsibilities came to him with the years. While building up his business from a store-to-store route to a million-dollar enterprise, he was also becoming a figure of increasing importance in banking, and was at the end of his life a director of the Arlington Trust Company, and a trustee of the Community Savings Bank of Lawrence.

Mr. Meisser was born October 8, 1896, in Shamish, Poland, son of Rudolph and Juliana (Snigorski) Meisser. In 1913 he came to the United States. He almost immediately entered the business in which he found his career, and resided for a number of years in Lawrence. He founded in 1920 the Essem Packing Company, which was incorporated in 1925 with Mr. Meisser as president. The company manufactures delicatessen products, such as sausage, bologna, and many canned products. Receiving the meats and raw products at its plant, which is located on Beacon Street in Lawrence, it converts them into the many delicatessen products which bear the company's labels. They are then shipped to markets, chiefly in New England, by means of the company's own fleet of twenty-two electrically refrigerated trucks. The plant is three stories high, and gives full-time employment to over one hundred persons. It reported, in 1947, sales of four million dollars—a remarkable volume of business to have accrued within a lifetime to a man who, arriving in this country scarcely over thirty years before,

Stanley Weiser

had through his own efforts built up the organization. Mr. Meisser was professionally associated with the Meat Packers' Association.

Reared in Poland and receiving his education there, Mr. Meisser was always interested in Polish-American activities. He was a member of the Polish-American Congress and the Polish National Home of Lawrence, and also of Aerie 325, Polish Falcons, of Lawrence. He was a communicant of Holy Trinity Church in Lowell.

In banking circles, Mr. Meisser served as a trustee of the Community Savings Bank of Lawrence, and as director of the Arlington Trust Company. He was a Republican in his political affiliations. In addition to the Polish-American fraternal organizations mentioned above, he was a member of Lawrence Lodge No. 65, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Andover Country Club. He was also affiliated with the Polish National Alliance, Z. N. P., 114, in Lawrence.

Throughout the years of the growth of the company which he had founded with John J. Snigorski, Mr. Meisser's position of leadership in business had grown apace. His business venture, modestly begun, is today known the country over, and its products asked for by name, by discriminating buyers throughout New England and the East. Mr. Meisser also became a popular figure in his community (he moved to Lowell a few years before his death), through his wholehearted participation in fraternal activities. His attitudes and activities were beneficial in promoting good feelings and understanding for the Polish-American minority of the population, and Mr. Meisser was himself a better American for having learned in his early years the ways of life of another aspiring, democratic people.

In Lawrence, Massachusetts, May 29, 1921, Stanley Meisser married Katharine Siek of that city, daughter of Joseph and Agnes (Tarboi) Siek. They became the parents of three children: 1. Alicia, born September 7, 1924, a graduate of Colby Junior College, New London, New Hampshire. She married Arthur McMurtrie, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. 2. Rudolf Henry, born October 30, 1926. During World War II he enlisted in the United States Army as an air cadet, and was stationed at Sheppard Field, Texas, and Lowry Field, Denver, Colorado, and was honorable discharged in November, 1945. Rudolf Henry Meisser is a graduate of Keith Academy. He became associated with his father in the Essem Packing Company at the age of sixteen, learning the business thoroughly in all its phases. He was

made plant superintendent in March, 1947, and treasurer in April, 1948. 3. Robert Stanley, born November 29, 1932, a student at Keith Academy, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Stanley Meisser lived at 168 Park View Avenue, Lowell, where Mrs. Meisser and their sons continue to make their residence. There Mr. Meisser died on August 21, 1948. A leader in manufacturing and banking, a friendly, sociable man with hundreds of friends, he will long be remembered by people in all walks of life in the communities where he made his residence. His career is an example of the power to achieve, which finds its way to full expression alike for those who choose this as their home as for those accustomed from birth to wealth and privilege.

Fred A Cooper

# FREDERICK ALOYSIUS COUGHLIN, M.D.

## *Surgeon*

IN a lifetime dedicated to the service of humanity, Dr. Frederick Aloysius Coughlin attained a position of genuine prominence among members of his profession and a large clientele in Providence, Rhode Island. He brought to his work scholastic and technical education, the discipline of post medical hospital labors, and the mentality and predilections that made him a student of medicine and surgery throughout his busy career. His reputation was based upon his skill as a surgeon who specialized in gynecology, in which he was particularly outstanding.

A native of Rhode Island, Dr. Coughlin was born as Woonsocket, on June 13, 1882, son of Peter and Catherine (Fleming) Coughlin, both New Englanders by birth and tradition. He attended St. Charles Parochial School and Woonsocket High School in preparation for higher academic studies, and matriculated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he was graduated a Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1904. For his technical studies he entered Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, where in 1908 he received the degree Doctor of Medicine. He followed the routine of the medical graduate, becoming an interne, and was resident physician at the Boston City Hospital. It was not until 1912 that he considered himself ready to open an office, which he did in Providence, the city in which he lived and labored for more than a third of a century. Many clients will remember his first headquarters on Jackson Street. During World War I, he was a first lieutenant with the United States Army Medical Corps, and after completing his round of military service, returned to Providence to resume his practice. At this time he established his office at No. 224 Thayer Street, where it was continued thereafter to his passing.

Down the years Dr. Coughlin became more and more interested and active in the field of surgery, notably as a gynecologist. As such he won wide repute. He never reached the stage where he felt that there was nothing more for him to learn. This was evidenced by his custom, over a long period, of returning about every other year to Johns Hopkins, one of the foremost institutions of its kind in America, to keep in touch with the latest discoveries and methods in his profession. His mind was always open to progress and he was keen about research. But he was also a wise analyst and subjected many of the things most publicized in medicine and surgery to the closest scrutiny, and was cautious in the application of what might develop only as theories and be soon exploded. Dr. Coughlin served on the staffs of the Roger Williams Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Rhode Island Hospital. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and member of the Providence Medical Society, the New England Gynecological Association, and other professional associations. His undergraduate fraternity was Phi Kappa, and he was affiliated with Providence Council, Knights of Columbus. Over a long period he was a popular member of the Metacomet Golf Club. In earlier years he played a great deal of tennis, but his favorite game was golf which he enjoyed wherever he was, which might be almost anywhere, for he traveled extensively. He was reared in the Catholic faith, but was generous in his support of religious and humanitarian endeavors without regard to race, color or creed.

At Pawtucket, Rhode Island, on April 21, 1927, Dr. Frederick Aloysius Coughlin married Rosamond M. Crossin, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Crossin. Dr. and Mrs. Coughlin became the parents of a daughter, Mary, an undergraduate at Smith College.

Seeking restoration of his health in Florida, Dr. Coughlin died in St. Francis Hospital, Miami Beach, on April 19, 1948, after an illness of three months. An exemplar of the highest ideals of his profession, especially in the withholding of none of his knowledge, experience and physical resources in the service of others, he was respected universally by colleagues and clients. He gave also of his time and means to worthy causes, and in the everyday contacts of life was beloved as a loyal friend and wise counselor. His name and achievements will long be remembered.

Helena Stuntevant

# HELENA STURTEVANT

## *Artist*

AN OUTSTANDING artist of Rhode Island, Helena Sturtevant achieved international recognition as well, and her pictures and etchings of yachts particularly were renowned as the best produced by any woman artist. A founder of the Art Association of Newport, some of her best work is to be found in her paintings of Newport's historic buildings. Many of her works are in homes in Newport County, and one, an altar piece, is in the Berkeley Memorial Chapel in Middletown where the artist and her family have worshipped for many years.

Miss Sturtevant was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, August 9, 1871, daughter of the late Eugene and Mary (Clark) Sturtevant, and granddaughter of the late Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, who for nearly half a century was bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island. She was graduated from the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and later studied in Paris. She returned to Newport and made that city's scene and its history the subject of most of her life's work. Her formal education had been acquired from private tutors, and in Paris, France, she had studied under Jacques Blanche and Lucien Simon, in 1911, with her sister Louisa, who was also one of the founders of the Art Association of Newport. Wrote one commentator of her career:

> Helena Sturtevant did the greater part of her paintings in Newport, Middletown and the surrounding countryside. She was a familiar and popular figure and noted for her concentration and speed when working . . . Her work in both portrait and landscape covered a long period. She continued active up to the time of her death on November 9, 1946. She improved her technique throughout her life, was known to everyone and was noted for

her sense of fun, and had many interesting experiences during her painting tours. Many of her paintings are owned abroad and many among Newport residents.

A large collection of her paintings of historic buildings is hung in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Newport, and in 1943 a group of public spirited people bought and presented to the city of Newport a collection of sixty-three such paintings, which now form a permanent exhibition in the Old Brick Market on Washington Square. Helena Sturtevant's landscapes of Nassau, Bahama Islands, were exhibited in the Gallery of Science and Art of the International Business Machines Corporation at the New York World's Fair and also at the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco, for which she received a bronze medal. In 1938, the late Lord Duveen, who had become greatly interested in her work, sent to New York for some of her paintings which were on exhibition there and had them included in a loan exhibition of paintings at Nassau, and he bought one of her pictures for his own private collection. "The Nassau Tribune" of February 22, 1938, said that the great masterpieces that were hung in this exhibition were ones that might only be seen in the great galleries of the world.

Miss Sturtevant was active in church work in earlier years, as her mother had been the founder of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel at Middletown, and she was very fond of gardening and of poetry. Her sister Louisa often worked with her on murals and was a landscape artist and designer.

For years Miss Sturtevant was director of the Art School of the Art Association of Newport and chairman of the Association's exhibition committee. She also was a member of the Artists' Professional League and the National Association of Painters and Sculptors.

The death of Helena Sturtevant occurred on November 9, 1946. She was survived by two sisters, Mary and Louisa Sturtevant, both of Middletown. Another sister, Mrs. Henry Howard, for many years president of the Merchant Marine Library Association, died a year ago.

In the evaluation of the career of Miss Sturtevant, the following excerpts are illuminative: From a Memorial of the Newport Art Association:

She imbued the seven other artist founders with the idea

which became the Art Association and for thirty-four years she gave unsparingly to the realization of that idea, her time, her talent and her untiring service.

A member of the council since its formation in 1912, she ever brought to its deliberations a clear judgment and a far-sighted consideration of aim and policy.

As instructor and later as director of the Art School she maintained the highest standards and held constantly before her students an exacting ideal of industry and integrity.

For more than a quarter of a century, through her work on the Exhibition Committee she brought to the Art Association exhibitions of the first order and labored without stint in the tedious details involved, never grudging the time and strength taken from her own painting.

A lover of nature and of truth, she painted what she loved. Her absolute sincerity and adherence to her ideals, her courage and her vision, her tireless industry and unselfish devotion to the cause of art, all implemented her own talent with those qualities which characterized her life work.

Now, whereas, in the death of Helena Sturtevant on November 9, 1946, the Art Association of Newport has lost a devoted founder, counselor, teacher, worker and friend, who can neither be spared nor replaced, Resolved, November 19, 1946, by the Officers and Council of the Art Association of Newport.

# HERBERT E. BURNHAM

## *Mercantile Executive*

IN Hartford, Connecticut, Herbert E. Burnham was a veteran mercantile leader whose place in the business circles of the city was assured and wholly admirable. Integrity, judgment, enterprise, marked his career, and his qualities of mind and character were evidenced in other activities as a progressive citizen. Apart from his engrossing commercial interests he devoted a great deal of his time and energies to the promotion of the better development of the community and the welfare of its people.

Born in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 23, 1873, Mr.Burnham was the son of Herbert D. and Elizabeth (Shoesmith) Burnham. The place name Burnham is derived from Burnham, a town in England, the term meaning a town by the river or stream. A follower of William the Conqueror became DeBurnham, Lord of the Saxon village of Burnham. Among those of the name who came to New England, was one Thomas Burnham, a lawyer of Hatfield, Herefordshire, England, born in 1617, who is of record in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1649. Herbert D. Burnham, father, was born in Willimantic, Connecticut, on October 27, 1846, the son of Chester D. and Jane E. Burnham. He was a dealer in monuments, a prominent citizen, serving as a councilman, and was a staunch Republican and a Mason. He married (first) Mary Holt, daughter of Elijah Holt, son of Caleb Holt of Willington, Connecticut, who fought with Captain Parker's Company, Third Battalion, of the Wadsworth Brigade, during the Revolutionary War.

Herbert E. Burnham attended the grammar schools of his birth city, and was a graduate from the Hartford High School and the Huntsinger Business College. Starting with few material advantages, he began earning a livelihood at an early age. In 1892 he entered the employ of the firm of Gemmell-Burnham, founded in 1871 by an

uncle, Edgar F. Burnham, and Major John Gemmell. Originally a custom tailor shop it came to be a clothing concern of importance, first situated at 42-44 Asylum Street, Hartford. Starting as a clerk, the younger man soon learned the trade of clothes cutter, and when the original partnership was dissolved, Herbert E. Burnham was one of five associates that reorganized the company, incorporated in 1904. He was named to head the concern, and ultimately was the oldest survivor of the incorporators. More than four decades ago the store was established at its present location, 110 Asylum Street. His long connection with Gemmell-Burnham Company, as president and treasurer, was crowned with success and high standing in mercantile circles. For many years he was prominent in the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and he was a director of the Spring Grove Cemetery. Essentially a lover of home and domesticity, he was a member of but few social and civic organizations. He enjoyed bowling as a younger man, but found recreation in less strenuous exercise in later life. In politics he gave allegiance to the Republican party, but ever was more interested in the election of sound candidates than in their party affiliations. He attended Christ Church, and was generous in his support of religious and charitable projects.

On February 4, 1899, Herbert E. Burnham married Charlotte C. Carroll, daughter of John H. and Martha S. (Annis) Carroll, and they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding less than two months before his passing. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of two children: 1. Gerald D., who served in the 101st Machine Gun Corps with the 26th Division, United States Army, during World War I, and died from the effects of gas poisoning suffered in action, shortly after the end of the conflict. 2. Helen, a member of the D. A. R., who married Mr. Storrs, and is the mother of a son: i. Hamilton Burnham, who enlisted for service in World War II, and with the Marines saw service in the Pacific area.

The death of Herbert E. Burnham occurred on April 1, 1949, at the Hartford Hospital, after a brief illness. His career had been typical of New England tradition at its best. Fortunate in finding in youth the sort of work to which he could devote a long lifetime, he was steadfast in that devotion, honorable in all contacts with his fellowmen, and as a merchant and citizen acquitted himself exceptionally well. His high standards of service and conduct set an example worthy of emulation, and won the loyalty of a host of friends.

# HELEN CORDELIA PUTNAM, M.D., LL.D.

## *Physician, Welfare Worker*

FOR many years engaged in the practice of medicine until her retirement from this profession at the age of seventy years, the late Dr. Helen Cordelia Putnam, of Providence, Rhode Island, continued to devote her attention to the furtherance of social improvements. The establishment and improvement of vacation schools and playgrounds, the development of school gardens in cities and other areas, the betterment of health and mental outlook through natural contacts and outdoor life: these were a few of the efforts in which she had a lifelong interest and to which Dr. Putnam gave special thought, time and funds.

Helen Cordelia Putnam was born in the Indian Territory near Winona, Minnesota, September 14, 1857, daughter of Herbert Asa and Celintha T. (Gates) Putnam. Her family was of New England origin, she being in the ninth generation from John Putnam, 1657, Salem; but her forebears removed to New York State, settling in Essex County, in the days of her grandfather, Hiram Putnam. In addition to a large farm, her family conducted a forge for making pig iron, and lumber mills in the vicinity of New Russia. Hiram Putnam, her grandfather, was born about 1798, and died in 1862. Her father, Herbert Asa Putnam, died at his winter home in San Diego, California, in 1918.

Helen Cordelia Putnam attended school in her home community, and entered Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1878. In 1889 she was made a Doctor of Medicine by the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Putnam was also graduated from the Harvard (Sargent) School of Physical Education, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and from the New England Hospital for Women and Children, in Boston, in 1891. In 1912 she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

*Dr. Helen C. Putnam*

*Herbert A. Putnam*

THE JOHN PUTNAM HOUSE, DANVERS. (1641.) TAKEN DOWN ABOUT 1850.

Throughout her career, Dr. Putnam had a close association with Vassar College, serving from 1883 to 1890 as director of the gymnasium there. So continuing through most of the period in which she was preparing for her medical career, Dr. Putnam gave her major attention to medicine after taking her medical degree in 1889, practicing in Providence from 1891 on. Health work and medicine were, in her judgment, inseparable, and so it was that, in the early nineties, she became one of the leaders in advocating playgrounds, vacation schools and school gardens in the city of Providence. As secretary, she made her reports on these local institutions, the final one, which attracted the attention of the United States Commissioner of Education, being reprinted and widely distributed through his office. It was the first report of its kind to be reprinted by this government office, as well as being one of the very earliest comprehensive manuscripts on the subject. In addition to government reports, she contributed articles on physical training, playgrounds and vacation schools, school gardens, school hygiene, and women's reformatories, to medical journals and various other publications. From 1909 to 1915 she was an editor in the department of Child Hygiene for "Child Welfare Magazine."

Dr. Putnam was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. During her active career she held many highly responsible offices. In 1894, and again in 1897, she was vice-president of the American Academy of Medicine, and in 1908-1909 she served as president of the Academy. She was the first woman to hold these positions. Recognizing the low rank of the United States in the prevention of infant mortality, Dr. Putnam, in 1908, interested the Academy in this work and was made chairman of a committee to look into ways and means of bettering the situation. A special meeting conducted by this committee in New Haven, Connecticut, attracted the attention of Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, and others, and led to the establishment of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality.

Dr. Putnam also was an honorary member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, vice-president of the American Association of Physical Education from 1885 to 1888, and formerly was chairman of the Committee on Racial Well-Being of the National Council of Education of the National Education Association. She was vice-president of the Rhode Island Audubon Society and a member of the National Audubon Society, the American Association for the Advancement of

Science and the Massachusetts Society of Mental Hygiene. She was a life member of the Rhode Island Historical Society and of the American Museum of Natural History. She was one of the founders of the National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis and served in the International Congress of Tuberculosis, the National Council of the Playground Association of America, the Council of the Bureau Permanent de l'union Internationale pour la Protection de l'Enfance du Premier Age, the Council of the American School Hygiene Association and other groups. She was a delegate to the Second International Congress of School Hygiene held in London, England, and to another held in Buffalo, New York, and was also a delegate to the Second International Congress of Eugenics. In addition, she was a member of the American Association of University Women.

After official inspections in many states, Dr. Putnam began writing and lecturing to urge standardized training for janitors in sanitary care of school premises where laws require children to spend many years; also urging that reformatories and prisons become industrial and vocational institutions. The latter interest began when she was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to the local reformatory by Governor Garvin. Her papers were published in the Journals of the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association, and several related periodicals. She had been appointed governing member for life in the Corporation of Rhode Island School of Design. She co-operated with Butler Hospital for Mental Diseases in establishing open air interests through occupational therapy, and established at Vassar College graduate fellowships for research in eugenics. She also established a fellowship for advanced research in eugenics at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and a similar one with the American Association of University Women.

The Helen Gates Putnam Fund at Vassar College creates and supports its Graduate Division of Conservation, giving the Master of Science Degree, with fellowships for the Doctor of Science at a university, both representing studies in geology, plant science, zoology and psychology with special relation of these studies to mental health.

Providence was particularly fortunate to be able to list Dr. Helen Cordelia Putnam among its residents, and her work, whose significance goes far beyond the borders of this city, was highly effective in the improvement of playgrounds, city gardens and physical and mental health. She died February 3, 1951.

# FRANKLIN STARR JEROME

## *Industrial Executive*

FOR MANY YEARS of his life Franklin Starr Jerome played a large part in the industrial history of his native Connecticut and of New England. He had been president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company since 1922, and, at the time of his death, was also president of the Seymour Trust Company and the Mullite Refactories Company, of Shelton, Connecticut; chairman of the board of the American Crucible Company; and a partner of Breining and Company, stockbrokers of New York. An outstanding figure in the life of the Naugatuck Valley, he was prominently associated with a number of organizations there and elsewhere. The quality of Mr. Jerome's leadership leaves a permanent impress upon the community in which he lived and worked, and upon the industrial world to which his contribution was so great.

Mr. Jerome was born October 6, 1870, in Montville, Connecticut, son of Henry G. and Eliza Holt (Starr) Jerome. The Jeromes, an old New England family, also trace their history far back on the Isle of Wight, where their wills are recorded as early as 1503. The Connecticut ancestors came from England and settled in New London, Connecticut, in the early part of the seventeenth century. Dr. Comfort Starr, of whom Mr. Jerome was a direct descendant on his mother's side, came from England in 1635, and settled in Boston.

The early schools days of Franklin Starr Jerome were spent in Norwich, where his parents then resided. They later returned to Montville, his birthplace, and he attended a high school at nearby Uncasville. He next entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated in February, 1888.

His first business connection began in that year, with employment as a clerk in the First National Bank of Norwich, where his exceptional

aptitudes brought unusually prompt advancement. He became president of the institution in 1903 and retained that office for the next ten years. At the end of that time, in 1913, he moved to California, where he engaged in ranching and associated himself with the Charles Ford Company of Watsonville. Mr. Jerome's qualities of leadership and his managerial and general business abilities appear to have been in evidence wherever he went. At the Ford plant he became general manager.

He returned to Connecticut in 1917 and assumed the vice presidency of the Seymour Manufacturing Company at Seymour, Connecticut. Upon the death of the company's president, George E. Matthies, in 1922, Mr. Jerome became president and retained that office until the time of his death, in June, 1948.

The Seymour Manufacturing Company, which advanced steadily in size and in significance of its contribution to industry during the years of Mr. Jerome's management, normally specializes in the manufacture of nickel, silver, and phosphor bronze sheets, wire and rods, and nickel anodes. During World War II, it established an excellent record of production, its output being chiefly in the ammunition field. Its brass was manufactured for fabrication into twenty- and forty-millimeter disks and small-arms strip, as well as disks for manufacturing into shell casings. Much reconversion was necessary, both to prepare the plant for the part it played in the war effort and in returning it again to peacetime production and, throughout, Mr. Jerome's efficient and inspired management found a ready and correct answer to every problem. It was through such efforts as his, on a nationwide scale, that our country became the greatest scene of wartime production the world has known.

The Seymour Manufacturing Company itself was organized 1879, and incorporated in 1880. For a brief account of its early history we go to the April, 1944, issue of the "Connecticut Circle" magazine, which provides excellent coverage on the industries of the Constitution State. Excerpting from an article concerning the company and Mr. Jerome, published during the war years when the Seymour Manufacturing Company was playing such a vital part in the national defense:

> The founders of the Seymour Manufacturing Company elected W. H. H. Wooster as their guiding genius. His task included two main activities: WORK and WORRY, for in those early days of small shops, the "boss" not only assumed responsibility for the success of the firm, but also worked alongside his men.

The original Seymour "plant" consisted of a main building, housing three pairs of rolls, two muffles and three wire blocks, and a small casting shop. With the meager equipment, they served New England fabricators with perhaps a thousand pounds daily of copper, brass and nickel silver sheets, wire and rods, to be made by them into flat and hollow ware, keys, pocket cutlery and various novelties.

Contrast this with the modern plant, with its row on row of busy buildings, filled with the most modern perfected equipment, the complex organization which the inspired direction of Mr. Jerome has in recent years called forth in unprecedented production. Its early growth is thus outlined:

> It was not long before the business outgrew its more or less 'local' field and in 1880 it was incorporated with a capital of $30,000 —a very substantial backing for any company at a time when fresh eggs went begging at fifteen cents a dozen and a six-room dwelling could be rented for $10 a month. Thirty-five years later the company's capital had mounted to a million dollars.
>
> In 1883 George E. Matthies became associated with the company and upon the death of W. H. H. Wooster was elected president. Under his regime the plant was reconstructed, its equipment modernized.

When Franklin Starr Jerome succeeded George E. Matthies in the presidency of the company in 1922, he thus became the third dynamic leader to bring that company to a new high level of progress. Its place in industry, producing as it does the nickel, silver, phosphor and bronze products upon which other industries are dependent, is of key importance.

The other officers of the company at the time of Mr. Jerome's death were: A. C. Wheeler, B. H. Matthies, and E. B. Boies, vice presidents; A. G. Wentworth, secretary; H. A. Leigh, treasurer; and H. W. Mumper, controller.

The significant place which Franklin Starr Jerome held in the affairs of his community may be estimated by the number of organizations which he headed as president: The Seymour Manufacturing Company, the Seymour Trust Company, the Seymour Products Company, the Mullite Refactories Company, the Rufert Chemical

Company, and the Naugatuck Valley Company; and of all the above he was also a director. He was at various times treasurer and chairman of the American Crucible Company; and was a partner of Breining and Company, stockbrokers, of 17 Battery Place, New York City. He was likewise an officer in the Batiscan Company, the Seymour Corporation of Delaware, the Varick Building Company, and the Doolittle Lake Company of Norfolk.

Other organizations with which Franklin Starr Jerome had been associated in an official capacity were: the H. A. Matthews Manufacturing Company, the Naugatuck Valley Crucible Company, the American Copper Products Company, the Anglo-South-American Trust Company, the Eiseman Magneto Corporation, the Hawbishaw Cable and Wire Corporation, the Margay Oil Corporation, the National Electric Products Corporation, the New York Postal Service Station, Inc., and the Santa Maria Ranch Company.

The social organizations of which he had been a member, many of which affiliations he retained until the end of his life, were: The Bankers Club of America, in New York; the Quinnipiack Club and the Race Brook Country Club of New Haven; the Doolittle Club, and the Norfolk Country Club, of Norfolk.

Franklin Starr Jerome was twice married. He married, first, October 10, 1894, Katherine S. D. Douglas, who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, daughter of Frank D. and Anna (Campbell) Douglas, the former of whom was superintendent of agencies of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and died in Hartford. Of this marriage there is a daughter, Louise Douglas, who married Donald C. McMillan and is the mother of a daughter, Katharine Douglas. Katherine S. D. (Douglas) Jerome died April 29, 1934. Mr. Jerome married, second, May 16, 1936, Janet Pouch Alford, daughter of Fred H. and Florence (Wheelock) Pouch, of Grafton, Massachusetts, and a descendant of old New England stock. Mrs. Jerome is the mother of the following children by a previous marriage: 1. Donald Cameron Alford, Jr., who married Betsy Lowe. They are the parents of two children: i. Donald Cameron Alford, III. ii. Franklin Starr Jerome Alford. 2. Fred H. Pouch Alford, who married Ann Smith.

At the age of seventy-seven, while still active in his industrial and banking connections, Franklin Starr Jerome died at the New Haven Hospital, June 22, 1948, after a brief illness. So widespread was his influence, so important his contribution, that this dynamic

personality will not soon be forgotten in the Naugatuck Valley, nor in the circles of New England's industrial leadership. Neither will his warm, vital and enthusiastic nature be forgotten among those whose privilege it was to call him friend.

# OLIVER R. BECKWITH

## *Lawyer, Civic and Church Leader*

IN the practice of his profession, his identification with public activities and as a churchman, Oliver R. Beckwith was highly esteemed in the City of Hartford and the State of Connecticut as a leader. As senior counsel of the Aetna Life and affiliated companies, president of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, and as Chancellor of the Diocese of Connecticut, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was a distinguished personage, and these were only outstanding features of the services he rendered his day and generation. In each he left a record of broad usefulness and important achievements worthy of preservation, and combined with other aspects of his character and personality made the lives of others richer and fuller.

Born at Collinsville, Connecticut, on July 15, 1877, Oliver R. Beckwith was educated in the schools of his birthplace, and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, being graduated from its Law School, a Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1898. In the following year he was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Hartford for half a century with exceptional success. In 1905, he gave up private practice to become examiner of claims for the Travelers Insurance Company where he served for five years. In 1910 he joined the Aetna organization, and for the next five years was executive superintendent of the liability and claims department of the Aetna Life. In 1915 he was named associate attorney of the Aetna Life and the Aetna Casualty and Surety Company, and two years later was elected counsel. Mr. Beckwith resigned from the Aetna in 1922 to become general counsel for the London and Lancashire Indemnity Company. He was named executive vice president of that firm in December, 1923, and three years later was elected president. Mr. Beckwith, however, renewed his association with the Aetna in June, 1928, and remained there until his death.

O. R. Brewster

However demanding his professional work, Mr. Beckwith always seemed to be able to find time to enter heartily into outside interests, and his abilities were frequently drafted for public posts. He represented West Hartford in the Connecticut State Legislature in 1919; held the rank of captain of the West Hartford Home Guard; and had been a member of the Governor's Foot Guard. Community projects and organizations benefitted by his constructive citizenship. His clubs included the Hartford, the Twentieth Century, the Hartford Golf Club and the Hampstead Hill Club. Long a member and director of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, he was president of that important group during the years of World War II. Likewise he was a past member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, acting on its insurance committee, and served as national counselor of the Chamber, representing the Insurance Federation of America. Of the wartime labors of Mr. Beckwith, a fellow executive, William A. Dower, said:

> Taking the president's chair at a period when Chambers of Commerce were chiefly occupied with keeping members currently advised on wartime business controls, Mr. Beckwith's legal background and experience as a state legislator were especially valuable assets to the business community at such a time. Out of that background and experience came the establishment within the chamber's framework of a law department staffed by a member of the bar, which further developed the legislative information service. In his second term, the local chamber jointly with the committee on economic development staged a three-day post-war planning conference that was the acknowledged model for similar efforts elsewhere. He was not only my superior officer but a man to whom I was devoted for his personal qualities. I am deeply grieved at his passing.

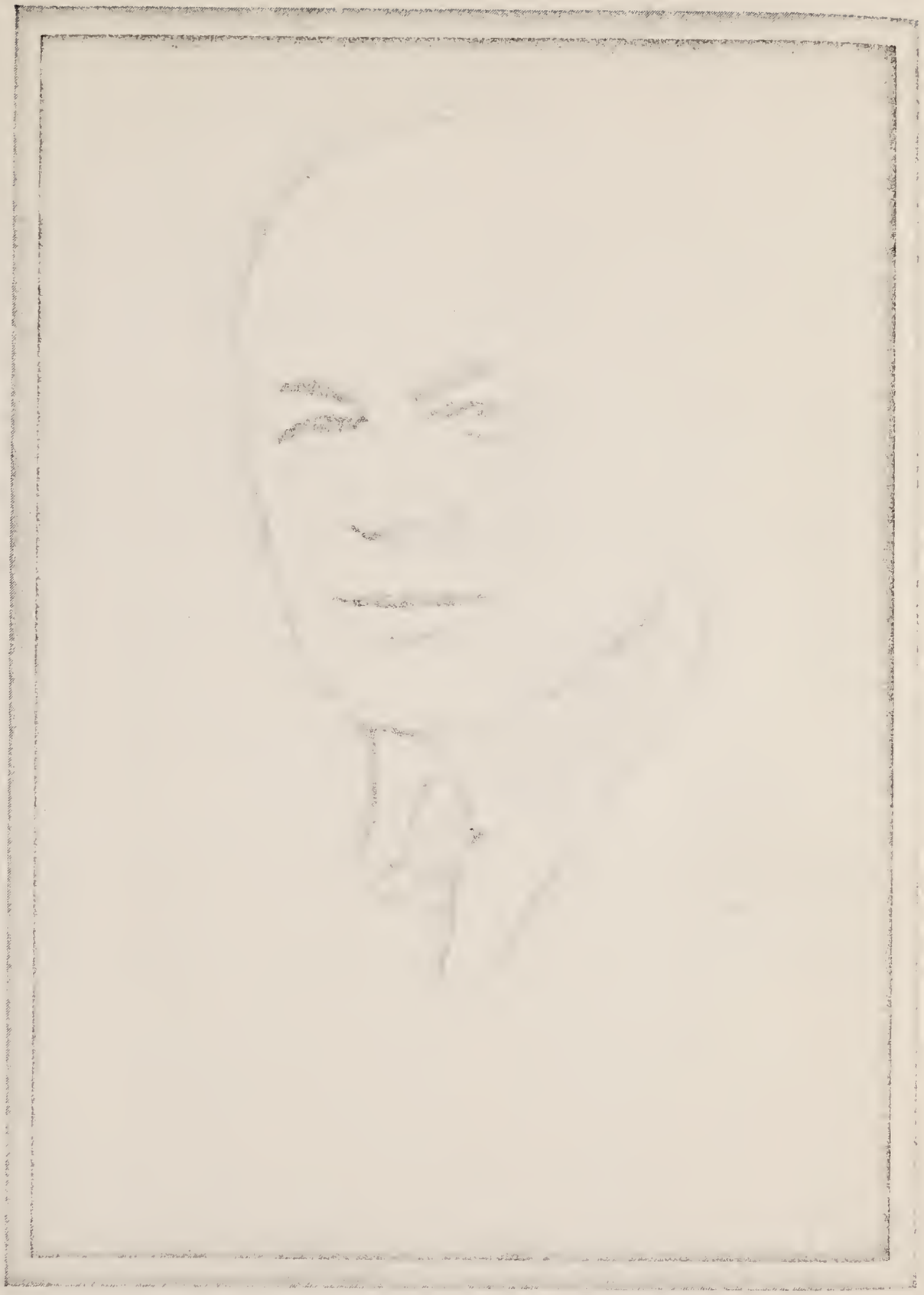
Mr. Beckwith was a prominent churchman, a communicant of St. John's Church, of which he was a senior warden, and served on the executive council of the Diocese of Connecticut, frequently a delegate to the General Convention. He also was a trustee of the Berkeley Divinity School, at New Haven, Connecticut.

On June 20, 1905, at Grace Church, Saybrook, Connecticut, the Rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, officiating, Oliver R. Beckwith married Sarah Upson Goodrich, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Eleanor Van Dyck, who married John C. E. Taylor,

who is an artist and professor of art at Trinity College; their children were: i. John C. E., Jr., ii. Eleanor Van Dyck. iii. Oliver Beckwith. iv. William Albert, who died young. 2. Corinne, who married Harlen Monroe Chapman, Jr., and they are the parents of two children: i. Harlen Monroe, III. ii. Phyllis Beckwith. 3. Sarah Goodrich, who married John Clarke Dewey, III. 4. Oliver Russell, Jr., who died in 1913. 5. Philip Van Dyck, who died in 1935.

Of the many tributes paid to the character and personality of Oliver R. Beckwith, upon his death on January 29, 1949, the most illuminating was that of Bishop Budlong, who said in part:

> He was a devoted husband and father, possessed of a sterling character which knew no compromise. Always he thought the truth and was obedient to it. As a truly Christian citizen and a gifted attorney, he rendered superior service in the community.
>
> As chancellor of the Diocese of Connecticut his influence in the Episcopal Church became nation-wide because of the clarity of his rulings. To me he was a trusted friend to whom I was completely devoted as well as to his wife and children who helped to make him the remarkable man he was. The world is richer because Oliver Beckwith lived and the influence of his sterling character will endure.



James H. Birum

# JAMES HARRINGTON BIRAM, M.D.

## *Industrial Medicine Specialist*

IN the practice of his profession, Dr. James Harrington Biram attained a reputation for his contributions to the advance of occupational medicine and surgery that was national in scope. An expert surgeon, associated with manufacturing companies and hospitals over long periods, his work led to an abiding and deep interest in means and methods of preventing industrial accidents and diseases, and the rehabilitation of those thus physically handicapped. In this field he became noted for his research, leadership and writings. In Hartford, Connecticut, the scene of his achievements, he was highly esteemed for his civic and club activities. James Harrington Biram was born in Harrington, Maine, on November 29, 1880, the son of the Rev. James and Mrs. Ann (Dunn) Biram, his father being a Methodist clergyman. He was prepared for higher education in Maine and Massachusetts schools, and entered Amherst College, where he was graduated with the class of 1904, of which he was president when he died. Interested in several campus activities, he excelled particularly in athletics, as a member of the baseball, basket ball and football teams. For two years he was captain of the football team that was rated by Walter Camp as the sixth best in the United States, a very great honor for a relatively small institution. In 1910 he received the degree Bachelor of Medicine from Cornell University and interned at Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Biram started a private practice of his profession and, in 1913, became a member of the staff of the Hartford Hospital, a connection he continued most ably to 1940, except during World War I, when he was a United States Army medical officer in France. In succession he was assistant surgeon, 1914 to 1934, voting assistant on the visiting staff, 1934-1935, and associate surgeon from 1935 to his resignation

in 1940, to serve as medical director of the Colt Patent Arms Manufacturing Company. In this capacity he remained active to 1946, in the meanwhile being consulting surgeon at the Hartford General Hospital. Dr. Biram's service at Colt's was marked by research into the industrial medicine field. He developed the medical department at the concern into one of the outstanding industrial medical departments in the country. He wrote many articles on the special problems of industrial medicine, such as occupational and skin diseases, treatment of burns, and visual factors in accident causation.

As a specialist in surgery and infections of the extremities, he was especially noted and helped develop post-graduate courses in occupational medicine at the Yale School of Medicine. Through co-operation with the Connecticut Rehabilitation Service, he worked out one of the first programs for the correction of physical defects. He took particular interest in the employment of the physically handicapped.

In professional organizations, Dr. Biram was a member of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Society, the New England Conference of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, and the Committee of Industrial Health of the Connecticut State Medical Association. He served on the state steering committee for the Small Plants Industrial Medical Service. His special affiliations included those with the Fernleigh Bowling Club, the Canoe Club, Farmington Country Club, the Hartford Golf Club, Wampanoag Country Club and Clan Gordon. His college fraternity was Beta Theta Pi, and he was a Thirty-second Degree Mason. His love of athletics was not lost through the years, although he confined active participation to bowling on the green and golf, and was an enthusiastic salmon fisherman. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

At New York City, on June 18, 1912, Dr. James Harrington Biram married Alice Gilbert Raymond, daughter of Manley A. and Mary (Gilbert) Raymond, her father a graduate of Harvard University and Columbia Law School, who practiced his profession in New York for fifty years. Mrs. Biram is a direct descendant of Mathew Gilbert, deputy governor of the New Haven Colony, and her great-great-grandfather was Dr. Samuel Morrill, of Concord, a treasurer of the State of New Hampshire. Mrs. Biram is a graduate of Smith College, and a member of the Smith College Club of Hartford, the College Club, and the Town and County Club. Dr. and Mrs. Biram were the parents of two children: 1. James Raymond, a graduate of Yale University,

now attending George Washington Law School 2. Kathleen Gilbert, a graduate of Bennett Junior College, who married, June 11, 1949, William Wesley Bumpus, a lieutenant in the United States Army Air Force.

The death of Dr. James Harrington Biram on October 31, 1948, at his summer home at Granby, Connecticut, marked the passing of a distinguished figure in Connecticut medical annals. For a third of a century he had been a physician and surgeon whose service to humanity may well serve as an inspiration for those following him in his chosen profession. His work and personality will long be remembered by the host of those he aided in all walks of life. Dr. Preston M. Barton, one of the coming young medical men in industry, whom Dr. Biram trained, said in tribute:

> Throughout his medical career he had a special interest in industrial medical problems. An inspiring leader in this field, he fought for the welfare of the workers. His studies and ideas have had a widespread influence on the development of industrial medicine.

# JOEL PACKARD BRADFORD, M.D.

## *Physician*

WITH more than four decades of skilled service of humanity at Acushnet, Massachusetts, to his credit, Dr. Joel Packard Bradford was one of the highly honored men in his profession. As the founder more than forty years ago of the Acushnet Hospital, he created an institution of immense value to the Greater New Bedford area. He devoted himself completely to its development, keeping always abreast of modern advances in medicine and surgery. With the passing years he became a familiar and beloved figure in the community, a man who never lost touch with his fellowmen and the ordinary affairs of gracious living.

Born in the historic Spooner-Bradford House, in Acushnet, Massachusetts, on August 21, 1873, Joel Packard Bradford was the son of Philip A. and Anna H. (Wing) Bradford, and member on both sides of his heritage of long established New England families. Through his mother he belonged to the noted Wing Family Association. Dr. Bradford was a direct descendant from the Bradford family which arrived in this country aboard the "Mayflower." He was of the ninth generation of Bradfords in New England, included in which were Governor William Bradford and his son, also named William and who likewise served the Colony as governor.

Prepared for higher education in the South Lancaster Academy, Joel Packard Bradford matriculated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he spent two years before failing health caused his withdrawal. Later he entered the University of Colorado, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1900. After graduation he served with the Battle Creek, Michigan, Sanitarium, then went to Boulder, Colorado, and Philadelphia branches, both affiliated with the Battle Creek institution. In 1905 he returned

Joel P. Bradford M.D.

Eliza B. (Burleigh) Bradford

to Massachusetts, where on March 9, 1907, he founded the Acushnet Sanatorium.

For the first twenty-nine years the hospital was operated as a private institution, but in 1936 it was incorporated under the Acushnet Hospital Association, the same organization under which it operates today. In 1926 the hospital took over the Joseph Slocum Estate, adjacent to its property, and there located the nurses' home. Since then the institution has grown constantly. Additions have been made to the hospital proper, including a new maternity wing. Fire a few years ago destroyed the home of Dr. Bradford, located next north of the hospital, but it was rebuilt and an extensive nurses' building program started. Dr. Bradford figures in all these developments. In 1938 he was named a director of the Acushnet Hospital Association and served in this capacity up to his death.

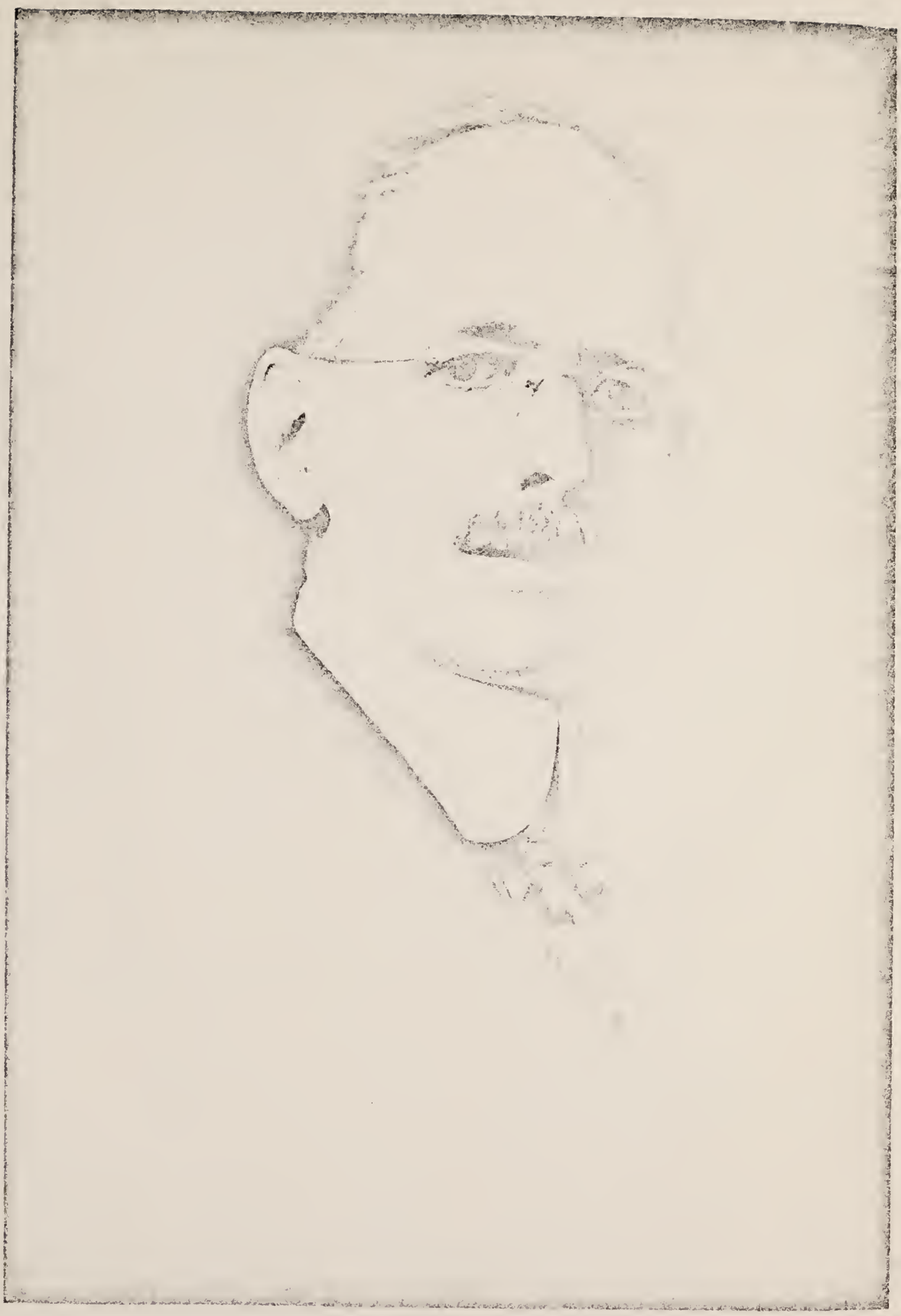
The veteran physician also served for thirty-seven years as a member of the Acushnet Board of Health from his first appointment in 1912, and for many years was the town's school physician. In 1920 he was named president of the Southeastern District Health Association, and in 1944 was named president of the Acushnet Volunteer Association, which he helped found.

Of his profession Dr. Bradford was always a student; never content with what he knew, ever open to the discoveries and methods of colleagues from any part of the world. His hearty co-operation was given to local projects and he was at one time secretary of the Acushnet Board of Water Commissioners, belonged to the Bristol County Farm Association of which he was a life member, and fraternally was affiliated with Acushnet Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He was a skilled grower of roses and other flowers, but his favorite hobby was producing fancy show fowl, notably ducks. It is related that as a boy of eight years he became interested in raising ducks and never lost that interest. His birds were shown constantly in some of the best poultry shows in New England, and he had many trophies to attest to his ability as a breeder, including top honors in 1948, at the big Boston Poultry Association Exhibition. He and his family attended the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, and he was liberal in his support of charitable projects and organizations.

In 1898, in Colorado, Dr. Joel Packard Bradford married Eliza B. Burleigh, who was born in Syracuse, Nebraska, daughter of John Q. and Elzira (Yocum) Burleigh, her mother a native of Illinois. Her

father, born near Syracuse, New York, was a veteran of the War Between the States. In 1894, Mrs. Bradford graduated as a Registered Nurse from the Battle Creek Sanatarium, and all through their married life was a great help in her husband's career. Mrs. Bradford has served as superintendent of nurses at the Acushnet Hospital from its founding, and was first clerk of the Acushnet Board of Water Commissioners at the time of Dr. Bradford's service as secretary of this body. In 1948 Dr. and Mrs. Bradford celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Dr. and Mrs. Bradford were the parents of two children: 1. James Packard, who is deceased. 2. Mrs. Dorothy Wing Thompson.

Active in his profession almost to his last days, the death of Dr. Joel Packard Bradford on November 23, 1949, marked the passing of one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the annals of Greater New Bedford, Massachusetts. His life had not been without its hardships and obstacles, but he met every challenge with courage and determination, and left a name and record that long will be cherished by the thousands of those who had benefited through his ministrations and the constructive influences of his career. Acushnet Hospital stands as memorial to his achievements.



Walter D Baber

# MR. AND MRS. WALTER D. BAKER

## *Candle Manufacturers*

FOR many years the late Walter D. Baker and his wife, Mabel (Kimball) Baker, exerted a notable and constructive influence in the life of Cape Cod; and Mrs. Baker continues at the head of an important and rapidly growing industry there, which their incentive was responsible in developing. This is the Colonial Candle Company of Cape Cod, which was founded in 1908. Mr. Baker was a successful business man before entering this field; but it was here that the talents and interests of both Mr. and Mrs. Baker found fullest expression.

Mr. Baker was born at Hyannis, October 1, 1874, son of Henry H. and Lucy A. (Rose) Baker. His father was also a native of Hyannis, who was born in 1835 and died in 1900. The former Lucy A. Rose, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1840 and died at Hyannis in 1926. Henry H. Baker became one of the leading merchants of his vicinity, the foundations of his enterprise dating from 1853.

Receiving his education in the local public schools, Walter D. Baker graduated from the Barnstable High School and entered Childs Business College at Springfield. After completing his course, he returned to Hyannis and became associated with his father's business, being taken into the firm of H. H. Baker and Son, which operated a department store on Main Street. The association continued from 1894 to 1900, when the elder Mr. Baker died. Walter D. Baker then assumed responsibility for the management of the business, which he continued under the name of The Walter D. Baker Department Store. The department store was soundly established, and had won good favor in the community, and it continued to prosper under Walter D. Baker's management as it had under his father's. It received one severe setback during its history. The building which housed the depart-

ment store was levelled to the ground in one of the most destructive fires in Massachusetts history. This disaster occurred shortly after the turn of the century. It burned all the buildings in Main Street from the Hyannis depot to the Federated Church. Mr. Baker, undiscouraged, rebuilt his department store, and placed its business dealings again on a profitable basis. At about the time of the termination of World War I, however, he became interested in the candle business which had been started by his wife, Mabel M. (Kimball) Baker. In 1921, he sold his merchandising business, which had increased to the proportions of a modern department store, in order to devote all his time to the development and operations of the Colonial Candle Company of Cape Cod, of which he had already been active business manager from the time its operations had begun. The present candle factory was built a few years later. An earlier record of the enterprise, appearing in a Massachusetts history published in 1928, gives this account of the status of the Colonial Candle Company of Cape Cod at that time:

> . . . One of the new, unique and rapidly growing industries in this locality, the Colonial Candle Company of Cape Cod . . . has grown amazingly since its inception in 1908; they specialize in the making of bayberry and solid colored candles, and in originating and producing artistic novelties, for which such a great vogue has recently developed. In these days, when electric lighting has reached such a state of perfection it is rather anomalous that the demand for candles should increase, but their graceful beauty and soft light appeal greatly to modern civilization. From the idea which came to Mrs. Baker of making bayberry candles for Christmas gifts to friends has evolved an industry which, at the present time (1928), produces more than six thousand candles a day and maintains sales agencies in a number of the principal cities of this country, as well as in Canada and England.

This history continues to relate Mrs. Baker's background and her place in the development of the industry. She was born in Danvers, daughter of William H. and Sarah E. (Kimball) Kimball. Her parents were sixth cousins, and her grandfathers, Jesse and Joel Kimball, were both natives of North Andover, Massachusetts. Educated in the public schools of Danvers and graduating from high school there, she entered

Mabel H. Baker

the State Normal School at Salem, and also took special work at the State Normal School at Hyannis. She later taught in the public schools of Wendell, Malden and Danvers, in her native state, then went west to Los Angeles, California, where she taught school for two years. On her return east, Miss Kimball became principal of the primary department of the Training School at Hyannis. While teaching in Malden, she took a special course in drawing and color, and at the Hyannis Normal School, taught handicraft, basketry, weaving and methods in reading.

She married Mr. Baker in Danvers, on September 11, 1907, and it was a short time thereafter, while trying to hit upon something original for Christmas gifts to her friends, she recalled, from her knowledge of history, the use of the bayberry bush in making candles in Colonial times—indeed, as early as the days of John Alden and Priscilla. She studied what had been the exact manner of Colonial housewives in dipping candles. These women had become skilled in their manufacture, from the waxy berries of the bayberry plant, which grows abundantly in New England. She cooked the berries, skimmed off the bayberry wax, and in this dipped her wicks, producing a smooth, beautifully tapered candle. The pleasure which this unique home-made creation elicited among her friends gave her the notion that the product might be marketable, and she decided to make a number for Mr. Baker to sell over the counters of his department store. The demand soon exceeded the supply, and before long retailers in Boston were placing orders. Bayberry pickers were hired, and extra help employed in the dipping filled Mrs. Baker's little kitchen. Work was passed out, and throughout the town of Hyannis, many hands became adept at a process of dipping which had become extinct since early in the nineteenth century. Mr. Baker came to devote a large part of his time, and lend his invaluable business experience, to the development of what was rapidly becoming a new enterprise; and the rapid increase in the business was due principally to his idea for producing a solid-color, hand-dipped candle. Many weeks of experimentation by chemists were required before the production of beautifully colored candles from the wax-soluble pigments was perfected. The Colonial Candle Company of Cape Cod, corporate outgrowth of what was initially a modest home enterprise, was the first concern to produce solid-color candles, and over thirty colors are now produced in the company's spacious plant. Mrs. Baker's previous training in art and handicraft was invaluable in the development of her enterprise, and Mr. Baker's practical saga-

city and merchandising experience gave the necessary balance to her esthetic gifts, and were indispensable in the merchandising and management aspects.

Since the death of Mr. Baker, Mabel (Kimball) Baker is sole owner of the Colonial Candle Company of Cape Cod, and is extremely active in personally taking charge of the details of its management. The old kitchen, mentioned above and figuring in the early history of the company, is now a part of the series of buildings housing display rooms, gift shops, and storage space for raw materials and the finished product, as well as an art department. There is a gift shop fronting on Main Street, in a building which originally housed the law offices of Mr. Baker's brother. In past years, goods were stocked at Chicago and elsewhere, but this proved impractical, and all shipments are now made from Hyannis direct. The company is currently doing no business abroad because of the "dollar shortage" in England, and general difficulties in the exporting situation.

Of course the company's retailing concepts have advanced steadily since Mrs. Baker made the first Christmas candles. Although this type of candle still forms a large part of the volume of business, the "Character Candle" has come in for an increasing share of the public favor. There are about twenty of these "Character Candle" designs; and supplemental lines are put into production each year, to add to the stock of old favorites. Mrs. Baker is always on the lookout for new ideas. A woman of progressive mind in industrial relationships as well as in the practical creative aspects of her business, she is highly thought of by her employees, whose welfare is ever uppermost in her mind. As their numbers have increased, she has not allowed the personal relationships and friendly atmosphere of the company to be supplanted; for she feels that she and her employees are engaged in a creative enterprise together—a revival of one of the noble old arts, and the "factory system," in the more unpleasant connotations of the phrase, has no place here.

Mrs. Baker has always been prominently identified with worthy community efforts. For three years she was president of the Hyannis Women's Club; is a director of the Cape Cod Hospital and of the hospital board nursing committee; a trustee of the Hyannis Public Library and a member of the Book Committee; and a member of the Art Committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Garden Club, and the Barnstable Historical Society. Mrs. Baker

has in the past been most active in the Girl Scouts and in her religious congregation, the Federated Church.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker were members of esteemed old New England families. On his paternal side, Mr. Baker was descended from Francis Baker, who came down from Plymouth in 1639 and married Isabel Twining of Barnstable, this being the first marriage of white settlers on the Cape. On his maternal side, he was descended from John Howland, who was one of the Mayflower Company. Mr. Baker's mother, Lucy A. (Rose) Baker, as a bride of eighteen, came to the family home in Hyannis, which was built in 1840 by the great uncle of Walter D. Baker. Mr. Baker himself was born there, and there he resided his entire life. He was fond of reading—particularly history and biography; but although a lover of the home and of quiet pursuits, a man of his stature in commerce could not but be an influential figure in the life of his community. He was one of the founders of the Hyannis Board of Trade. He was long prominent in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Business Historical Society of Cambridge, the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club of Hyannis. Mr. Baker was a communicant of the Federated Church of Hyannis, and, like his wife, was active in its affairs, long serving as clerk.

Mr. Baker died at Hyannis, February 9, 1941. A vital spirit, a man gifted with that rare combination, the initiative to sponsor worthwhile new developments and the responsibility to carry them through, Walter D. Baker contributed as few men have to the industrial advancement, the civic welfare, and the long-term prosperity of his town. Although the day-to-day impress of his personality is greatly missed, there is a living testimonial to his achievement in the form of the enterprises which he established in his community.

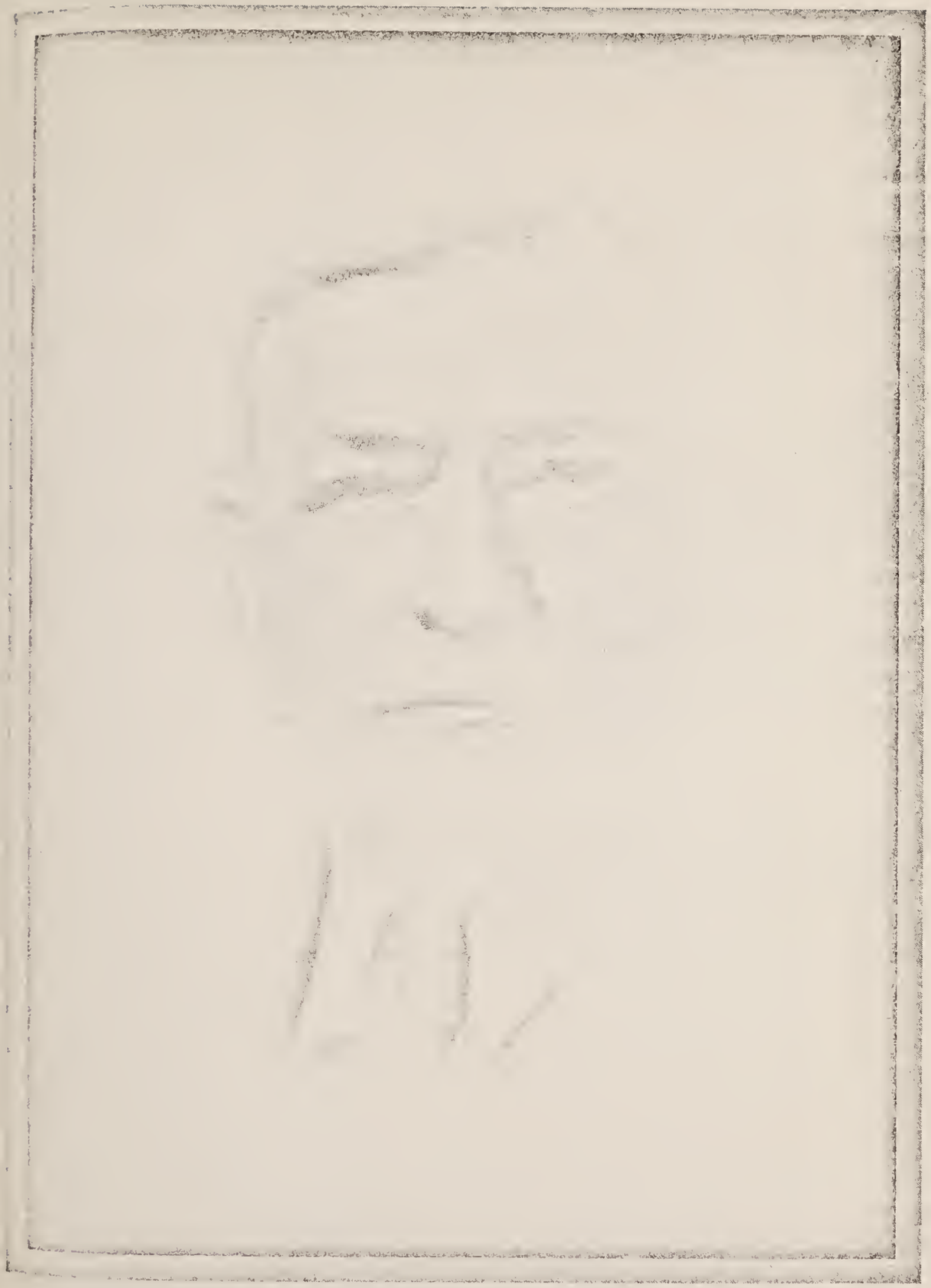
# COLONEL MICHAEL A. CONNOR

## *Man of Large Affairs*

THERE is no single category in which the life and achievements of Colonel Michael A. Connor, of Hartford, Connecticut, can be placed. He was business man and politician, military figure and contributor to welfare work; his personal affiliations were many and he had a host of friends in all walks of life.

Colonel Connor was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born on November 16, 1887, son of Michael and Margaret (Martin) Connor. He, mainly by his own efforts, secured a good education, being graduated from the Hartford High School in 1905, and matriculated at Trinity College, where he received the degree Bachelor of Science with the class graduated in 1909. Until the entrance of the United States into World War I, he was engaged as a structural engineer.

Leaving for a time his professional activities it is worthy of more than passing note that Michael A. Connor made a name for himself in the military circles of his country. A member of the National Guard of Connecticut, he went with his unit to the Mexican Border, where he served with the First Connecticut Infantry, National Guard, from June, 1916, to October of that same year, when he continued on military duty in the United States Army for service in World War I. He was captain and major of the 102nd Infantry Regiment, the famous 26th Division, from March, 1917, to February, 1919, American Expeditionary Forces. He served as an officer with the Army of Occupation, 32nd Division, from November, 1918, to February, 1919. Probably the most dramatic reception Colonel Connor received in his career was that given to the 102nd Infantry of the 26th Division when it returned home to Hartford after World War I. He led the regiment through the city's streets, lined ten-deep with crowds. At that time he was commanding the first battalion of the regiment, with the rank of major.



Michael A. Connor

Upon his return to civilian affairs, Colonel Connor became a building contractor and engineer, an occupation in which he engaged for about twenty years. He formed the M. A. Connor Company in 1925 and built, among other public buildings, the Henry Barnard School, the State Armory in Middletown, and several public schools in New Britain. He was appointed quartermaster general of the State in 1930.

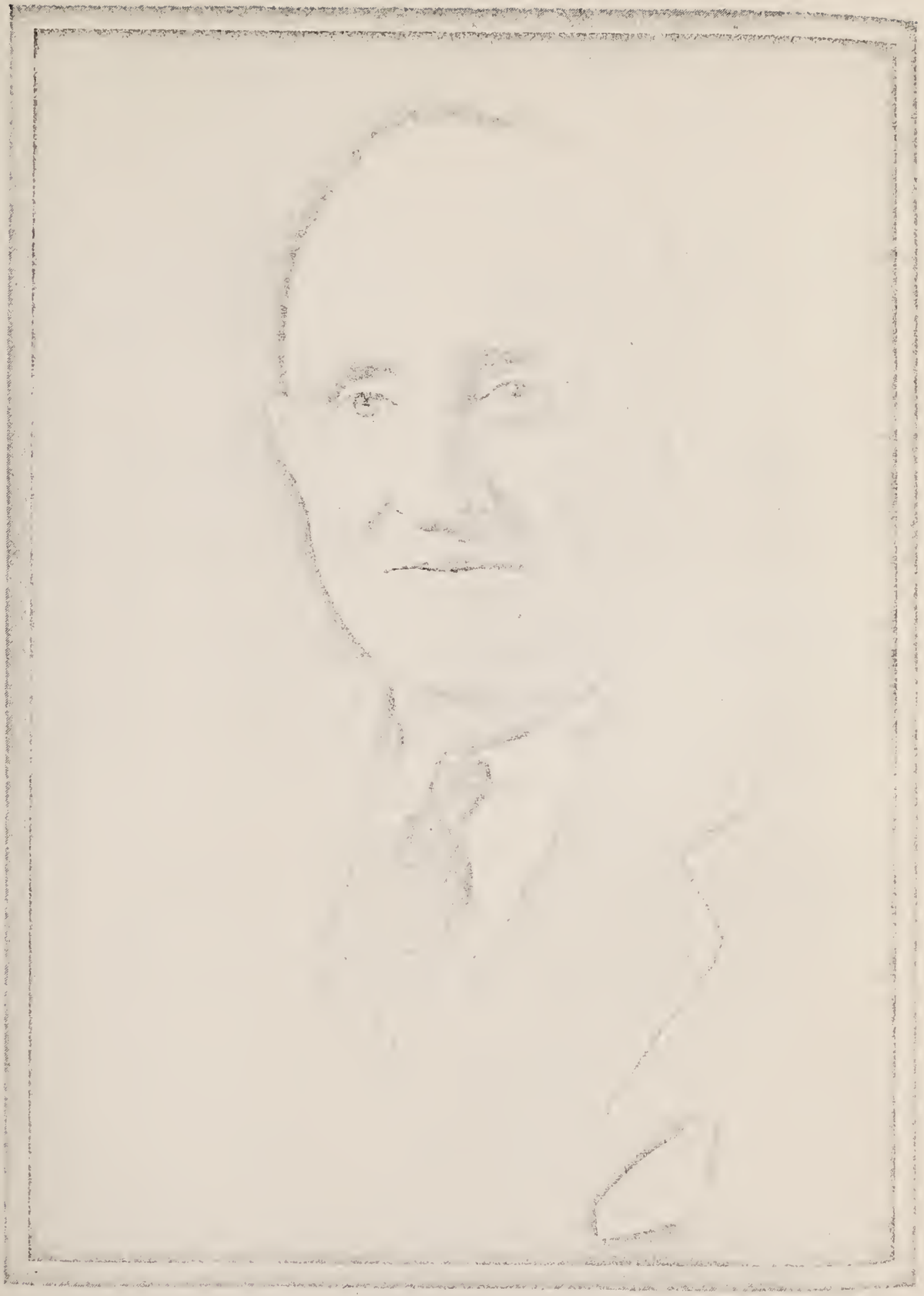
Among the many civic associations, Colonel Connor was a director of the Newington Home for Crippled Children; state chairman of United Service to China, the successor to United China Relief; former president of Hartford Rotary Club, of the Hartford Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, the Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicles Commissioners, and the Hartford Association of Trinity College Alumni. He was a member of the Hartford Club, the Farmington Country Club, the University Club of Hartford, and fraternally was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A Democrat, influential in party councils and campaigns, he served two terms in the Connecticut State Senate, 1929 and 1933.

Following almost verbatim from a newspaper record, Colonel Connor became most widely known and liked in Connecticut, as motor vehicles commissioner. His appointment by Governor Cross was confirmed by the Senate on March 2, 1933. It was in his administration of the department that streamlined methods were introduced, reducing the time people had to stand in line to renew their licenses and registrations. He adopted the aluminum license plates with renewal date tags which mark Connecticut cars today, and have saved the State the cost of issuing new plates every year. He conducted motor vehicle safety campaigns which began Connecticut's march to the top of the list of States with low motor vehicle death records. With the support of state and police officials, Commissioner Connor made a contest out of safe driving. Each weekend he published a plea to drivers to "make this another deathless weekend." He worshipped in the faith of the Catholic Church. His favorite recreation was golf.

On February 11, 1914, Michael A. Connor married Catherine E. Conway, daughter of Michael F. and Jane (Gallery) Conway, of Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Connor became the parents of the following children: 1. Jane G., who married Eli Constantine, and is the mother of two children: i. Dennis Constantine. ii. Susan Constantine. 2. Claire E., who married Roger Morhardt, and they have two children: i. Jef-

frey Morhardt. ii. Jane Rogers Morhardt. 3. Michael A., Jr., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1947, who served during World War II in the United States Army, and received five battle stars, equaling the number his father had received in World War I.

On August 23, 1947, occurred the death of Michael A. Connor, "public figure since the First World War. Colonel Connor had been State Motor Vehicles Commissioner, State Senator, president of the Hartford Police Board, assistant adjutant general of the State, a soldier, a leader in the contracting business, and a fighting crusader for causes ranging from highway safety to the rights of veterans." It was written of him "that he knew more people than any other man in the State." Regret was widespread that a citizen still at the height of his notable career, should be so untimely called to his Maker.



William H. Crute

# WILLIAM H. CRUTE

## *Builder*

AN important and familiar figure in New Haven and Hamden, Connecticut, the late William H. Crute as the founder and head of his own firm was widely known for his building operations in this area, and for his contributions to the progress and betterment of the large city and its environs. He was born in Derby, Connecticut, on January 16, 1891, son of William A. and Jennie (Carr) Crute, both natives of Sunderland, England.

The Crute family came to the United States and made their home in New Haven, Connecticut, when their son of this record was young, and here the lad obtained his grammar and high school education. He early became ambitious to be about earning his livelihood, and started to work for the Winchester Company and later the Reeves Manufacturing Company in the city. He found the vocation that was to be his for the most of his life when he went with Frank Warner, a contracting mason, and laid the foundations of what became a thorough knowledge of building.

In 1919, Mr. Crute joined James Malcolm to establish a partnership contracting firm. Two years later he purchased the Malcolm interest and since 1921 the W. H. Crute Company, Inc., has operated from headquarters at No. 91 Howe Street and at No. 2283 Whitney Avenue. He served as president and treasurer of the company until his passing more than a quarter of a century later. He erected such outstanding New Haven area buildings as the American Telephone and Telegraph building, Orange Avenue, West Haven, the West Haven High School Auditorium, St. Peter's Church on Kimberly Avenue, St. Rita's Church in Spring Glen, many business blocks and dwellings. He invested heavily in local real estate, developed properties on a large scale and was the constructor or re-builder of apartment houses.

Despite his varied and demanding business responsibilities, Mr. Crute engaged in personal activities equally varied. Fraternally he was affiliated with Wooster Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in New Haven, and was a Thirty-second Degree Mason. In politics he was a Republican, member of the Union League of New Haven, but was a voter who considered the quality of candidates and the things for which they stood above their party connections. Along the lines of his business, he was for several years president of the Connecticut Chapter of the Association of General Contractors of America. Golf was his favorite game and he played it sufficiently well as a popular member of the Spring Glen Golf Club and the Woodbridge Hills Country Club. He attended the Church of the Ascension, at Glen Hills. His home estate at Hamden, comprising some twenty-five acres, was a place to which he devoted a great deal of personal attention and of which he was justly proud.

In Hartford, Connecticut, September 29, 1912, William H. Crute married Dorothy Kirkland, daughter of Charles L. and Elizabeth T. (Pullman) Kirkland, members of old New England families, her father being born at Agawam, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Crute became the parents of son: 1. William L. Crute, who served with the 33rd Battalion of Seabees during World War II. And a daughter: 2. Dorothy, who married George E. Griffiths, and is the mother of two daughters: i. Sandra Sue. ii. Linda Jane. Mrs. Crute is actively interested in civic and social affairs, and is the present president of the Civitan Club Auxiliary.

The death of William H. Crute occurred at his Hamden home on July 25, 1947, at the relatively young age of fifty-six years. It was to be regretted that he was not spared to further usefulness in business, in civic affairs and the promotion of the best interests of communities. A man of enterprise, noteworthy natural gifts, and eminent executive abilities, he won high repute in his work. Personally he impressed many as somewhat of the type of English gentleman, genial in his contacts, enjoyable as a hospitable host in his spacious home, a sound citizen and a loyal friend.

# WALTER S. GARDE

## *Man of Affairs*

IN AN active and colorful life, Walter S. Garde, of Hartford, engaged in a variety of activities, although probably widest known as the former head of the Garde Hotels of Connecticut. He entered into politics influentially, was constantly to the fore in civic affairs, and was popular in fraternal and club affiliations, particularly as a high Mason, holding the Thirty-third Degree.

The son of William H. and Ada H. (Chapin) Garde, he was born in Meriden, Connecticut, on July 30, 1876. His mother was descended from Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts. His father started the first of the Garde hotels in New Haven, Connecticut, and in 1906 opened the Garde Hotel in Hartford. After his death in the same year, the two properties were operated by Walter Garde and his mother.

Walter S. Garde attended schools in Southington, C.L.I. Military Academy (Fort Plain, New York), the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and the Yale University Law School, where he pursued special courses. He then joined his parents in the operation of the Garde Hotels. While at Yale University he entered several campus activities, notably the Glee Club, and later became especially popular as a club man. During a small part of his educational years, the family lived at Fort Plain, New York, before removing to New Haven. It was in the latter-named city that he initiated his career in the hotel business.

In 1905 he came to Hartford, and on May 23 of the following year he opened the Garde Hotel at Asylum and High streets. At that time he was president of the Roslyn Investment Company and the Hartford Investment Corporation, which owned and operated the

hotel. As indicated, he was a progressive citizen and politically inclined. Quoting a newspaper account:

> In 1910, he was first named to the Republican State Central Committee, representing the Second District, an affiliation that lasted several years. His appointment in April, 1914, as president of the Hartford Board of Water Commissioners broke a political deadlock which municipal leaders at the time, among them the late Mayor Arthur J. McManus, had termed a threat to efficient management of the department. According to contemporary accounts of his appointment, Mr. Garde was "a square-dealer without the taint of politics."

During his administration, the Water Department accomplished, among other projects, the development of the Nepaug water system. He was re-elected president of the board in 1916 and served through the following year.

His close contact with municipal affairs led him to become interested in public health and welfare, and for several years he served as president of the Hartford Dispensary, aiding in the supervision and expansion of its public service. For ten years prior to his death, Mr. Garde was vice chairman of the Connecticut Veterans' Home Commission.

Mr. Garde was a true humanitarian in that he liked people and contacts, the association with folk in all walks of life. Among his fraternal affiliations were those with the Masonic Order wherein he was a Past Potentate of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Hartford, and had served as chairman for several of its sports shows and other events. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Sphinx Temple up to the time of his passing. He was also a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Order of Scottish Rites, both in New Haven; Lafayette Consistory, Bridgeport; and was senior Past Commander of the New Haven Commandery, Knights Templar; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Garde belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of Founders and Patriots of America, and was an honorary member of the Connecticut State Police Association. During World War I, he received a government citation for his work in connection with the

conservation of food. For many years he was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard, of which he was a captain, and in earlier years he belonged to the Putnam Phalanx and the New Haven Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His clubs included the Lambs' Club of New York, the Thames Club of New London, the Hartford Golf Club, the Union League Club of New Haven, the Hartford Club, in which he was active for years, and the Farmington Country Club, of which he was a past president.

In New Haven, Connecticut, on July 14, 1902, Walter S. Garde married Olive Lewis Smith, daughter of George H. and Mary (Babcock) Smith, of New Haven and West Haven. Her mother was a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. Her father was a sea captain and engaged in the oyster business. Mr. and Mrs. Garde became the parents of a daughter: Marjorie Smith, who married Dr. Lawrence Perley Cogswell, son of the Rev. Colwort Kendall Pier and Hortense E. (Gray) Cogswell, and is the mother of two sons: i. Walter Garde, born December 6, 1937. ii. Lawrence Perley, Jr., born December 21, 1938.

The death of Walter S. Garde on April 1, 1947, was sincerely regretted by a host of friends. He was not a man of any one community of Connecticut, having long been a resident of New London, where he received a citation from the City Chamber of Commerce for his activities in starting the New London Community Chest, and in appreciation of his services in 1926 when he was the first president of the Community Chest. Tributes by the press and former associates were paid his high character, sound citizenship and generous qualities. In the words of the poet: "None knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise."

# DR. WILLIAM J. DEVINE

## *Physical Therapeutist*

A DISTINGUISHED figure in the field of physiotherapy in southern Rhode Island, and southeastern Connecticut, Dr. William J. Devine of Westerly, Rhode Island, served a large clientele. He brought to his work exceptionally broad technical education; was an official in national and State professional organizations, and was popular and prominent in many phases of community life and affairs.

Dr. Devine was born in New York City, on September 2, 1892, a son of Patrick Edward and Martha A. (Doris) Devine both natives of New York. He attended St. Ignatius grammar schools and was graduated from high school prior to taking up his preparation for a professional career. He was a graduate of the New York College of Chiropractic, of the National Institute of Physiotherapy, of the McCormick Medical College, and of the American School of Naturopathy. He was an instructor for a time in the New York College of Chiropractic and through his life endeavored to keep abreast of the latest developments in his own and kindred interests. Although his practice was based on chiropractic, the system of treatment of certain physical ailments by methods of adjustments of joints and bones, often centered upon the vertebrae, Dr. Devine was thoroughly modern in his adoption of various other methods of treatment that are usually combined under the more general term physiotherapy. He was a member of the International Society of Naturopathic Physicians, and of the National Medical Society. He was the first president of the Rhode Island Council Chiropractic Society and later served as treasurer. For twenty years he conducted the Martha Devine Clinic, since 1942 located on the Shore Road, Westerly, which was also his place of residence. This health clinic was named as a memorial to his mother.

Dr. William J. Alvine

It overlooked the Atlantic and was popular with a large number of patients. He also maintained quarters for convalescents.

However greatly devoted to his professional work, Dr. Devine found the time to enjoy numerous personal activities. He was a Fourth degree Knight of Columbus, and was likewise affiliated with the Westerly Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was fond of hunting, and in earlier days was an expert horseman. Gregarious in character and habits, he was a welcome figure in every circle. He was a member of the Empire Club of Westerly, was a fine bridge player, and spent as much time out-of-doors as the requirements of his large clientele permitted. He worshipped in the faith of the Catholic Church.

In New York City, on March 15, 1914, Dr. William J. Devine married Prudence R. Camps, daughter of Miguel and Prudence L. (Redding) Camps, her mother born in Brooklyn, and her father in Spain. Dr. and Mrs. Devine were the parents of four children: 1. Mrs. William Sylvia of Groton, who has one son: i. William Thomas, born March 15, 1949. 2. Mrs. Joseph Long of Pawtucket, the mother of four children: i. Gerald Joseph, born June 7, 1941. ii. Robert Henry, born April 4, 1945. iii. Cynthia D., born November 1, 1946. iv. Thomas, born April 8, 1949. 3. Mrs. Fred Buckley of Westerly, the mother of the following children: i. Fredericka C., born May 12, 1946. ii. Mark R., born February 10, 1948. iii. Paul B., born February 8, 1949. 4. Mrs. Francis Babineau, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who has one child, a son: David, born September 13, 1947.

In the prime of life and at the height of his career, Dr. William J. Devine died suddenly on May 12, 1949. As a specialist and able representative of his profession, he had an established reputation for knowledge, skill, and for important contributions to the advance of physiotherapy. Men of his qualities of character, achievements and personality are too rare, so that his passing was an exceptionally great loss to the wide area that he served so well. The value of his career, however, remains, and his place in the respect and affection of those he had aided and the many with whom he had contacts, is notably secure.

# ALBERT HAMILTON EMERY, JR.

## *Engineer, Inventor, Manufacturer*

ONE of the notable features of the history of New England is the extraordinary number of inventors and manufacturers that came to the fore in early American industry. Whether this was due to the attempts at repression of Colonial manufacturing by the Mother Country, or to some natural ingenuity of the "Yankee"—who can say? Albert Hamilton Emery, Jr., late of Stamford, Connecticut, was a modern successor of traditions and accomplishments of ancestors, who in his own right was an outstanding inventor, manufacturer and engineer. He won acclaim in scientific societies, was awarded medals highly appreciated by engineering colleagues, and his achievements in certain fields of his profession and manufacturing at large, were of exceptional value in the promotion of American progress.

Albert Hamilton Emery, Jr., was born August 25, 1876, at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, son of Albert H. and Frances Beecher (King-Myers) Emery, his mother being a second cousin of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and a descendant from the King family of old New England Colonial stock. The descent on the paternal side was equally ancient. The line of ancestry has been given as follows:

(I) John Emery, born at Romsey, Hants, England, on September 29, 1598, son of John and Agnes Emery, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 3, 1683. He sailed for America on April 3, 1635; on the "James" of London, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635; he located at Newbury, where he had a grant of one half acre of land, being one of ninety-one freeholders.

(II) Jonathan Emery, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1652, and on December 3, 1675, was "impressed" as a soldier

A. H. Emery

in the British army for King Philip's War. He married, November 29, 1676, Mary Woodman, and they had ten children.

(III) John Emery, son of Jonathan and Mary (Woodman) Emery, was born in 1678; married, February 1705, Hannah Morse, daughter of Joshua and Joanna Morse, and they were the parents of nine children.

(IV) Joshua Emery, son of John and Hannah (Morse) Emery, was born March 21, 1709; married, March 28, 1728, Sarah Smith, and they had six children.

(V) John Emery, son of Joshua and Sarah (Smith) Emery, was born January 6, 1729, and died January 7, 1764. He married, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 24, 1751-52, Abigail Webster, and they had four children.

(VI) Joshua Emery, born at Haverhill, son of John and Abigail (Webster) Emery, March 14, 1757, died January 6, 1832. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War he engaged in the struggle for freedom, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He married, at Walpole, New Hampshire, January 21, 1781, Ruth Nott, and they had eight children.

(VII) Samuel Emery, son of Joshua and Ruth (Nott) Emery, was born in New Hampshire, July 14, 1792, and died January 24, 1866. He took up his residence at Mexico, Oswego County, New York, at an early day, when there were only three houses there. He married (first), January 2, 1820, Catherine Shepard, and they had nine children; married (second) Mrs. Margaret Sparrowhawk, and they had one daughter.

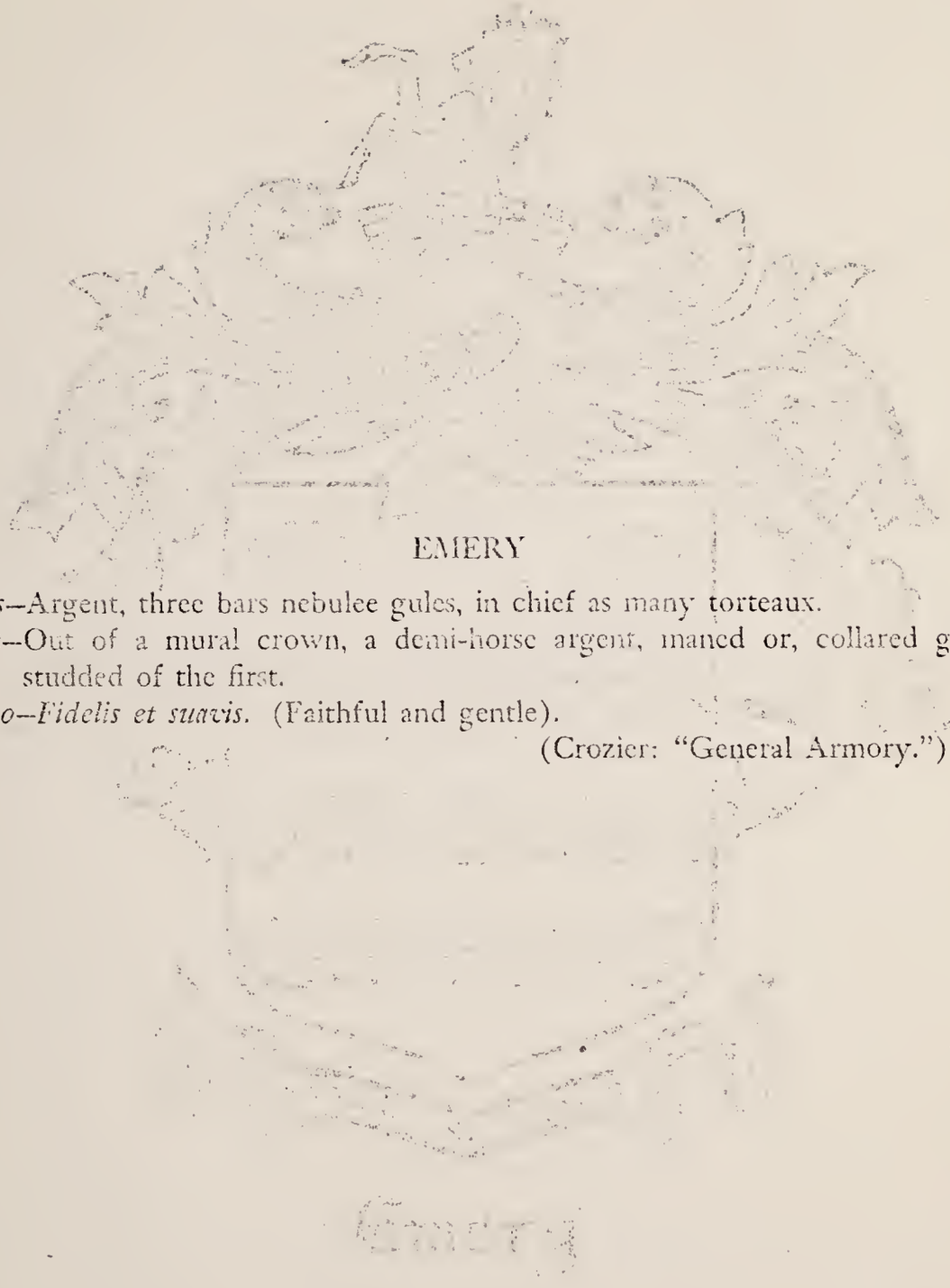
(VIII) Albert Hamilton Emery, second youngest of the nine children of Samuel and Catherine (Shepard) Emery, was born June 21, 1834; attended the district-schools and an academy at Mexico for two terms, making a specialty of surveying. He practiced farm surveying near his home for two years, during which time he also taught in the district school in an adjoining town for four months. For a year he was employed in railroad surveys and in the fall of 1855 entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, where he was graduated a Civil Engineer, class of 1858. From that year he was busy with his inventions, and took out more than one hundred patents, mostly in mechanical lines, although a few were for chemical processes. Some were power presses, heavy and light, a large number connected with scales, gauges and testing machines. He was awarded the medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at the Fourteenth Exhibi-

tion, 1881, for his "Strength Testing Machine." He became universally renowned. He designed and constructed the four-hundred-ton hydraulic testing machine now in use at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, New York, which has been described as "one of the greatest pieces of engineering ever done." Fame of this machine has spread all over the world. For six months during the War Between the States, Mr. Emery was assistant to General Richard Delafield, then in charge of fortifications of New York State, including the harbor. After the war, he spent two and one half years experimenting upon ordnance, projectiles and fuses, and during this time secured several patents in this country and Europe. In 1898 he had about thirty patents pending at Washington, D. C., pertaining to ordnance, fuses, cartridges, projectiles and gun carriages.

On March 3, 1875, Albert Hamilton Emery married, at Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, Mrs. Frances Beecher (King) Myers, who was born September 1, 1839, and their son is the subject of this biography.

(IX) Albert Hamilton Emery, Jr., attended the King School for Boys, in Stamford, Connecticut, before matriculating at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898, a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. While an undergraduate he had been a member of Sibley College, which had four hundred and fifty students, and won the Sibley Prize "for proficiency in the mechanical arts." During this period of formal and technical education, the elder Mr. Emery had removed his plant to Stamford, and began specializing in the development of weighing and testing devices, and in this was joined by his young graduate son.

By broad preparation, native genius and keen interest in his vocation, Mr. Emery was excellently fitted to undertake the work in which he engaged shortly prior to the turn of the century. At first it was in connection with gun carriages and guns for the United States Government. The Spanish-American War was not only soon over but the military departments of our country were allowed to disintegrate and lapse into practical disuse. Young Mr. Emery therefore turned his attention to other fields, especially those pertaining to industry. From 1898 to 1920 he worked on the development of special types of apparatus, machinery, dynamometers and the like. In the latter named year he was elected president of the A. H. Emery Company, designers and builders of the Emery testing machines, chemical equipment and dynamometers.



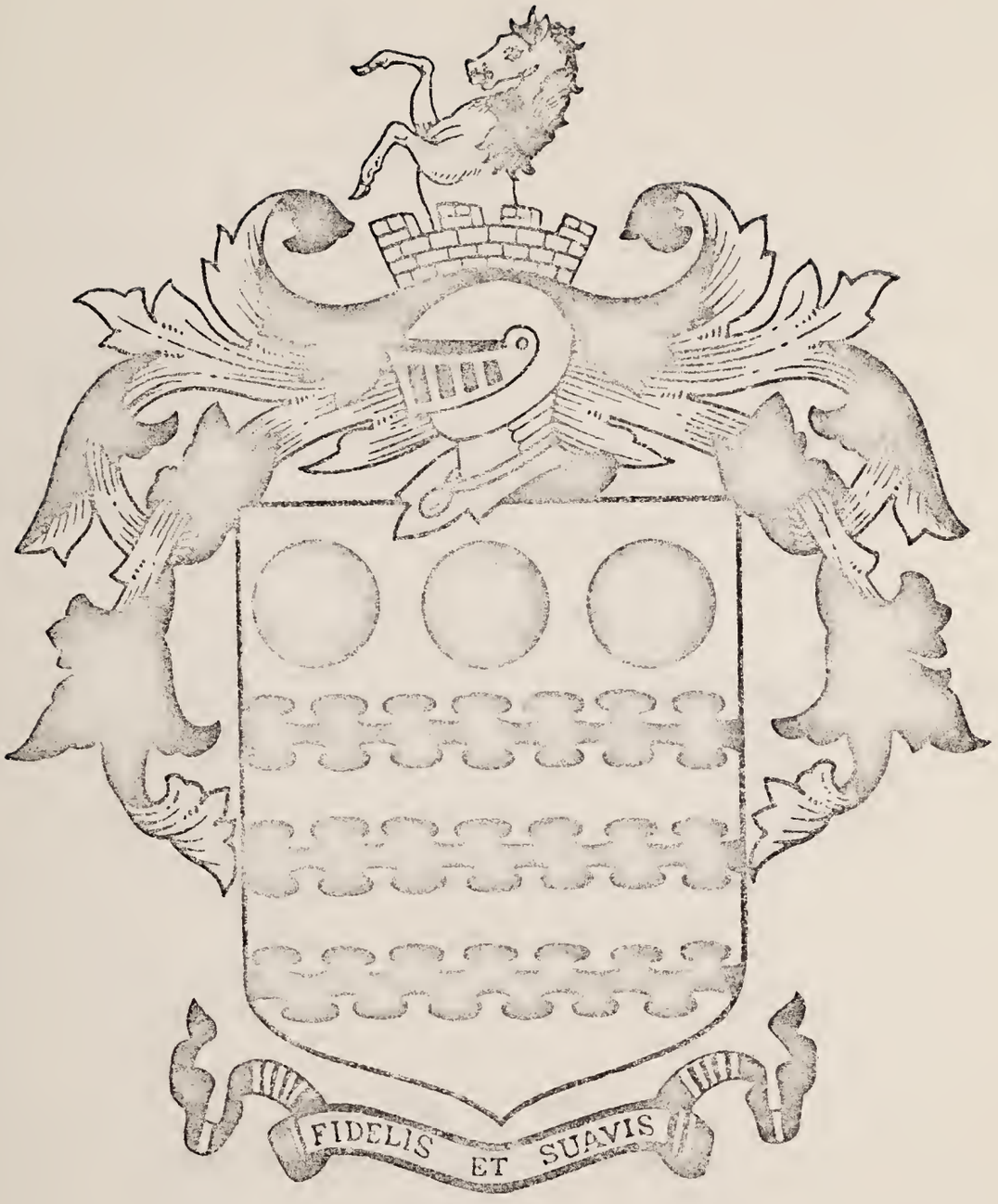
## EMERY

*Arms*—Argent, three bars nebulee gules, in chief as many torteaux.

*Crest*—Out of a mural crown, a demi-horse argent, maned or, collared gules, studded of the first.

*Motto—Fidelis et suavis.* (Faithful and gentle).

(Crozier: "General Armory.")




Emery

He likewise was president of the Emery-Tatnall Company. The majority of the Emery output was related to heavy loads, such as the invention and improvement of machinery that with uncanny speed and accuracy recorded the weight of every railroad car passing over its equipment. Other devices have been introduced to industries, measuring different types of loads, the stress on railroad car couplings, the pressure on and in structural materials, all built to conform to the requirements of the United States Bureau of Standards. One weighing and stress device was constructed for use on the Boulder Dam, that was capable of registering four million pounds. Another, developed for the Pennsylvania Railroad System, was the above-mentioned that registered the weight of every passing car. Both did their work with an extremely small margin of error. During the recently ended World War II, the Emery Company served the United States Army and Navy exceptionally well.

In 1931, in recognition of his achievements in engineering designing, he received the greatly coveted John Scott Medal, awarded by the trustees of the City of Philadelphia through the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. At his presentation he was cited for "The design of a testing device which permitted its operator to see the actual load on the material under test at all times, whether the load was increasing or decreasing." In World War I, the work of this company had to do with the production of equipment for testing the forces of projectiles, among other things; and in World War II, one of the projects was the improvement of wind tunnels for the testing and improvement of airplanes, an endeavor that is still being carried out on a large scale, now that aviation has entered the supersonic stage of development.

Prominent in civic matters, Mr. Emery served as a director, vice president and president of the local Chamber of Commerce during the World War I period. From 1926 to 1932 he was a member of the Board of Education, and was particularly active on the High School Building Committee. He was chairman of the Consolidation Commission that drew up a proposed charter uniting the Town and City of Stamford, which was presented to the Connecticut legislature in 1941. Along professional lines he was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Society for Testing Materials, the honorary scientific fraternity Sigma Xi, and he was also affiliated with the Stamford Rotary Club, of which he was a charter member, and of the Woodway Country Club. For years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, and served as chairman of its board of trustees.

At Ithaca, New York, October 26, 1904, Albert Hamilton Emery, Jr., married Julia McClune, daughter of Wilbur F. and Mary (Relyea) McClune, a biography of whom accompanies this record. Mr. and Mrs. Emery became the parents of two children: 1. Louise, a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1928, with the degree Bachelor of Arts; she married Theodore F. Angell, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who served during World War II with the rank of lieutenant colonel; their children are: i. Judith. ii. Jessica. 2. Albert Hamilton Emery III, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute; served as a captain in the famous Second Armoured Division in the European Theatre of World War II; he married Janet Harris, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and they have three children: i. Joan. ii. Susan. iii. Robert Harris.

In the death of Albert Hamilton Emery, Jr., on December 12, 1945, his city, state, and the nation lost one of its most important citizens. As an engineer he had worked in fields relatively unexplored, wherein he had to find new paths for the solution of major problems, establish new methods and produce under the pressure of wars and of financial depressions. None more than colleagues in his profession, acclaim his accomplishments as of extraordinary value to industrial expansion of America during the present century. The world could use many men of his calibre and abilities.

Julia M. Emery

# JULIA McCLUNE EMERY
# (MRS. ALBERT HAMILTON EMERY)

## *Civic Leader and Humanitarian*

TO Connecticut came Julia (McClune) Emery as the bride of Albert Hamilton Emery, engineer, industrialist and inventor, who was to attain more than national fame. In her own personal accomplishments she established herself on a plane of equality with the opposite sex in social service, public life and humanitarian endeavors. In intelligence, efficiency, patriotism, and general as well as particular qualifications, she has taken a place not one whit behind her fellow men, who at one time pre-empted that place and many others worthy of the most constructive endeavors.

Mrs. Emery was born Julia McClune, a native of Ithaca, New York, daughter of Wilbur Fisk and Mary C. (Relyea) McClune. She is a descendant of the Buell and Forsythe families of New York, who were among the outstanding pioneers of the settlement of the Finger Lakes region of New York State. She was educated in the Ithaca High School and Cornell University, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1904. She married Mr. Emery in that same year and initiated a home in Stamford, Connecticut, where her children were born. Notably progressive, she later found that the rearing of a son and daughter was not incompatible with taking an active and forward part in politics and public affairs.

In 1925 Mrs. Emery had the honor of being one of the few women elected to the Connecticut State Legislature, representing Stamford, wherein she served with splendid leadership to 1929. She was the author or sponsor of progressive measures, was a member of the Public Health and Safety Committee, the Committe on Shell Fisheries, and served as chairman of the State Library Committee, and acquitted herself well in carrying out the responsibilities in the General Assembly. She had a wide acquaintance among the leaders of the Republican Party as a pioneer among women legislators, doing her share to open the road for

those to follow. For many years she taught parliamentary procedure, the machinery of government and public speaking to Republican and non-partisan groups. Active in civic advancement, Mrs. Emery worked hard for the Stamford City Charter. She never lost her interest in good government and has long been a member of the Women's National Republican Club. For a decade she was a member of the Connecticut State Central Committee of the Republican Party, Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1928, at which Herbert Hoover was nominated for the Presidency, a post to which he was elected. She was likewise a speaker for the National Committee in the above named year and has campaigned actively on the stump for Republican candidates down to the present writing.

Naturally, Julia McClune Emery has been closely associated with women in her endeavors and work. As early as 1926 she was legislative chairman for Connecticut of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and she was the organizer and chairman of the board of the National Order of Women Legislators, organized in 1938. She was the first president of the order and she is now honorary president. As one of the founders of the Cornell Women's Club of Southwestern Connecticut, she served that body as president for three terms. She was the recipient of several citations for World War II service in her capacity as member of the executive committee of the Women's Division for Civilian Defense. She is a former member of the board of the Fairfield County Republican Women's Association. In recognition of her work in social science and citizenship, she has been elected a member-at-large of the honorary society Pi Gamma Nu. Her clubs include the Cornell Women's Club and the Women's National Republican Club, both previously mentioned, and the Stamford Women's Club, Rotary Ann, Woodway Country Club, and the Connecticut Order of Women Legislators.

At Ithaca, New York, October 26, 1904, Julia McClune married Albert Hamilton Emery, and is the mother of two children: 1. Louise. 2. Albert Hamilton Emery III.

Edwin A Fanell

# EDWIN ALONZO FARNELL

## *Textile Industrialist*

THE measure of a man is determined not only by how well he has acquitted himself in vocational connections, but in the value of the voluntary services which he renders to society during his lifetime. On both scores the late Edwin Alonzo Farnell is revealed as a man of exceptional stature. President and treasurer of the Woonsocket Worsted Company, he was third in succession of a family of leaders who have headed the firm with distinction since its founding. He was widely recognized among industrialists for his qualities of leadership. His advancement of the Scouting cause led to his being acclaimed "The Grand Old Man" of that movement. At the time of his death he was one of Woonsocket's most active civic leaders, and he participated fully in the affairs of many clubs, in a number of which he filled an official capacity.

Mr. Farnell was born on November 17, 1887, in Lawrence, Massachusetts. His father, Alonzo Farnell, was a textile manufacturer prominent in the development of the industry, and his predecessor as head of the Woonsocket Worsted Company until his death in 1939. Alonzo Farnell was, in turn, son of Edwin and Harriet (Ambler) Farnell, and had been born in Bradford, England, in 1860. He was educated there and came to the United States with his father at the age of twenty. Arriving in a country where there was great need for skilled textile workers, especially for those able to assume responsibility for production, both father and son were soon successfully connected here. Their fortunes led them into several states—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other locations in Rhode Island—before they finally established mills at Woonsocket, mills which natives of the city think of as synonymous with its industry. The Farnells established one of the earliest sales yarn mills in America, employing the so-called "Bradford Process" in the spinning of fine-quality worsted yarn. The firm thus founded by Edwin Farnell

continued to grow, and was soon recognized as one of the major textile organizations in New England.

The death of Edwin Farnell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, occurred in 1915. Prior to that date, Edwin Alonzo Farnell had come into the business, and thus three generations of the family were represented in the firm at the same time. After the death of the elder Edwin Farnell, his son Alonzo Farnell became president of the Woonsocket Worsted Mills and continued as president following the liquidation and reorganization in 1938, which brought into existence the present Woonsocket Worsted Company. To Alonzo Farnell the Woonsocket Worsted Company was more than a business connection. He was devoted to it, and deeply and personally concerned for the welfare of its employees. It may be said to the credit of his son, Edwin Alonzo Farnell, that in him these traits found continued development.

The mother of Edwin Alonzo Farnell, Lena (Garth) Farnell, was a daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Jowett) Garth and member of an English family. She and her husband were the parents of three children: 1. Edwin Alonzo, whom we here consider. 2. Harriet, born January 23, 1897, married George Parker Merrill, and is the mother of two children, Patricia and Gregory Parker. 3. Marion, born November 13, 1900, married Henry Rousseau, Jr. They also have two children, Robert Garth and Allen Farnell. In his eightieth year, Alonzo Farnell died, November 5, 1939, at Woonsocket.

Although born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Edwin Alonzo Farnell came to Woonsocket in early boyhood, and from that time on made it his home. He attended public schools there, graduated from Woonsocket High School in 1904, and soon thereafter began, through work in his father's mill, the practical groundwork upon which his subsequent career as the concern's executive head was built. His progress was made in step-by-step fashion through the various departments, until he became vice president, his father still occupying the president's chair. In the latter's declining years, however, chief responsibility for the company's management fell to his son, who was active head. His tenure as president was limited to less than nine years, terminating with his death in 1948.

Reference has been made to Mr. Farnell's espousal of the Scouting cause. It was he who brought the Boy Scouts of America organization to his home community in 1920. His long service to this organization in an advisory capacity earned him the affectionate title of "The Grand

Old Man" of the Woonsocket Scouting movement. Shortly before his death, it was a particular source of pride to him to receive the Captain George Bucklin "For Merit Medal," presented at his home by the Narragansett Council in recognition of long and devoted service.

He was unflagging in his devoted service to his community. For eleven consecutive terms, covering the years from 1934 to 1945, he was president of the Woonsocket Taxpayers' Association, a remarkable record bearing testimony to the high regard in which his qualities of leadership were held in his community. In January of the year of his death, he was named to his fifth consecutive term as president of the Woonsocket Public Health Nursing Association. He was a past president of the Kiwanis Club and the Winnesuket Country Club, a member of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation, a corporator of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, a member of the Woonsocket Chamber of Commerce, and a former officer of the Cumberland Golf Club.

Mr. Farnell was a Universalist in religious denomination, and for a period of twelve years served as secretary of the board of trustees of the First Universalist Church. He was a former member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the Bradford Spinners Group of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and a member of the Squantum Club, the Rhode Island Country Club and the Sakonnet Golf Club. The Farnell summer home is at Sakonnet, Rhode Island.

In activities vital to the defense of our nation during World War II, Mr. Farnell did not spare himself. His individual contribution was the organizing of a group of business and professional men into a class of volunteer orderlies to lend assistance to the short-handed staff at Woonsocket Hospital, and, for the duration of its existence, was co-chairman of the Gas Rationing Board.

Edwin Alonzo Farnell married, on June 5, 1912, Winifred A. Burdick, daughter of Frank J. and Kate (Arnold) Burdick, of Burlington, Vermont. Her father's family is of long standing in the history of New England, while her mother's came from New Jersey and New York. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been chapter regent, state vice regent, and served as state treasurer for fourteen years. She is also a member of the Mayflower Society. Edwin Alonzo and Winifred A. (Burdick) Farnell became the parents of two children: 1. Edwin A., Jr., who, since the death of his father, has as-

sumed the presidency of the Woonsocket Worsted Company. He is a graduate of Taber Academy, and during World War II was a chief warrant officer in the United States Navy, serving in the Pacific Theatre of Operations. He married Ethel Mikels, and they have two children, Edwin A. III and Leigh Ann. 2. Frank A., a graduate of Taber Academy and of Dartmouth College, who during World War II was a captain in the United States Army in the European Theatre of Operations, in action from the time of the Normandy invasion (D-Day) until the cessation of hostilities. He is now vice president of the company. Married to Barbara Price, he is the father of two daughters, Marylyn Price and Jean A.

Edwin Alonzo Farnell died at his Forestdale home on April 23, 1948. His deserved place in the world of industry, his status in the life of his community, and the manly and humane qualities which endeared him to those who knew him best, will long be remembered.

Francis D. Lieu

# FRANCIS DAVIDSON GILMAN

## *Paper Manufacturer*

A DESCENDANT of paper manufacturing pioneers, Francis Davidson Gilman, of Barrington, Rhode Island, was the founder and, while he lived, the guiding spirit of the highly successful Francis D. Gilman Company of Pawtucket, another in a succession of great enterprises created by the noted Gilman family of New England. His trademark, "Gilco Cubs," is recognized throughout the nation as the indication of excellent design and finest quality in surface coated papers; a product that achieved its standing solely through Mr. Gilman's efforts. He was a distinctive figure, not only in industry but also in civic and fraternal activities.

A chronicler has stated that the Gilmans were a sturdy phalanx who did more to keep up the steady course of regional progress than any other two or three families together. The founder of the New Hampshire branch of this distinguished family, from which Francis Davidson Gilman descends, was one Edward Gilman, who came to Boston, August 10, 1638. He was the son of Edward and Rose (Rysse) Gilman, who were married in the Parish of Caston, Norfolk, England, June 12, 1550. The son eventually settled at Exeter, New Hampshire, and he was the ancestor, it is stated, of Stephen Gilman, who was a New Hampshire cavalry officer during the Revolutionary War. Stephen's grandson, Horace Way Gilman, was a partner in the pioneer cardboard house of Gilman Brothers Manufacturing Company, of Nashua, later the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company, and eventually the renowned International Card and Glazed Paper Company. Horace Way's son, Colonel Edward Marsh Gilman, became the executive head of another Gilman enterprise, the Reversible Collar Company, of Boston. He was active in civic affairs at Nashua and Springfield, and was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor David H. Goodell, of New Hampshire. Colonel Gilman

married Mary Wallis, of Nashua, the daughter of James F. Wallis. Mrs. Gilman was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and several other societies.

Francis Davidson Gilman was born May 17, 1888, at Nashua, the son of Colonel and Mrs. Edward Marsh Gilman. He received his early education in the primary and secondary schools of Springfield and Brookline, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen he matriculated at Harvard University. Following his graduation in 1909, he entered the family activity of paper manufacture. He assumed the management of the Reversible Collar Company, makers of the old fashioned paper collar. Ten years later he established The Francis D. Gilman Company, devoted to the making of surface coated papers used in the manufacture of fine and fancy paper boxes. It was at the start a Massachusetts corporation but on March 1, 1920, he transferred registry to Rhode Island. He had secured the Hope Paper Company plant at Pawtucket, which he altered to his purpose and it is the present site of the firm.

Mr. Gilman personally introduced his product, "Gilco Cubs," and in so doing acquired a wide acquaintance throughout the trade. His papers were favorably received, particularly in the South. Conducted in the established tradition of Gilman excellence, the business could not but prosper. As constant reminder of that tradition Mr. Gilman kept at the Pawtucket plant, prints, catalogues, samples, and some of the original tools used by Gilman Brothers in the 1870s.

His activities were not confined to paper manufacture. From the period of his graduation from college he was engaged in tax work and throughout his career he was sought after as an authority in that field. At one time he packed and marketed a South American tea, "Yerba Mate," and he was briefly engaged in the manufacture of cosmetics as a partner in the Farrell-Gilman Specialties. He was also interested in the production of spool braid used in tying fancy boxes.

Mr. Gilman maintained his residence in the town of Barrington and he was sincerely concerned with its affairs. He had served as chairman of the Barrington Rationing Board. He was a member of the Harvard Club and of the fraternal order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had attained the Thirty-second Degree. He attended the Unitarian church. He was essentially a home man and his hobbies were attending auctions and the acquiring of antiques, particularly Chinese items.

Francis Davidson Gilman married, first, Emma Carr, by whom he

had three children: Mrs. Emman Louis McNamara, Francis Davidson, Jr., and Roger E. He married, second, June 2, 1943, Rita Johnson, daughter of William T. and Maria F. Johnson. Mrs. Gilman is presently conducting the business, another fine New England tradition. They had issue, one son: Edward Johnson, born April 15, 1944.

Mr. Gilman died October 23, 1947, and his passing removed from the New England scene one who gave a full measure of service to the causes of vigorous and ethical business practice and the advancement of his community and his region.

# FREDERICK M. HOLMES

## *Industrialist*

THROUGHOUT his long career of association with the North and Judd Manufacturing Company, Frederick M. Holmes gained prominence as one of the leading industrialists of New Britain and the State of Connecticut. He was for over a score of years president of this industrial organization, and was at the time of his death, in 1948, chairman of its board of directors. He was, in the words of the New Britain "Herald," an "executive whose industry and thoroughness were major factors in his rise to a place of eminence in the community."

A native of Lebanon, Connecticut, Frederick M. Holmes was born June 21, 1877, son of Joseph and Fanny (Morgan) Holmes, and a descendant of old Colonial stock. His father was a farmer, and when Mr. Holmes was a boy the family moved to Norwich. In 1896, Frederick M. Holmes graduated from the Norwich Free Academy. After completion of his education, he was engaged in the maintenance and transportation departments of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for four years before establishing his permanent residence in New Britain, Connecticut.

His long term of profitable association with the North and Judd Manufacturing Company began in June, 1900. He was first employed in the capacity of bookkeeper, and in recognition of his conspicuous abilities was speedily promoted, through the offices of cashier, purchasing agent and office manager. He was elected by the board of directors to the office of assistant treasurer in October, 1914, and in December, 1917, assumed the responsibilities of assistant manager. At the annual meeting of the board of directors in July, 1918, Mr. Holmes was elected vice president and treasurer, which dual role in the company's management he occupied until, in 1922, he was made president. At the time of the death of Samuel McCutcheon, treasurer of the company, in 1930, Mr. Holmes assumed again his previous responsibility of treas-

F. M. Kaemmerer

urer, while continuing as president. He held both of these offices concurrently until 1944. At that time Eugene P. Borkowski was elected treasurer. In September, 1945, Mr. Holmes was succeeded by Frederick L. Morrow as president, thus bringing to a close twenty-three years of active service as president and general manager. At that time, his number of years of service with the North and Judd Manufacturing Company equalled forty-five. He continued his association with the company as chairman of the board until the time of his death.

As a successful executive, his business counsel was much sought by commercial organizations of his home community, and he became prominent in banking, being a director of the New Britain National Bank. He was active as a member of one of the most important committees of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. He was interested in community and welfare work, and a most constructive influence in both. He was a director of the New Britain General Hospital, was for several years president of the New Britain Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and active in the work of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Holmes' position was also acknowledged among the political leadership of New Britain. A Republican in his political allegiance, he seldom sought office for himself; but he was on one occasion, in 1924, his party's candidate for mayor of the city. He was defeated, however, in the subsequent general election. Mr. Holmes had also been president of the Third Ward Republican Club.

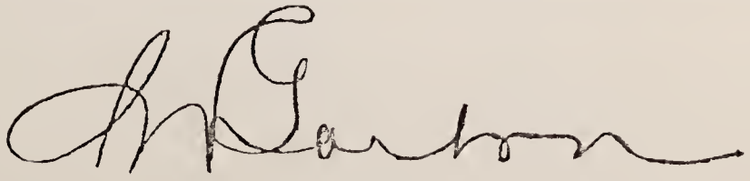
In the order of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Holmes was a Thirty-second Degree member, and Past Master of the Centennial Lodge. He was also a member of Doric Council; Giddings Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; Aziz Grotto; and the Washington Commandery of the Knights Templar. He belonged to Sphinx Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also enjoyed fraternal affiliation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Locally, Mr. Holmes was identified with the New Britain Club. He enjoyed golfing and boating, and found expression for these interests in his membership in the Shuttle Meadow Country Club.

At New Britain, Connecticut, May 12, 1910, Frederick M. Holmes married Gertrude Noble, daughter of Howard Cole and Harriett (Stanley) Noble, both of her parents being of old New Britain families. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes became the parents of one son, Morgan Noble, who married Albertina Van der Voet of Taunton, Massachusetts, and they have two children: i. Harriett V. ii. Morgan Noble, Jr.

On June 30, 1948, Frederick M. Holmes died at the New Britain Hospital. The passing of this industrial leader was the occasion for deep sorrow throughout the city and wherever he was known. In memorial paragraphs appearing in the columns of the New Britain "Herald," his impress on the life of his community is thus summarized:

> . . . The city can point with pride to the number of its leaders best described by the expression 'self-made men.' Mr. Holmes was one of them. Until illness compelled him to relinquish some of his responsibilities he was one of the most energetic executives in New Britain. A stickler for details and thoroughness, his own life was an example of what he expected of others. He set the pace without sparing himself.

The achievement which was the reward of this genuine effort and devotion will remain written in the annals of New Britain and of the industrial world.



# ADMIRAL INDEPENDENT WHIPPLE GORTON, U. S. N.

## *Retired Naval Officer*

FORTUNATE in being well-born of a noteworthy New England family, prominent in Rhode Island affairs over a long period, Admiral Independent Whipple Gorton, United States Navy, was essentially the architect of his own career, responsible solely to himself for a rise from the ranks to a high post in the United States Navy, one of the very few to thus succeed in the pre-World War II annals of this organization. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on April 14, 1887, his father, a native of this state, being for many years a captain in the Providence Fire Department. His mother came originally from Rye, New Hampshire.

Admiral Gorton was educated in the schools of his birth city and attained a very high scholastic rating. He joined the United States Navy January 3, 1906, and worked his way up to Acting Pay Clerk in the Supply Corps. He received his commission December 29, 1916. He was first on the list of one hundred and twenty-five who took the examination. A long line of brilliant activities followed and the record of his naval promotions reads: Lieutenant Commander, June 4, 1931; Commander, June 23, 1938, and Captain (temporary), June 18, 1942.

In February, 1917, he was ordered to duty on the U.S.S. "Nebraska" which was assigned to transport and convoy duty during World War I. In July, 1919, he had orders for transfer to the Boston Navy Yard, where he served until June, 1922, when he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Relief" for duty as supply officer. From November, 1924, until August, 1925, he served in the Allotment Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. The following month he was assigned duty with the Chief Co-ordinator for General Supplies and while serving on that assignment had duty under the Bureau of the Budget as secretary to the General Traffic Board. After being detached from that duty in February, 1928, he proceeded to the Naval

Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands, where he served the two succeeding years.

Returning to the United States, Captain Gorton served as Assistant for Disbursing, with additional duty as assistant to the Supply Officer at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and from August, 1932, until May, 1934, he was Disbursing Officer of the Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut. He then served in the U.S.S. "Chicago," flag ship of Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U. S. N., Commander, Cruisers, Scouting Force, United States Fleet and Cruiser Division 5. From June 1936, until June, 1939, he served first as assistant to the Supply Officer and later as Disbursing Officer at the Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island, and from June, 1939, until November, 1941, he was Supply and Accounting Officer, Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Captain Gorton was then ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the U. S. S. "South Dakota" and assigned duty as Supply Officer on her commissioning, March 20, 1942. The "South Dakota" known as "Battleship," while under command of Vice Admiral (then Captain) Thomas L. Gatch, United States Navy, participated in the battle of Guadalcanal in November, 1942, and for his heroism, when that battleship was struck, Captain Gorton was awarded the Navy Cross with the following citation:

> For extraordinary heroism as Supply Officer of the USS SOUTH DAKOTA during action against enemy Japanese Naval Forces of Savo Island, Solomon Islands, on the night of November 14-15, 1942. When his battle station was heavily struck by two enemy shells which started fires killing all other men in that area, Commander Gorton, faced with almost certain death by scalding from badly ruptured steam lines, steadfastly remained at his post. Despite the danger of burns and suffocation and lack of assistance, he removed wounded men and officers from inside the superstructure tower, rendered medical care and worked incessantly toward the evacuation and safety of his associates. His courageous zeal and loyal devotion to duty, maintained at great personal risk, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

After his return to the United States, Captain Gorton reported in February, 1945, for duty as assistant to the Supply Officer, Navy Yard,

Boston, Massachusetts, and in October, 1943, was ordered to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. For his services in that assignment as assistant to the Officer in Charge, later as Officer in Charge of the General Stock Division and finally as Deputy Director of Supply, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, he received, with authorization to wear the Commendation Ribbon, the following:

LETTER OF COMMENDATION - SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

For outstanding performance of duty as Assistant to the Officer in Charge, later as Officer in Charge of the General Stock Division and finally as Deputy Director of Supply, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, from November 1, 1943, to October 15, 1945. While serving in these important capacities, Captain Gorton assumed a dominant role in the development of a brilliantly conceived and well-organized mechanized stock control system, which has enabled the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to maintain centralized stock control of some 43,000 items in common use throughout the Navy. By his tireless efforts, he was largely responsible for the prompt, efficient issuance of all types of general stores to continental Navy activities, ships and advanced bases. Captain Gorton's leadership, ability, and devotion to the fulfillment of his assignments were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

In November, 1945, Captain Gorton was ordered to duty as Supply Officer in Command of the Naval Supply Depot, Davisville, Rhode Island. Later, he was Supply Officer in Command, Naval Operating Base, Newport, Rhode Island.

On August 9, 1946, he was ordered to report to the Naval Retiring Board, pending retirement. He was placed on the Retired List of the Navy in the rank of Rear Admiral on May 1, 1947.

In addition to the Navy Cross and the Commendation Ribbon, Captain Gorton had the Victory Medal, Atlantic Fleet Clasp (USS "Nebraska"); and was entitled to the American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp; the American Area Campaign Medal; the Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal; and the World War II Victory Medal.

Admiral Gorton was a member of Delta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, and the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Haverstraw. He figured prominently in the Sons of the American Revolution

by right of notable ancestry, and was a member of a number of clubs in Washington, D. C. Locally, he was a charter member of the Plainville, Massachusetts, Lions Club. Several years ago Admiral Gorton acquired an attractive home located in Plainville, Massachusetts, where he planned to enjoy retirement at the close of his Navy career.

At Everett, Massachusetts, on September 8, 1910, Independent Whipple Gorton married Carrie E. Alden, daughter of Dwight Irving and Ida L. (Martin) Alden, who is a direct descendant from John Alden of the "Mayflower." Admiral and Mrs. Gorton became the parents of a son: Captain Alden Dexter Gorton, a graduate of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, who also saw extensive service during World War II. He married Miss Mana Stalvey of Marion, South Carolina.

Admiral Independent Whipple Gorton died on June 13, 1947, his passing greatly regretted by a host of friends and associates in the United States Navy.

# DANIEL F. FARRELL, JR.

## *Manufacturer*

AN excellent exemplar of the traditional genius of the New Englander to make a profitable business out of what might appear to be a minor enterprise, Daniel F. Farrell, Jr., was the second generation of his family to be prominently identified with D. F. Farrell Sons, barrel and drum manufacturers and reconditioners. He was well recognized in his native Providence, Rhode Island, for his abilities, enterprise and achievements, and for his co-operative spirit with community projects and organizations. He was nationally known for his long time interest in dogs, being a fancier and developer of champion English bull dogs, and an outstanding American Kennel Club judge.

Daniel F. Farrell, Jr., was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on April 2, 1891, son of Daniel F. and Catherine (Bagley) Farrell. His father, also a native of Providence, established the D. F. Farrell Sons Company more than ninety years ago. The son, after completing his education as a graduate of the English High School of his birth city, continued his association with the elder man, that had begun as a boy when he played and worked in the shops. Upon the death of his father, Daniel F. Farrell, Jr., became sole owner of the company, and under his leadership expanded the scope of its business until it became one of the largest firms of its kind in New England. The enterprise was an outgrowth of one of the earliest industries of the colonies, the making of wooden barrels and similar receptacles. With the changing times and the introduction of the metal barrel and drum, the firm readjusted its operations and engaged in the purchase, repair, renovation and sale of these articles so greatly in demand by many forms of industry. Well known in his field, Mr. Farrell, Jr., was an active member of the New England Barrel and Drum Association, and of the National Barrel and Drum Association.

A hobby that was continued long and well, made Daniel F. Farrell, Jr., a widely honored name among dog fanciers. Early in life he became a lover of dogs and when time and means permitted, turned serious attention to their breeding. His choice was the English bull dog, of ancient history, and to its development in America he devoted study, experiment and the keeping of records. In the United States he was an authority on the breed, and produced several champions, one of which, still young, is being shown by Mrs. Farrell who shared her husband's enthusiasm. Mr. Farrell long held a license from the American Kennel Club to judge all kinds of dogs. He preferred to work in the shows with French bull dogs, Schipperke, Dalmatians, Boston terriers, Doberman Pinschers, but above all the English bull dog, and during the dog show season he and Mrs. Farrell traveled extensively through the country judging and showing. He was a prominent member of the Bull Dog Club of Rhode Island, serving as its president; was fraternally affiliated with the Providence Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a Republican in politics. He enjoyed fishing and hunting, and spent a great deal of his time in Maine. He maintained a summer home at Tiogue Lake, Rhode Island. He was a communicant of the Church of the Assumption.

At Providence, Rhode Island, on April 29, 1914, Daniel F. Farrell, Jr., married Laurel E. Tillinghast, daughter of John B. and Cordelia (McCarten) Tillinghast. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Jr., were the parents of the following children: 1. Richard L., a graduate of La Salle Academy, who is now manager of D. F. Farrell Sons; he married Alice Johnson. 2. Doris, who is a registered nurse; she married Edmund Savoie, and is the mother of a daughter: i. Cheryl Marie. 3. Mary E. 4. Robert F., who married Mildred Livingston, and they are the parents of two children: i. Linda Jane. ii. Kenneth Robert. 5. Rita Jacquilin, who married Robert Tainsh, and they have a daughter: i. Jacquilin Ann. 6. Walter E., who married Ada Cole.

The death of Daniel Farrell, Jr., occurred on March 10, 1949, at his home in Providence, Rhode Island. His passing terminated a career in which success and distinction were attained, exemplary in all its aspects. His philosophy of life included business efficiency, civic service and a due consideration of the amenities of life. A host of friends mourn their loss, assuaged by memories of his achievements, character and personality.

A. A. Kocher M.D.

# ALVIN ADAM KOCH, M.D.

## *Physician*

DURING the many years that Dr. Alvin Adam Koch was a physician of Providence, Rhode Island, he accomplished a great deal of good. His achievements were such as to bring him distinction among the people he served and the medical profession. For his sterling character and humanitarian traits, he won a host of friends in widely varying walks of life.

Alvin Adam Koch was born in the vicinity of Bath, Pennsylvania, on October 26, 1871, son of Aaron and Tevilla (Stever) Koch, members of fine old "Pennsylvania Dutch" families. He traced his ancestry to one of two men named Johannes Koch, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany, one in 1739, and the other in 1746. The paternal ancestor of Dr. Koch is known to have been born in Germany in 1718, and died in Pennsylvania, on November 14, 1782. The line of descent is through his son Johann George Koch, who was twice married; his son Johannes Koch, of his first marraiage; his son Adam Koch; his son Owen Koch; his son Aaron Koch; his son Dr. Alvin A. Koch, of whom further. According to family records, the first of his maternal ancestors was Abraham Stever, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1779, although the family had been residents of this locality for several generations. Reuben Stever was the son of Abraham Stever, and his daughter Tevilla, married Aaron Koch; their children were Dr. Alvin Adam Koch and Tevilla, who married John Franklin Knauss.

After completing his academic education, Alvin Adam Koch matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the class of 1896, a Doctor of Medicine. It was his intention to engage in practice somewhere in his native state, but persuaded by relatives in Boston, he decided to establish himself in the Massachusetts metropolis. However, he heard that there was only one German speaking medical man in Providence, Rhode Island, so he went there.

opened an office on Potters Avenue, where he inaugurated what was to become a distinguished career.

The people of that day, especially in New England, were slow to seek the service of a young medical man, particularly one from another part of the country, so young Dr. Koch had his own difficulties to overcome in winning clients. He took his work seriously, however, and under the urge of desiring to be really of service, he placed himself at the call of everyone, the rich and poor, and went to their sick beds at all times of the night and day. He became primarily a family physician, and as such won his greatest distinction and affection. He ushered into the world the children of clients, and later presided at the birth of their children—generation after generation depending upon the skill and the experience of Dr. Koch.

Always a student of medicine and surgery, he kept abreast of the latest developments in his profession, and constantly was in close contact with fellow practitioners. Fraternally Dr. Koch was a life member of the Free and Accepted Masons, but was never a clubman, because of his devotion to his work and home. His second office was at Number 660 Cranston Street, and it was at Number 645, this street, that he built his home, with offices at Number 649. For recreation in early days, he enjoyed fishing and hunting; in after years he and his family spent their winters in Florida, where he found great pleasure in the out-of-doors, even as he had throughout his life. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and was liberal in his contributions to religious and humanitarian projects, as a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

On November 19, 1898, Dr. Alvin Adam Koch married Ellen Judith Seiple, daughter of Alfred Joseph and Katherine (Kuhns) Seiple, both natives of the vicinity of Bath. Mrs. Koch, who was born February 15, 1872, and died August 7, 1941, was a descendant of Johannes Lichtenwalner, who was born in Germany in 1707, and had settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1733. The line of descent was through Johannes Lichtenwalner II; George Lichtenwalner; his daughter Judith, who married Jonas Kuhns; and their daughter, Katherine, who married Alfred Joseph Seiple. The Seiple family has long been prominent in the Bath section of Pennsylvania, tracing back to Jacob Seiple, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1781; his son, Jacob (2) Seiple; his son Alfred Joseph Seiple, who married Katherine Kuhns; and their daughter, Ellen Judith, who married Dr. Alvin Adam Koch;

their daughter, Tevilla, who is a graduate of Technical High School and Bryant College. She married, November 19, 1942, John Franklin Knauss of Wescosville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Knauss takes a keen interest in civic and church affairs of her community.

The death of Dr. Alvin Adam Koch, which occurred on the day after Christmas, 1941, was sincerely mourned by the hundreds of those he had served so well over a period of nearly forty-five years. Few men have contributed so substantially to the maintenance of the highest ideals and standards of his profession, and to the upholding of high community traditions. Known for his skill and integrity, as well as for willingness to sacrifice himself and his own interests for the benefit of his fellowmen, his place in the medical craft and as citizen of the community is assured. His memory is honored and a source of inspiration to those who took up the labors he laid aside.

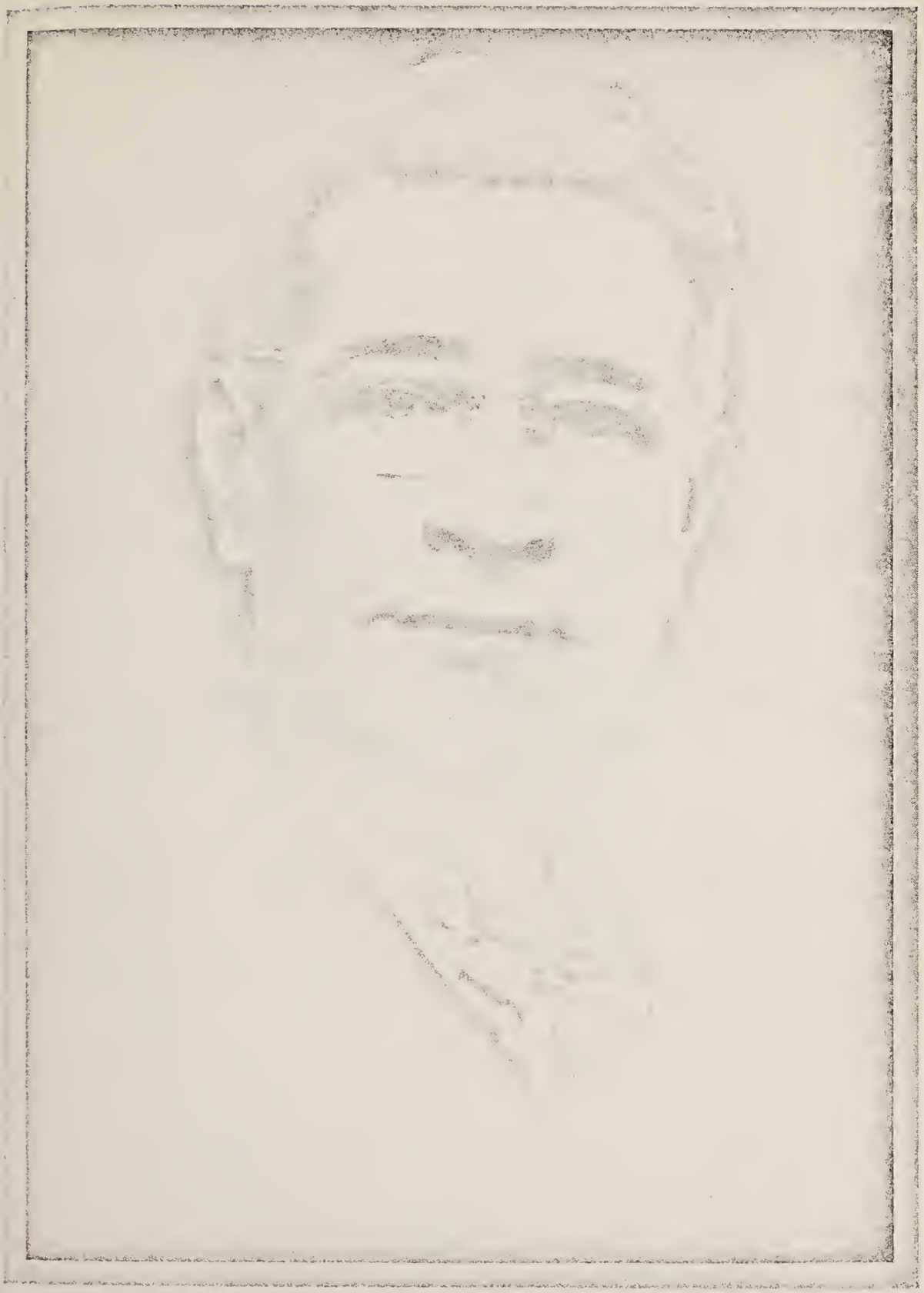
# CLINTON BOOTH LAMSON

## *Petroleum Distribution Official*

NUMBERED among the younger pioneers in the distribution of petroleum products, Clinton Booth Lamson of Providence, Rhode Island, came to hold a place of recognized authority in the field to which he was early attracted. He founded and was president of the company that bore his name, an executive and organizer of noteworthy abilities and record. As an exemplar of progressive citizenship he entered constructively civic activities, and, socially minded, he was affiliated with several organizations and was prominent in Masonic circles.

Born at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, on September 19, 1893, Mr. Lamson was the son of Solomon Eugene and Addey Lucinda (Booth) Lamson. His father is deceased, but his mother resides in Providence. Educated in the grade and high schools, he early began making his own livelihood. After being variously employed, he so impressed an uncle that when he sought a relatively small financial backing of an enterprise he contemplated, he secured it. With the money Clinton Booth Lamson founded and incorporated in 1919, The Lamson Oil Company at Providence. The purpose of the concern was the adequate distribution of petroleum products, and was accomplished with such effectiveness that in 1929, when the consolidation of business enterprises was prevalent in the business world, the firm was sold to the large Richfield Oil Corporation of New York. The former president continued on in executive capacities, and in 1937 repurchased the company, of which he was thereafter the president from its incorporation on December 31 of that year.

The career of Mr. Lamson in business was characterized by a driving force, courageous enterprise and a personality that was evidenced by exceptional success in that difficult vocation of salesmanship, and in winning the faith and friendship of the hundreds with whom he had contacts. Even an accident that hampered his physical activities greatly in



Clinton B. Lamson

later years, did not stop his activities. In varied organizations, Mr. Lamson was keenly interested. He was a popular member of the Kiwanis Club, the Town Criers, the Exchange Club, St. Andrew Chapter of All Saints' Church and the Central Congregational Church. He supported liberally religious and humanitarian works, and aided endeavors undertaken for the welfare of individuals and the community at large. Fraternally he was affiliated with Orpheus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar; and was a charter member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On May 27, 1917, Clinton Booth Lamson married Alice Maybelle Jackson, daughter of Thomas Edward and Mary Sophia (Booth) Jackson. Her father was long active in the mill industry of Rhode Island, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Coates Mills of Pawtucket. Mrs. Lamson shared her husband's interest in Masonry, as a member of Naomi Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; is especially active in the development of the children's division of the Rainbow Girls, Churchill House, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Rhode Island Women's Club, all of Providence. Art engages a great deal of her attention, both by painting in several mediums, notably oil, and in the decoration of furniture and home objects.

Clinton Booth Lamson was only in his fifty-third year at the time of his death on February 23, 1946. Word of his passing was universally regretted by the host of friends and acquaintances who were familiar with his achievements and personality. His career has been marked not only by noteworthy achievements in business but as well in useful services of the community and fellowmen. Disabilities had not passed him by, but by them he was neither defeated nor hardened in his outlook upon life. The memory of what he was and did will long be held in lasting remembrance.

# IRA LLOYD LETTS

## *Federal Judge*

IN THE person of Judge Ira Lloyd Letts, there came to the bench of the Federal District Court in Rhode Island, a legalist of equity and wisdom, a public servant of rare conscientiousness and ability, and a man who had a deep love of other human beings and a deep insight into their natures.

Born in the farming country of Cortland County, New York, May 29, 1889, Judge Letts was the son of a farmer. All his life he retained his love for the soil, and at the time of his death lived on Hammond Farm in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. His parents, George J. and Emma (Slater) Letts, were residents of Moravia, New York. His paternal descent is from William Letts, who sailed from London, England, in 1634 and settled in New Jersey. His mother belonged to an old Connecticut family.

While studying at Cortland State Normal and Training School, he was influenced by Professor Louis Franklin Snow, a former college dean, to attend his own alma mater, Brown University. This event Judge Letts looked upon as influencing the course of his life. After taking his Bachelor of Philosophy degree from Brown, the young student attended Columbia University Law School, which awarded him a degree in 1916. Something of no less value, gained at this institution was the influence of Harlan F. Stone, who was then dean of the school and destined to rise to the position of Chief Justice of the United States. It was this association which later determined the young man in the direction of a government career, for which his native endowments so peculiarly fitted him.

Fresh from the learning and inspiration afforded him at Columbia, Ira Lloyd Letts returned to Rhode Island, being admitted to the state bar, and associating himself briefly with the firm of Baker and Spicer, then becoming partner in the firm of Curtis, Matteson, Boss and Letts.

Ina Lloyd Letts

His subsequent prominence in Republican state politics had its inception at this time. By 1922, the rising young lawyer had become sufficiently conspicuous in Republican circles to be named chairman of the state convention. He was also the party's projected candidate for the lieutenant governorship, his place on the ballot being lost through his running mate's failure to receive nomination.

His first offer of governmental appointment, as assistant in the Department of Justice, Mr. Letts modestly declined. But a career in public life was one which the young man could not well escape; for it was Attorney General Harlan Stone, remembering him from the Columbia days, who, renewing his offer, convinced him to accept. Acquiring a name as a sound constitutional lawyer, Judge Letts argued a series of sixteen cases for the government, before the Supreme Court.

For some months, at the request of Attorney General John O. Sargent, Judge Letts occupied the latter's position during a necessary absence, assuming the semi-official title of Acting Attorney General.

At the time of his resignation from the Department of Justice toward the close of 1926, it was the intention of Judge Letts to resume private practice. However, it was not his lot to stay long out of the public arena. It was only six months later that President Coolidge appointed him judge of the district court in Rhode Island, and it was on July 1 that he was sworn in.

The courts were filled in those days with cases involving the violation of the Federal Prohibition Law. In his decisions, many of lasting historical significance, Judge Letts built up an enviable record through his fair-mindedness and the incisiveness with which he cut through the outer irrelevancies to the core of justice. Dissatisfied with imparting the lessons of the court to truck drivers, bar keepers and petty violators, Judge Letts was insistent in his demands that the ringleaders be proportionately penalized. His decisions did not always favor the government in its prosecuting role. The courts, he said, must protect individual liberties; and he admonished the agents of the Alcohol Tax Unit not to overstep the law themselves in making arrests. In his decisions, both pro and con in regard to the government's view, he was only once overruled by a higher court.

Cases of less historic stature, but no less significant in the lives of everyday people revealed a deep-lying humanity and a true liberalism. On one occasion (to quote the account from the Providence, Rhode Island, "Bulletin"): "He told a Boston probation officer to get

a girl defendant a job, saying, 'It is easy for us to tell a girl to go straight but it is something else again for a girl to go straight when she is without a job.' " On another occasion he attacked the policy of the Department of Labor, in Boston, in deporting aliens who had lived here for some time, pointing out that they would be virtually aliens, without friends or relatives, in their own homelands.

Judge Letts resigned in March, 1935. He resumed private practice, forming a partnership with Andrew P. Quinn. Subsequent responsibilities were the heading of the Rhode Island Tercentenary Jubilee Committee, and the chairmanship of the Rhode Island delegation to the Republican national convention in Cleveland in 1936. In 1942 he was chosen his state's Republican nominee for the Senate; this war-year election, however, brought a victory for his opponents. Throughout the years, Judge Letts had continued outspoken in his opposition to the policies of the Federal administration.

In addition to a more than full life in the field of his calling, Judge Letts listed among his activities numerous business connections. He was a director of Tilden-Thurber Corporation, Universal Optical Company, Southeastern Ice Company, Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company, International Hydro-Electric System, and the Bangor Gas Company. He held at various times memberships in the Massasoit, Dunes, Turks Head, University, Agawam Hunt, Hope, Jacobs Hill Hunt, East Side Tennis, and Rhode Island Country clubs. For recreation, he favored fishing and outdoor life, and was fond of horses and riding, as well as being a golf and tennis enthusiast. But his chief hobby was his estate, Hammond Farm, for here he could find the delights in the soil which he had known since boyhood, and retreat from his active hours to devote attention to his prize flock of over three thousand Dorkings.

Ira Lloyd Letts married, December 29, 1917, Madeline Houghton Greene, daughter of Edward A. Greene, whose grandfather was the founder of the Greene-Daniels Mills in Central Falls, Rhode Island. They became the parents of three children: Mrs. Oswald Garrison Villard, Jr., of Palo Alto, California; Mrs. George Burnet Lewis of Wilmington, Delaware; and Houghton Letts, who on April 12, 1944, died as a medical patient in the Naval Hospital at San Diego, California, while serving as a private in the Marine Corps.

Judge Ira Lloyd Letts died November 24, 1947, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the fifty-ninth years of his age. His stature was great, and a character no less noble will remain in the remembrance of his friends and associates, as in the annals of his state and of his nation.

E. W. Wheeler

# EARL H. WHEELER

## *Machine Company Executive*

AS IS so often true of the careers of important men, Earl H. Wheeler arrived at his destined industrial activities by indirect routes. His abilities and interests seem to have been from boyhood definitely mechanical and although he was at one time connected with commercial concerns and office work, he found himself and his right vocation with machine making.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Dayton, Ohio, on August 22, 1890, son of John J. and Molly E. (Steffy) Wheeler. His father, who came to the New World in his youth, followed the path of many of the Colonial Wheelers of our country who went West, after the end of the American Revolutionary War. The elder man, a native of England, rode the famous "pony express" at one time, but eventually settled in Dayton, Ohio, where he became an iron worker, chiefly as an artist and designer of the ornamental gates, balcony grilles and fine metal fencing, characteristic of his day and generation.

Earl H. Wheeler, of this record, was a student in the public schools at the time of the death of his father, when he quit to contribute to his own livelihood and that of the family. He was grocery clerk, office boy, and an employee of the National Cash Register Company. Not liking inside work, he saved enough money to see what were the opportunities offered by other parts of the United States. During these ramblings, he met a Mr. Cone and was persuaded to accept a job at demonstrating automatic machinery for a company whose plant was in Windsor, Vermont. Here he made contacts with industrial-minded men and later became a partner in a company composed of George O. Gridley, Mr. Dan Parker and D. O. Montgomery, in what made quite a name as the Gridley Machine Company of New Britain, Connecticut. Later becoming the Gridley Machine Company of New Britain, this concern was

eventually sold to the New Britain Machine Company, of which Mr. Wheeler continued as vice-president.

With the entrance of the United States into World War II, Mr. Wheeler became connected with the Poly Choke Machine Company of Tariffville, Connecticut, manufacturing fifty-calibre bullet cores and constructing screw machines for war factories. At the time of his death, he was a partner in the Poly Choke Machine Company, manufacturers of automatic screw machines at Tariffville. In personal activities, Mr. Wheeler was a Thirty-second Degree Mason, member of all the higher bodies of this Order. He had been admitted to the Free and Accepted Masons at Windsor, Vermont, where his remains were interred. He had been a member of the Home Club of Meriden, Connecticut, the City Club of New Britain, and the Protestant Episcopal Church. He had fished and hunted as recreations, and for years had enjoyed horseback riding.

On March 27, 1934, at Shelburne, Vermont, Earl H. Wheeler married Shirley Loveland, daughter of Orson and Hazel (Gilson) Loveland, who came from England. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler became the parents of a daughter, Shirley Loveland Wheeler.

Like many another industrial executive, Earl H. Wheeler did not conserve his physical and mental resources, and was about his regular activities when he died suddenly in the Simsbury (Connecticut) Town Hall, on March 3, 1947. Through his endeavors he contributed in a modest but definite degree to the progress of his time and country. He had figured in outstanding ways in the field of industry, but entirely aside from his business achievements, he was esteemed for his personality, his warmth of human affection, and kindliness in all his contacts with folk less fortunate and in need.

Shirley A. Wheeler

Shirley Wheeler

# WILSON HORATIO LEE

## *Man of Large Affairs*

IN THE annals of New England the name and achievements of Wilson Horatio Lee are written high upon many pages. His business activities covered a period of more than seventy years, during which he compiled records that have been equalled by few in American affairs. Although he probably will be longest known as a pioneer publisher of directories and as a successful printer, he also was an efficient agriculturist, a member of important organizations, some of which he founded, and a civic leader who played outstanding roles in the development of his communities, Orange and New Haven, Connecticut.

The ancestral background of Mr. Lee goes back to John Lee, a member of Governor Winthrop's Colony that began the settlement of Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634. Wilson Horatio Lee was born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, on May 3, 1852, son of Joseph and Sarah (Adele) Lee. His mother having died when he was two years old he was reared by his grandmother, Nancy Lee, and acquired an education in the public schools of Athol, Massachusetts, and Salem Academy. In later life, he never considered that he suffered any great handicap in having to seek making a livelihood as a boy of fourteen less than a year after the end of the War Between the States. His first employment was with A. B. Folsoma, a jeweler, but this was soon followed by work with his uncle, Laban Morse, a furniture manufacturer, where he learned wood turning. Then he became a clerk at the Summit Hotel in Athol, where he met one Joseph Ridley, who persuaded him to take up printing.

The opportunity that Mr. Ridley gave Wilson Lee to become acquainted with the printing trade marked the beginning of a most interesting career. When he reached his majority he went into the publishing of directories at Boston. He got out directories of Peterboro and Milford in New Hampshire, and Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the early

1870s and came to New Haven in 1876. In 1878 he formed a partnership with William W. Price, under the trade name of Price and Lee, the capital of the firm being five hundred dollars. Little realizing at the time the tremendous expansion that this business was to experience, the partners soon found themselves the publishers of five city directories. Ultimately, the directory business branched out into Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York, and directories were published for one hundred and fifty towns and cities, with a total population of several million. As a natural outgrowth of this enterprise, in 1884 Mr. Lee embarked in the printing business which, before long, acquired a sound reputation for the exceptionally high quality of its work. Ever resourceful, Mr. Lee in 1886 suggested to the Southern New England Telephone Company the desirability of having a telephone directory, and he was also instrumental in having published a directory of carriage manufacturers. He also developed a large business in printing of reports and histories of towns. In 1889, the concern was incorporated as Price, Lee and Adkins, but later Mr. Lee became sole owner and thereafter he conducted the business as the Wilson H. Lee Company. With further expansion, he established another complete printing plant in Newark, New Jersey, and numerous agencies and departments were set up to cover almost all fields of printing, and branch offices were established in three states. Desiring to serve his clients yet more fully, in 1915 Mr. Lee established the Wilson H. Lee Advertising Service, a complete advertising agency. In addition to the preparation and placement of material in newspapers, national magazines, trade journals, and other such media, the company supplied comprehensive direct mail facilities. The ever expanding development of his interests in New Haven, eventually resulted, in 1929, in the removal of the plant to larger quarters in Orange, Connecticut.

Wilson H. Lee had the rare ability to have a "number of irons in the fire" and keep them all hot. Shortly after the turn of the century (1902) he became a farmer as a sort of side line or hobby. The result was the fine dairy farm known as "Fairlea" in the town of Orange, that at one time was the home of three hundred head of registered Ayrshire and Jersey cattle. It more than paid its way, and when in the early 1930s he sold out his stock he secured good prices. During this period he was largely instrumental in the establishment of the New Haven Farm Bureau (1915), and served as its president for eight terms. In 1916 he was elected vice president of the Eastern States Exposition, and

was one of a committee appointed by Governor H. Trumbull to co-operate in the forming of the New England Council. He was also a bank director for forty-one years, first as a member of the board of the old Yale National. He continued his service as a director of the First National Bank up to the time of his death. He was also a director of the Morris Plan Bank and a trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank, and in former years had served as a trustee of the Orange Bank and Trust Company, and as secretary and treasurer of the Connecticut Hassam Paving Company.

Among the records compiled by Mr. Lee was that of being in points of age and length of service the oldest member of a Chamber of Commerce in the United States. He was president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, in 1903-1904, and upon the occasion of sixty-three years of service was elected a life member of the organization. As early as 1898, realizing the need for protecting the public against fraudulent directories, he initiated the plans that resulted in the founding of the Association of North American Directory Publishers, and during 1905-1908 he was president of the American Directory Publishers Association. He acted as a Police Commissioner of New Haven for four years and served at different times as president of the New Haven County Employers Association; Western New England Chamber of Commerce; Worcester Northwestern Agricultural Society; Connecticut Dairymen's Association; Connecticut Ayrshire Breeders' Association; New Haven Milk Exchange; Certified Milk Producers' Association of America; New Haven Council of Defense (during World War I), and also the War Labor Board, and was at one time vice president of the Civic Federation of New Haven. His membership in other organizations included: member and chairman of the executive committee of the United Typothetae of America, of which he was president in 1910-11; chairman of the Trades Practice Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; the State Board of Agriculture, for twenty years, serving as vice president for seven years; Board of Control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; Connecticut State Food Commission; trustee of Connecticut State College, 1913-14; and fraternally he was affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs included the Union League Club, of which he served as member of the board of governors; the Quinnipiack; the Pequoig Club, Athol, Massachusetts; the Essex Club, Newark, New Jersey; New Haven Country Club; Race Brook Country

Club; and he was a charter member of the Farmers Club, a group of members of the Union League Club. In 1904-1905 he was president of the David Humphreys Branch and, in 1913-1914, of the Connecticut State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Wilson Horatio Lee married Orianna Lewis, of Athol, Massachusetts, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of a daughter, Mrs. John Demarest, of Orange, Connecticut, now also deceased.

In the ninety-seventh year of a notable life, Wilson Horatio Lee died at his home in Orange, Connecticut, on May 9, 1948, after a brief illness. He had participated in a wide variety of practical activities from shortly after the War Between the States to beyond World War II, the most extraordinary period in the history of the United States. Starting only with the heritage of a good mind in a sound body, he made the most of opportunities as he perceived them, was always the architect of his own career, and by his own personal labors contributed greatly to the progress of his day and generation. Ever a man of marked public spirit he gave hearty and constructive support to movements that undertook to promote the welfare of the people and by his endeavors made the lives of others richer and happier. The world is the better for what Wilson Horatio Lee was and accomplished.

James A. Munroe

# JAMES A. MUNROE

## *Building Contractor*

THE honor and affection in which James A. Munroe was held in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, was something that any man might envy. He was what once was called a "captain of industry," a widely known, large scale, general contractor. In North Attleboro, where he had been a resident for forty-five years, he was the man who built most of the important buildings during that period. He was a citizen who at all times endeavored to promote the development of the community and further the welfare of its people.

James A. Munroe was born in Elgin, Scotland, February 18, 1884, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Munroe. His father was an overseer of large estates in Scotland in the vicinity of Inverness.

James A. Munroe was four years old when the family moved from Scotland to Nova Scotia. After a short time in Nova Scotia the family moved first to Plainville, Massachusetts, later to Woodstock, Ontario, and then to Bellingham, Massachusetts, where his parents stayed until 1918. In 1918 his parents moved to North Attleboro to spend the rest of their lives there.

James A. Munroe attended the various public schools of the family's residence, and graduated from the Franklin, Massachusetts, High School in June 1901. He then attended the New York Trade School in New York City and graduated in 1903. After graduation from trade school, he came to North Attleboro with a "kit of brick mason's tools" and entered the employ of his uncle, Robert G. Munroe, a building contractor. Capable and determined, he advanced rapidly in his trade, and in 1909 he entered into partnership with his uncle to construct the John Woodcock School in North Attleboro.

In 1910 he entered into the construction business on his own, and during that year built the Y.M.C.A. in Franklin, Massachusetts, and the laundry building at the State Hospital in Medfield, Massachusetts. He

was actively engaged in the construction business under his own name until 1926. In that year he associated himself with Frank T. Westcott in a corporation known as Munroe and Westcott, Inc., and engaged in heavy construction work in New England, New York and New Jersey. This corporation was dissolved in 1931 and he again operated under his own name until 1936.

In 1936 he entered into partnership with his two sons. The partnership was known as James A. Munroe & Sons. Between 1936 and 1942 the company built many water treatment plants, power plants and other structures in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York and Pennsylvania. During World War II the concern completed defense projects for the government in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, costing in excess of twenty-two million dollars.

During the past thirty-eight years, Mr. Munroe had erected scores of public buildings and other structures throughout the eastern states, and had participated in numerous other constructive projects. The huge World War II government undertakings consisted mainly of installing underground fuel oil storage facilities and all appurtenances in Boston, Massachusetts, Newport, Rhode Island, and Portland, Maine, for the Navy Department. He also constructed facilities at the airfields at Camp Edwards in Falmouth, Massachusetts, and at Westover Field in Chicopee, Massachusetts, as well as a considerable industrial plant expansion for the war effort. As the result of his efforts he won a citation from the Navy Department for the efficiency and speed of his work. The following citation was given to Mr. Munroe on March 25, 1944:

From: Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.
To: James A. Munroe
159 North Washington Street,
North Attleboro, Massachusetts.
Subject: Meritorious Civilian Service Award.

1. The Chief of the Bureau has this day awarded you the Meritorious Civilian Service Emblem as recognition of the excellent services rendered over and beyond those normally required in connection with your duties in the construction program of this bureau.

2. The Chief of the Bureau congratulates you upon your outstanding performance and loyalty, and expresses his appreciation of

Memorial Gateway To Community Field

the example you have set for your fellow workers in furthering the prosecution of the war on the vital construction front.

B. Morrell
VICE ADMIRAL (CEC) USN

Chief Bureau
of Yards and Docks.

In his adopted town of North Attleboro all of the business buildings on the east side of Washington Street from Mason Avenue to Elm Street, except Woolworth's, were constructed by him, as well as the Masonic Temple, post office, high school, John Woodcock School, Sacred Heart School and Convent, the addition to the Savings Bank, the addition to the library, Sperry Funeral Chapel, and the interior of the Sacred Heart Church.

The Watson Avenue School in Attleboro, Washington School in South Attleboro, Dean Street School in Mansfield, the high school in Foxboro, and the Sharon High School were built by him. State Hospital structures in Foxboro, Pondville, Wrentham, Norfolk, and Medfield, all in Massachusetts, were of his making. He also constructed many industrial plants in the general locality of North Attleboro, and numerous water treatment and sewage treatment plants in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Down through the years James A. Munroe manifested his faith in the future of North Attleboro by the purchase of properties and the development of apartment houses and business buildings and at the time of his death he was the largest real estate tax payer in the community. Despite the constant and important demands of his business, Mr. Munroe managed to have enough time to be of public service, and was always placing his knowledge, judgment, and experience at the service of civic authorities and the municipality. He helped plan new public developments, making plans and offering his special talents for the benefit of the community without any remuneration. When the old high school burned down in 1917, it was through his vision and determined effort that the Civic Center land was acquired which now contains the Junior and Senior High schools, Memorial Park, Legion Home, and Community Athletic field, situated right in the center of the town. When the Community Field was built he gave to the town a beautiful bronze and granite main entrance gate "Dedicated to the Youth of North

Attleborough" in memoriam to his second son, who died as the result of injuries received while playing college football. His guidance was accepted in the selection of the site for the proposed new school at Attleboro Falls. He donated largely to the drives and enterprises for the benefit of various philanthropies.

In his youth Mr. Munroe learned how to play as well as to work and he had the sturdy physique to do both well. In high school and immediately after he was a skilled baseball player and enjoyed the contact sports both as a participant and as an onlooker. He was a high school classmate and teammate of Captain Eddie Grant, noted third baseman of the New York Giants, and could well have been a big league baseball player, had he not chosen to enter the business world. At the age of fifty Mr. Munroe took up golf and became one of the leading left-handed golfers in his part of New England. He was proud of the abilities and proficiency of his sons in football and other athletics. His only fraternal affiliation was with the Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Franklin, Massachusetts, on March 29, 1905, James A. Munroe married Martha A. Butters, a descendant in the eleventh generation born in Massachusetts from William Butters, born about 1630 in Scotland, who settled at Woburn, Massachusetts, prior to 1666. Mrs. Munroe joined the Order of the Eastern Star in March 1916, became Worthy Matron in 1922, Deputy Grand Marshall in 1932, and Deputy Grand Matron in 1936. She is a member of Esther Rebekah Lodge and was Noble Grand in 1921, going through the chairs at the same time as in the Order of the Eastern Star, thereby establishing a unique record. She is a life member of the Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the Matrons and Patrons Association of Massachusetts and has also been active in church work all her life.

Mr. and Mrs. Munroe became the parents of the following children: 1. James Edward, born December 29, 1905, a graduate of North Attleboro High School in 1924, Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Virginia, in 1925, and Brown University, class of 1930, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. His fraternity is Phi Delta Theta, and he is a former president of the Brown Engineering Society, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and Society of American Military Engineers, and is a registered professional engineer in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York. He was the first student in Brown history studying engineering

to make three varsity letters in football, and was mentioned for All-American. He also excelled in basketball and track, holding the Virginia prep school record in the 440-yard dash of fifty-one seconds, in 1925. He married, July 2, 1928, Doris Straker, and they have two children: i. James Edward, Jr., born April 3, 1931. ii. Sara-Lou, born July 6, 1934. 2. Clarence Alexander, born August 27, 1907; graduated from North Attleboro High School in 1925, Williston Academy, Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1926; he entered Brown University in 1926 and died July 2, 1930, as the result of a severe injury received in the Brown-Yale game of 1928. 3. Robert Allen, born March 17, 1910; attended North Attleboro High School and Williston Academy, where he excelled in football, basketball and baseball. He married (first), June, 1932, Harriet Codding Rhodes, and they became the parents of two children: i. Nancy Jean, born February 1, 1934. ii. Robert Allen, Jr., born April 10, 1936. He married (second), March 16, 1940, Loretta Paquin. He is now engaged in carrying on the business founded by his father.

In the pursuit of his many activities, James A. Munroe sometimes forgot to conserve the splendid physical energies with which he was endowed and word of his death, on February 1, 1948, came as a shock to his many friends, associates and the community as a whole. Few citizens of North Attleboro were more respected and beloved. Wrote an editor in part:

> Despite affluence he never lost the common touch. Up until his final contract he worked in laboring togs with his men. He left the white-collared job to others.
>
> Mr. Munroe did much for North Attleboro in an unostentatious manner. He was invariably called in by officials on municipal projects and gave his time freely in mapping out blueprints for their guidance. He was also a generous giver to philanthropies.
>
> To youth he was an inspiration of the opportunities that are here. To those of his age who lived with him he is a symbol of a great American.
>
> In North Attleboro his loss is deeply felt. A practical, common sense, deep thinking man of his type may not pass here soon again.

# EDWARD HARRIS RATHBUN

## *Industrialist*

THROUGHOUT his life, Edward Harris Rathbun was an influential figure in the industrial and business circles of New England. Following in the tradition of ancestors who were leaders in Mr. Rathbun's own city of Woonsocket, and throughout the state of Rhode Island, Mr. Rathbun busied himself with many activities, commercial, civic and charitable, which identified him, too, as possessing conspicuous qualities of leadership. In his later years, he lived in the capital city of Providence.

Mr. Rathbun was born in Woonsocket, November 26, 1866, son of Oscar J. and Rachel (Harris) Rathbun. One of his paternal forebears was John Rathbone, an original settler on Block Island in 1660. His maternal grandfather was Edward Harris, greatest civic benefactor in the history of Woonsocket, who founded the Harris Woolen Company. He was born, October 3, 1801, in Lime Rock, in what is now the town of Lincoln, and was a son of David F. Harris. By his first marriage, in 1835, to Rachel Farnum, daughter of Moses and Rachel (Daniels) Farnum, Edward Harris became the father of two children, David F., and Rachel F.; the latter of whom married Oscar J. Rathbun of Woonsocket. These were the parents of Edward Harris Rathbun.

The young Edward Harris Rathbun attended Woonsocket schools and the Friends School in Providence, now Moses Brown School, and, thereafter, entered Brown University, where he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He earned a name as an athlete, and played on the Brown baseball team. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Brown University in 1889, and as an alumnus always retained a keen interest in the institution, and in his class of '89. On the occasion of his fiftieth year as an alumnus, in 1939, he served as chief marshal of the university's commencement procession, down College Hill to the old Baptist Church.

Edward H Robbins

After graduation from Brown, Mr. Rathbun spent a year in the Harris Mills in Woonsocket, and then took charge of a mill in Franklin, Massachusetts. There he spent seven years, during which time he became president of the Franklin National Bank. In 1902 Edward H. Rathbun moved back to Woonsocket. During his ensuing industrial career, the ramifications of which touched upon almost every phase of Woonsocket's commercial and civic life, Mr. Rathbun was president of the Rathbun Knitting Company of Woonsocket, until its liquidation, and was a former director of the Puritan Life Insurance Company of Providence, becoming a director when that company was formed in 1907. For many years he served as president of the Woonsocket Hospital and, at one time, was a director of the Industrial Trust Company. Always prominent in banking activities, Mr. Rathbun was, at the time of his death, vice president of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings. His connection with the woolen industry, long the primary interest of the family, consisted of chairmanship of the board of the Dunn Worsted Company. He had been president of this concern from the time of its founding until his retirement.

Mr. Rathbun served for many years as a director of the New Haven Railroad, and was a director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company from 1922 until his death in 1948. He was always deeply interested in technological advances, in new devices and inventions, and was a pioneer of electrical transportation between cities, and, with associates, established the old electric railway running between Providence and Woonsocket. His interest in the New Haven Railroad dated from 1930 when he became a member of the board of directors, retaining this office until its recent reorganization, when he retired.

Holding several positions on state boards and commissions during his life, Mr. Rathbun proved himself a devoted and conscientious servant of the state. He was a member of the State Penal and Charitable Commission, the State Boundary Commission, and the State House Commission. He was vitally interested in state history, and was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. Among the business corporations in which he held directorships were the old Woonsocket Machine and Press Company, Incorporated; the Lawton Spinning Company; the Samoset Worsted Mills; the Nyanza Mills; and the American Wringer Company. As a business leader, his judgment was respected and his counsel sought by many eminent in Rhode Island's commercial life.

Mr. Rathbun was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and

a member of Woonsocket Commandery No. 24, Knights Templar, for more than half a century. In 1935 he was the recipient of the Thomas Smith Webb Medal for forty years of membership in the Commandery. Locally, he was a member of the Hope Club, the Providence Art Club, the Agawam Hunt and the Sakonnet Golf Club. He and Mrs. Rathbun maintained a summer home at Little Compton.

Edward Harris Rathbun married, October 9, 1895, at Providence, Anna Reed Wilkinson, now deceased, daughter of Henry W. and Anna (Reed) Wilkinson, both of old Colonial stock. Mrs. Rathbun's father was a manufacturer, and a man prominent in the commercial affairs of Providence. He was treasurer of the Macauley Safe Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun were born four children: 1. Rachel Harris, who married Heber R. Harper of Denver, Colorado. They have two sons: i. Philip Rathbun. ii. David Harris. 2. Lawrence Wilkinson, of Concord and Dublin, New Hampshire, graduate of Harvard University in 1923, and of the Yale School of Forestry, with the degree of Master of Forestry, in 1927. He is at present with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and is a representative in the legislature for the town of Harrisville. He is married to Frances Matteson of Providence; and they are the parents of three children: i. Elizabeth Sherrerd. ii. Ann Wilkinson. iii. Edward Harris, 2nd. 3. Anita Reed, who married William Harlan Bucknell of Norwalk, Connecticut, and has three children: i. Anita. ii. William H., Jr. iii. Laura Wilkinson.. 4. Mabel, who married, first, Albert B. Ashforth, Jr., by whom she had three daughters: i. Mabel. ii. Diana. iii. Ann Gay. She married, second, David Roycroft Wells of Santa Barbara, California. By Mr. Wells she is the mother of one child: David Roycroft Wells, Jr.

Mr. Rathbun died in the Jane Brown Hospital in Providence on November 13, 1948, in his eighty-second year. During his fifteen years as a resident of Providence, he had gained there the same recognition for leadership which had been accorded his name in Woonsocket. His had been a full and notable career, from which the cities where he had lived, and the state of his lifelong loyalty, derived great benefit.

# CHURCH AND ALLIED FAMILIES

## *Genealogical Records*

ON September 17, 1913, Martha B. Church married Arthur Dyer Tripp (q.v.). Descended on both sides from long established families, she is the daughter of Rollin R. and Lydia J. (Brown) Church. Her father, born in Macon, Georgia, September 14, 1839, was the son of Rodman E. and Maria Narissa (Strong) Church, both having ancestors of note in the early history of New England.

According to family records, the Strongs of Durham descend from Elder John Strong, a native of Taunton, England, who came to New England in the "Mary and John," in company with the Rev. John Warham and John Maverick, in 1630. Elder John Strong was prominent in the settlement of Dorchester, Hingham and Taunton, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut.

Thomas (2) Strong, grandson of Elder John Strong, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Hewett) Strong, married Mary Stebbins, and in 1708 removed to Durham, Connecticut.

The Parsons family of Durham, another maternal line, is descended from Coronet Joseph Parsons, who emigrated from England and became one of the founders of Northampton, Massachusetts. He married Mary Bliss. Moses (2) Parsons, son of Joseph (2) Parsons, was active in Northampton; he was a lawyer, served as justice of the peace and judge of the county court. He married Elizabeth Strong, in 1709, at Durham, Connecticut, the daughter of Elder John Strong.

On the Church side of her ancestry, Mrs. Tripp looks with pride upon Richard Church, who located in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was probably the uncle of Colonel Benjamin Church who commanded the party that killed King Philip and was prominent in French and Indian war history.

(I) Richard Church, first of the family of record, located in Plymouth, but in 1636 moved to Hartford, Connecticut, with the Rev. Hooker, and there became a land owner and one of the original proprietors, drawing twelve lots in the first land division in 1639, and sixty in the division of East Hartford, in 1666. In 1637 he served in the Pequot War. Because of church difficulties in 1659, he with others left all their possessions and moved to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died in 1667. He married Annie, whose surname is not known.

(II) John Church, son of Richard and Annie Church, was born about 1636, and was a freeman of Hartford in 1658. He married Sarah Beckley, daughter of Richard Beckley, of New Haven.

(III) Samuel (1) Church, son of John and Sarah (Beckley) Church, lived in Hartford all of his life. He married, in 1710, Elizabeth Clark, and died in 1718.

(IV) Samuel (2) Church, son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Clark) Church, was born in Hartford, and was a saddler by trade. In 1740, he married Mary Porter.

(V) Joshua Church, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Porter) Church, lived in Bethlehem, Connecticut, where he was a prominent merchant. He married, but the name of his wife is not known.

(VI) Rollin Church, son of Joshua Church, lived at Bethlehem. He married, but the name of his wife is not found.

(VII) Rodman E. Church, son of Rollin Church, was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, where he was reared and educated. During his young manhood he learned the shoemaker's trade, in which he was very proficient and which he followed for some years. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Macon, Georgia, where he established a large mercantile business. As a keen business man and a patriotic Southerner, at the time of the Seminole War he enlisted and served through the thickest of the fighting. He married, in Durham, Connecticut, Maria Narissa Strong, and they became the parents of four sons. He died in 1840, his wife having predeceased him by six months.

(VIII) Rollin R. Church, son of Rodman and Maria Narissa (Strong) Church, was born September 14, 1839. Left an orphan when hardly one year old, he received careful training from his grandmother, Hannah (Parsons) Strong, in Durham, Connecticut, where he was taken soon after his parents died. Preparatory to earning his own livelihood, he learned the carpenter's trade. Later he removed to Middletown, Connecticut, where he went into business for himself

and remained for several years before moving to New Haven, Connecticut. While in New Haven he erected many important buildings, and in 1884 located at Jewett City.

Rollin R. Church married (first) Elbertine Abel of Middletown; married (second) Arabella Allen. He married (third) Lydia J. Brown of Griswold, Connecticut, daughter of Shepherd Brown and a descendant of early New England families. A daughter of the third marriage was Martha B., born June 12, 1885, who married Arthur D. Tripp.

The first member of the Brown family of record was:

(I) Thomas Brown, born in 1628, who married, at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1677, Hannah Collins.

(II) Daniel Brown, son of Thomas and Hannah (Collins) Brown, was born October 9, 1696; he married, June 21, 1721, Mary Palmer Breed.

(III) Walter Brown, son of Daniel and Mary Palmer (Breed) Brown, was born February 1, 1728; he married, and was the father of eleven children.

(IV) Shepherd Brown, son of Walter Brown, was born March 23, 1778, and died February 15, 1860, at the age of eighty-one years. On January 6, 1805, he married Lucy Culver, who died October 20, 1847.

(V) Shepherd (2) Brown, son of Shepherd (1) and Lucy (Culver) Brown, was born December 6, 1805, and died February 11, 1873. Their daughter, Lydia J. Brown, married Rollin R. Church.

# ARTHUR DYER TRIPP

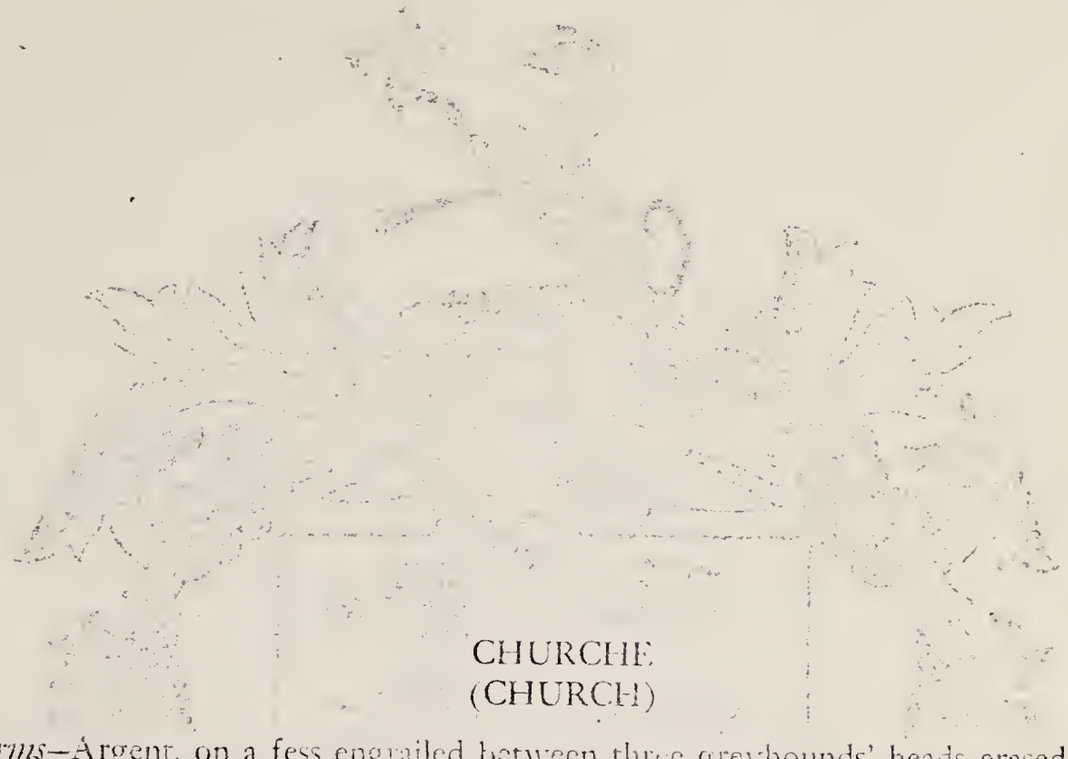
## *Business Man*

IN the course of an active and interesting life, Arthur Dyer Tripp, late of Jewett City, Connecticut, became an outstanding figure in the affairs of this community. He was an able business man and administrative executive, without ever neglecting his responsibilities as a citizen and civic leader.

Mr. Tripp, the tenth child of twelve, was born on September 25, 1875, son of Henry D. and Adelaide J. (Simmons) Tripp, residents of Thompson, Connecticut. Large families were something of a tradition in the family that dates in Rhode Island from pre-Revolutionary days. In this distant past was one Peregrine Tripp, shoemaker of the Village of Exeter, Rhode Island. He married Isabella Sprague, who was born August 26, 1768, and died September 26, 1812, and they were the parents of six children.

John Tripp, one of the sons of Peregrine and Isabella (Sprague) Tripp, born November 17, 1793, carried on farming on the home place until his marriage, when after a few years of working on rented land near Exeter, he came to Plainfield with his wife's parents, all locating in the southern part of the town on a farm which the father-in-law purchased. Until the death of his wife, Mr. Tripp remained on this farm and then went to Brooklyn, Connecticut, where he lived with his son, until his death in March, 1852. Through his marriage, in Exeter, to Sarah Bissell, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Allen) Bissell, John Tripp became connected with one of the leading families of Rhode Island. Samuel Bissell served in the Continental Army under General Nathanael Greene, was made a lieutenant, and later became captain of his company. He resigned soon after this last appointment, however, and went on board a privateer, where he assisted in the capture of twenty-seven British vessels. Throughout the Revolutionary War he remained in the Navy, and drew a pension until his death. After the

Arthur D Taylor



CHURCHE
(CHURCH)

*Arms*—Argent, on a fess engrailed between three greyhounds' heads erased sable, collared or, as many trefoils slipped of the last.

*Crest*—A demi greyhound sable gorged with a collar or, charged with three lozenges gules, holding a trefoil of the second.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Churche
(Church)

war he worked at farming in Plainfield, Connecticut, for many years, and was buried in the private burying ground at Flat Rock in that town. John and Sarah (Bissell) Tripp became the parents of nine children.

Henry D. Tripp, the sixth child, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, February 23, 1828, and died in Brooklyn, Connecticut, November 7, 1907, most of his life being spent in Windham County, Connecticut. He worked at farming, principally, but was a tanner by trade and made shoes. He married Adelaide J. Simmons, a native of Providence, Rhode Island.

Arthur Dyer Tripp was educated in the town schools of Plainfield, Connecticut, and the Putnam Business College, and began his career as an educator. From 1902 he taught for about sixteen years, half of this period in East Brooklyn, Connecticut, and the other half in various institutions, notably in Attawaugan and Brooklyn; in the latter locality being head of its educational system. In 1910 he settled in Jewett City and entered into partnership with H. B. Chapman who was engaged in the lumber and coal business. Later Mr. Tripp purchased this thriving concern, and conducted it alone until his son, Herman, assumed the management.

Fraternally, Mr. Tripp was affiliated with Mount Vernon Lodge No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons; Reliance Lodge No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which Order he was a Past Noble Grand; Faith Chapter No. 82, Order of the Eastern Star; Undaunted Lodge No. 34, Knights of Pythias, all of Jewett City; and Pachaug Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Griswold. Mr. Tripp was also a director of the Jewett City Trust Company, and for some time served as that bank's president. He was vice president at the time of his death. He was also secretary of the Slater Library-Fanning Annex Corporation. He attended the Baptist Church and, until ill health prevented, was active in the church's religious and social functions. Politically, he was a Republican.

On September 17, 1913, Arthur Dyer Tripp married Martha B. Church, daughter of Rollin R. and Lydia J. (Brown) Church, of Jewett City, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Tripp became the parents of the following children: 1. Arthur D., who married Jessie R. Jauchius, and they have a son: i. Arthur D. III. 2. Rollin C., who married Catherine Patterson, and they are the parents of a son: i. Stephen Bruce. 3. Herman B., who married Martha Merrill, and they have two children: i. Marion M. ii. John P. 4. Frank G. Tripp.

The latter years of Arthur Dyer Tripp were hampered by failing health and his death, on June 25, 1947, was not wholly unexpected by his many associates and friends. His passing was widely recognized as the loss of one of the important citizens of Jewett City. In tribute, an editor wrote:

> His business ability was exceptional and he was considered one of the foremost men in the State coal and lumber industry. His integrity was unquestionable, and his advice was sought by many in the conducting of their own business affairs. Although occupied almost continuously with outside duties, Mr. Tripp found time to take a great interest in his family by spending a greater part of his leisure hours with them. A fine, upright, religious man, Mr. Tripp will be sadly missed in the community.

W. B. Seiss

# HAROLD BENEDICT SENIOR

## *Lumber Executive*

HEAD of the lumber company in Bethel, Connecticut, which bears his name, Harold Benedict Senior was extensively engaged in that industry throughout his career and found in it outstanding success. A leading citizen of his part of Connecticut, he was responsible for much of the civic progress of his native community of Bethel.

Mr. Senior, whose American ancestry dates back to the early part of the nineteenth century, was born in Bethel on December 25, 1886, son of Arthur H. and Mary Evanna (Benedict) Senior. The first member of this family to come to this country was William Senior, of County Kent, England, who arrived here in May, 1830, with his wife and twelve children. Another child was born after the family settled at New Milford, where William engaged in sheep farming. Eventually, the farm was taken over by his son William, who was the grandfather of Harold Benedict, and father of Arthur H. Senior. Born on the family homestead and educated in the local schools, Arthur H. worked on the family farm for a time but later went to Woodbury where he learned the carpenter's trade. In this he engaged for an extended period, but in time came to Bethel where he worked in a hat factory, until becoming associated with Gilbert Brothers, building contractors. This experience, coupled with his vocational training, enabled him to establish a building contracting business of his own in 1884. Later Arthur Senior added lumber and building supplies, and successfully conducted this enterprise until his passing on September 5, 1916. He always took an active part in community affairs, was a popular figure socially and fraternized with Eureka Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons.

His son, Harold Benedict Senior, received his early education in the public schools, and after completing his preparatory studies in public and private schools, became a student at the University of Pennsyl-

vania, where he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. Returning to his native place, he entered his father's business, which had been started during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and worked his way through various departments until the death of the elder Mr. Senior, when he took over operation of the venture. From that time until his death, he operated under his own name, handling a general line of lumber and building materials and doing extensive mill work. Mr. Senior also became president of the Senior Sand and Gravel Company; and both the H. B. Senior Lumber Company and the Senior Sand and Gravel Company were incorporated July 1, 1946.

Along with his work in these two industries, Mr. Senior was a director of the Bethel National Bank and of the Union Savings Bank of Danbury. He has rendered valuable public service, having served in the Connecticut State Legislature and in other capacities. He was in the lower house for two terms, having been elected in 1927 and again in 1929. In 1931 Mr. Senior was elected to the Senate of his state, and served for one term. A lifelong Republican, his public work included that which he had performed as a charter member of the board of finance of the town of Bethel, with which he was connected from the time of consolidation of villages which, in 1919, brought into being the present town. A prominent leader among his colleagues in the lumber business, Mr. Senior was treasurer and past president of the Connecticut Lumber Dealers Association, and a director of the Northeastern Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Senior was a member, a deacon and a first trustee of the First Congregational Church of Bethel, and belonged to the Eureka Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. Each of these groups benefitted from his constructive and wholehearted labors in its behalf, and he was honored, trusted and respected throughout his section of the state.

Harold Benedict Senior was twice married. He married, first, on February 15, 1910, Grace B. Twiss. He married, second, on January 8, 1946, Eleanor (Senior) Allyn, daughter of Henry M. and Harriett (Scofield) Senior. She and Mr. Senior have a common ancestor in William D. Senior, who was born in 1785 in Stour, Dorsetshire, England, died in 1859, and is buried in Montgomery, Dutchess County, New York. He married Sarah Harvey, who was born in 1788 and died in 1881. William D. Senior and his wife settled in Dutchess County in 1830. The line of descent from him to Eleanor (Senior) Allyn is as follows:

(I) William D. Senior and Sarah (Harvey) Senior.

(II) Henry Mitchell Senior, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, July 1, 1826, married July 12, 1847, Miss Phoebe Legg who was born July 19, 1830 and died September 10, 1906. He died May 19, 1899 at Mill Plain, Connecticut, where his wife also died; and both are buried at Danbury.

(III) Henry Morris Senior, born October 29, 1853, at Binghamton, New York, and died in December, 1932, in Florida. He spent most of his life in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he was well known as a merchant and man of large affairs. He married Harriett Scofield, daughter of George R. and Frances (Webb) Scofield. George R. was a son of Daniel and Nancy (Canfield) Scofield, and the families were residents of Pound Ridge and Stamford for generations.

(IV) Eleanor Senior.

This may be contrasted with Mr. Senior's lineage, which may be traced from William D. Senior through:

(II) William, Jr., who was born in England in 1810. He came to this country and settled in Washington, Connecticut, in 1830. He married Kathryn Wheeler.

(III) Arthur Hobart, born April 2, 1857, died in 1916. He married Mary Benedict who was born in Newtown, Connecticut, August 9, 1858, and died September 5, 1916. The couple is buried at Bethel.

It is believed that the Senior family originated in Spain and from there migrated to all parts of the world becoming subjects of many nations, and adherents to many religious faiths.

Mrs. Senior, who received an excellent advanced education, engaged in social service work for some years before her marriage. Of a philanthropic nature like her late husband, she has done much good in her community.

Harold B. Senior died December 5, 1948, at his home at Redding Ridge. Not only will his sound practical judgment be missed among the commercial leadership of Connecticut, but Bethel will continue to feel the loss of an earnest worker for its welfare. A man who contributed freely to charities and unobtrusively helped an untold number of individuals, Harold B. Senior was a man with an exceptional sense of responsibility—to his business, his community, and his fellow man.

# CHARLES M. WALKER

## *Merchant*

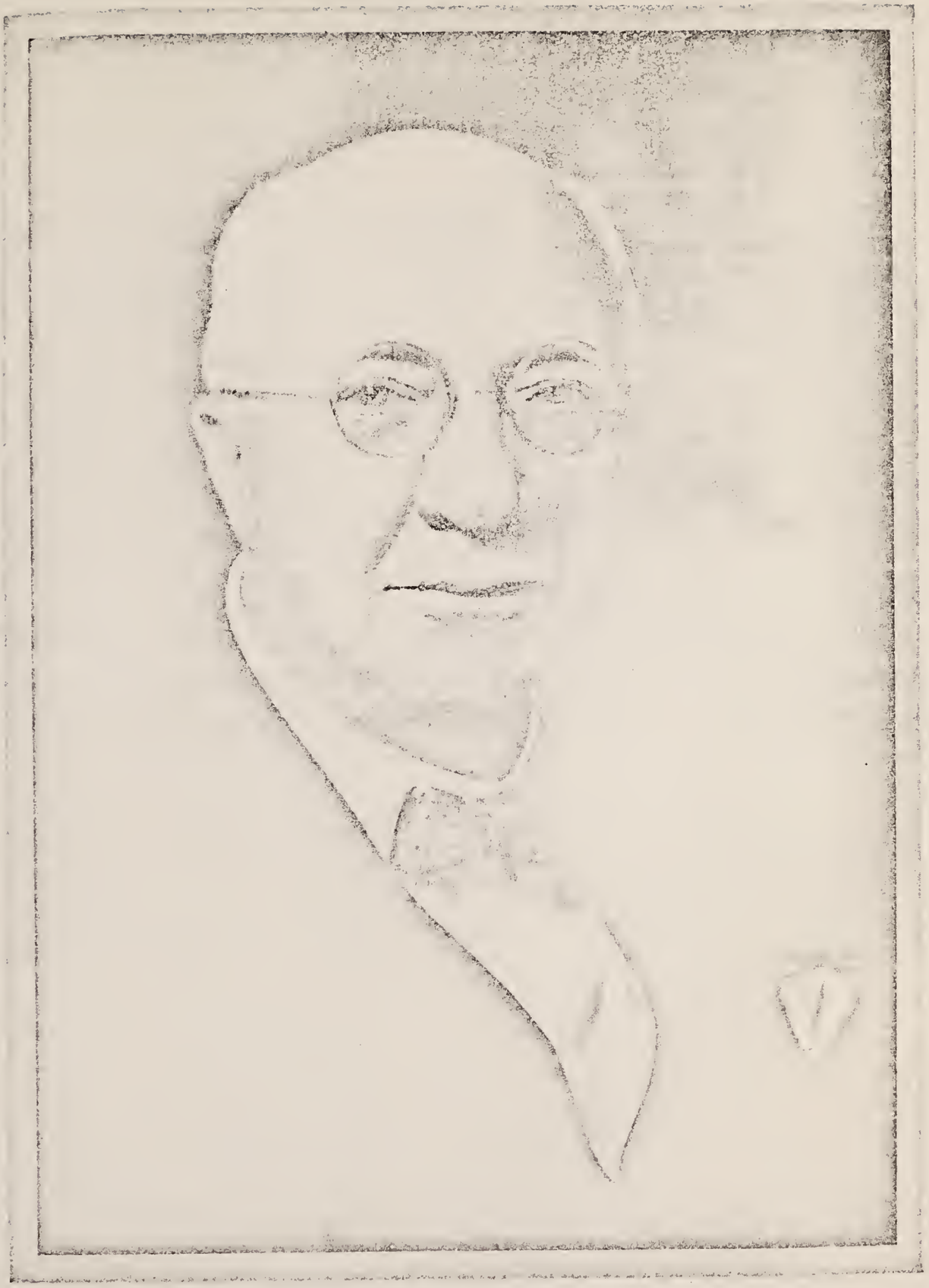
IN THE American economy the distribution of goods, that is the linking of the manufacturer with the consumer, is one of its most important businesses. To merchandising Charles M. Walker, late of New Haven, Connecticut, devoted the greater part of his life. Starting at the bottom of the ladder, he climbed to great heights in his chosen vocation and left behind him a tradition of enterprise, integrity and fair dealing that is cherished by his children and grandchildren, and by the hundreds of people with whom he came in contact as merchant, civic-minded citizen and sincere humanitarian.

Charles M. Walker was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, on February 9, 1857, son of Theodore and Cornelia Augusta (Monson) Walker. Through his father he was descended from Revolutionary War officers, and further back in the annals of New England was the Rev. Zachariah Walker, one of the founders of Woodbury, in which town members of the family have ever since been residents. One of his prized possessions was a chair that belonged to the Rev. Zachariah Walker.

While still a pupil in the New Haven schools, Charles M. Walker became an errand boy in the dry goods store of Monson and Carpenter, on Chapel Street. This was an opportunity to learn a sound business, and one not to be overlooked at that time, simply because he was underage. The firm in which he became an important factor was launched in 1822, then being known as Stevens and Huggins. In 1853 it was known as Winship and Barneys, and in 1865 it became Monson and Carpenter. From errand boy, Mr. Walker was advanced to salesman. In 1892 he withdrew from his savings $500, and borrowing $2,500 he became a partner in the firm.

Following is a newspaper account:

> His promotion to part owner of the dry goods business was



Chas. M. Walker

not particularly encouraging the first year. Better years followed, however, and the firm prospered, and a new store established in a new building on Chapel Street across the street from the old store. In 1931, at the age of seventy-three, Mr. Walker retired from the dry goods business and he also dropped other posts he held as director in banks and other institutions.

Several months before his death he retired from the presidency of the Morris Plan Bank, but continued as chairman of the board of directors.

While never a politician, in 1923 "Mr. Walker responded to a call to run for mayor—a civic summons which successful business men too often refuse—even though his candidacy was in a day when the opposing party dominated the political scene." He was a former president of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, president for six terms of the Automobile Club of New Haven and a charter member of the Rotary Club. He had also been president of the Connecticut Retail Dry Goods Association, a director of the First National Bank and Trust Company, a member of the Quinnipiack Club, the Society of Founders and Patriots, Sons of the American Revolution, and the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and a communicant of St. Brendan's Church.

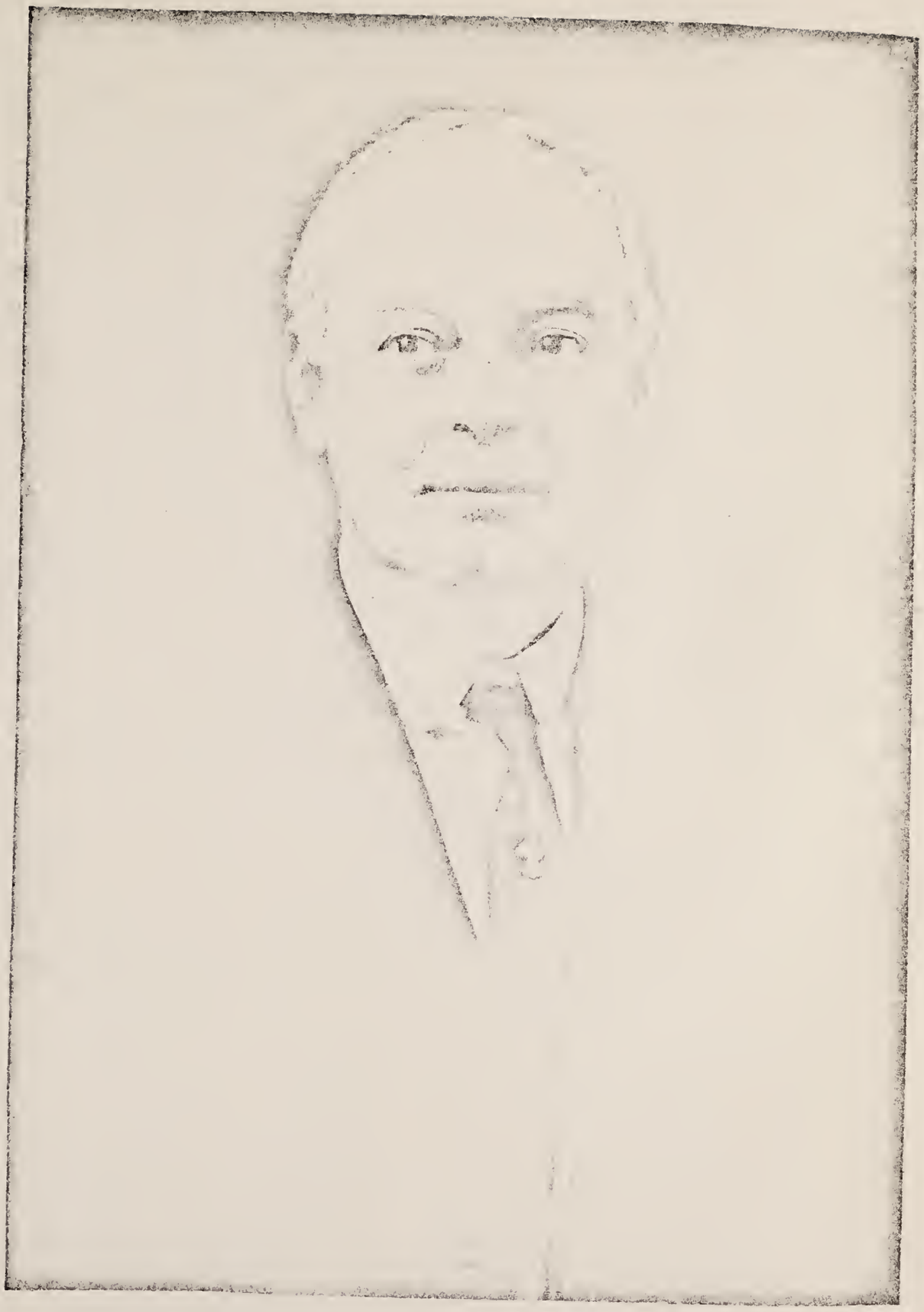
Charles M. Walker married (first) in 1888, Mary Elizabeth Hughson, who died in 1933. He married (second), June 6, 1934, Anna Koechler. There were two children of the first marriage: Mrs. Roger A. Benton of Pine Orchard, and Paul M. Walker of Hamden. There are five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Upon the passing of Charles M. Walker, on September 3, 1947, the press, personal friends and former associates paid tribute to his character and personality. An editor wrote in part:

> It was an old-fashioned way in which the thirteen-year-old lad began work as an errand boy in a dry goods store, which for over a century so symbolized quality and personal service that many sincerely regretted its closing. But the intelligence, courtesy and hard faithful work which advanced Charles M. Walker from the bottom to the top of an important enterprise will never go out of style, either as business or community assets.
>
> Dependability, public spirit and enthusiasm for the causes to which he gave allegiance were bedrock qualities in this man's long and useful life. A charter member of Rotary, he maintained for

many years a record of unbroken attendance, and was one of a group of enthusiasts who encouraged neighboring clubs by visits in the guise of a "cruise," taking a small sailboat with them.

Business firms may pass and be forgotten. But sterling personalities and good citizens like Charles M. Walker, who give themselves generously to unselfish ends, build themselves imperishably into a community's on-going life.



J. Edward Lowber

# J. EDWARD NEWTON

## *Industrialist*

IT WAS written of J. Edward Newton that he was "one of the outstanding textile executives of his generation." He was the son of James and Elizabeth Shove (Anthony) Newton, his mother a member of an old established family in Fall River, his father a native of Worcester, Massachusetts.

J. Edward Newton was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, December 3, 1866, and was educated in the Fall River schools and the Friends School, now the Moses Brown School, in Providence. His father was interested in some patents connected with the textile industry, but met with reverses and moved to Worcester, where he took up farming, his son working with him. Upon the death of the older man the family moved back to Fall River, and as J. Edward Newton was the sole support of his mother, he entered the King Philip Mill, starting from the bottom, hoping to go through all of its branches, but his physical condition could not stand the working conditions that existed at that time, and he was forced to abandon this form of employment. He then entered the real estate and insurance business, starting in a small way. He next went into the sporting goods and bicycle business, building up a large trade, but as the automobile was developing he realized it was the coming business and immediately started in that field by bringing the first automobile to Fall River, a steamer, built in Amesbury, Massachusetts. His first place of business was on North Main Street. He soon outgrew that store and he built a block on Bank Street, called the Newton Building, where he continued to operate until he was forced to locate in a larger place. Acquiring the property on the southeast corner of Bedford and Troy streets he made this his headquarters until the city of Fall River took over the site for a fire station. By that time he had invested very heavily in the textile industry in Fall River. He was approached to take over the treasurership of the

Barnard Mill, so he disposed of his automobile business and accepted the offer. Soon after he took over the same post with the Arkwright Mill. Mr. John S. Brayton prevailed upon him to assume the same post with the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company. The care and development of the interests of these corporations brought into exercise those qualities which showed his shrewd business talent, founded on his clearness of perception and excellent judgment, together with the highest and purest moral integrity. Mr. Newton was a thorough business man, devoting himself untiringly to the trusts imposed upon him. In addition, he was a director in many other mills, also a director of the Fall River National Bank, and a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, the Fall River Boys Club and the Home for the Aged. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and continued his membership until his death.

Early in the present century (1906), J. Edward Newton acquired two tracts of land in Little Compton, Rhode Island, and operated these as a farm until 1936. After acquiring the farms at Little Compton, he soon took up his legal residence there and took an active part in civic affairs, gaining the respect and friendship of his neighbors. He served as a member of the Town Council of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Mr. Newton always took a great interest in the Fall River Boys' Club, the Boy Scouts and Salvation Army activities. Realizing the value of recreation he helped start and finance country clubs, and for more than half a century was a charter member of the Quequechan Club in Fall River, and also was a charter member of the Fall River Country Club. He was a member of the Rhode Island Country Club, the Acoaxet Golf Club, and the Sakonnet Golf Club. His indoor games were chess and billiards, which he played with great skill.

At Fall River, Massachusetts, on November 10, 1896, J. Edward Newton married Hetty Baker White, daughter of Dr. Andrew M. W. and Allie (Brown) White. Dr. White was a prominent physician for many years. Mrs. White was the daughter of Captain William and Mehitable (Prout) Brown, her father being the first captain on the old Fall River Line, and for many years served on the finest ships. Mr. and and Mrs. Newton became the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy, who married Dr. Clifton B. Leech, and died February 1, 1927, leaving one son: i. Clifton B. Leech, Jr. 2. Elisabeth Anthony, who married Nelson Cabot, and they now reside in Little Compton, Rhode Island.

An imposing figure of a man, nearly six foot, three inches in height and built in proportion, J. Edward Newton was impressive in appearance and personality, a gentleman greatly admired and beloved. His death occurred on May 13, 1947, in Providence, Rhode Island.

# WILLIAM P. LANDON

## *Public Official*

SERVING the state of Connecticut for more than thirty years as a member of the State Banking Department, William Parrish Landon devoted his abilities and training in the banking field to the interests of numerous private concerns as well as to public service, and was prominent in lodge and civic affairs no less than in his professional activities. Mr. Landon was one of the first certified public accountants in his state. He was recognized as an authority on bonds and banking investment, and held the respect of his colleagues for his sound knowledge, his conscientious endeavor, and the qualities of character which were appreciated wherever he was known.

Mr. Landon was a native of New Milford, Connecticut, and was born September 30, 1867, son of Seth C. and Mary (Parrish) Landon. His father was a photographer by occupation, and traveled throughout the New England states making family portraits and daguerreotypes. Many products of his workmanship are valued today for their skill of execution and their historical interest.

In his native place, young William P. Landon attended Pearse's Academy, and early turned his attention to training himself as an accountant. He pursued an extension course in business training then offered by Yale University. The state of Connecticut did not have, in those days, an examining board to pass on the qualifications of candidates in accountancy; but later, in 1908, when such a board was appointed by the governor, Mr. Landon was one of a group of three to take the first formal written examination given by this board, and the first to pass such examination. Public accountants previously qualifying under the state's regulations did so by oral examination.

In the years intervening between the years of his schooling and his settling in Hartford, William P. Landon had been a valued member of several large firms, and a resident of various communities. Shortly after

passing his state examination as certified public accountant, and receiving Certificate No. 29, he came in 1909 to Hartford as a member of the State Banking Department. He entered the employ of that department on September 15 of that year, in the capacity of chief clerk. His name remained on the rolls of that department until 1942, when he retired under mandatory age law. Mr. Landon advanced rapidly in his responsibilities with the State of Connecticut Banking Department, and was made deputy bank commissioner in 1913. Two years later, he severed his full-time connection with the department, being retained on its rolls on a part-time basis. During the ensuing years, he laid the foundation for his long record of accomplishment in the service of private banking and investment firms. He first accepted the position of secretary and trust officer of the City Bank and Trust Company, and the next year (1916) was appointed by Governor Marcus H. Holcomb to membership on the State Board of Accountancy.

His connection with the State Banking Department having continued on a part-time basis, as indicated above, he returned with that department in 1917 as manager of its bond division. For many years, concurrent with his responsibilities in the state department, Mr. Landon was associated with the securities firm of Wood, Struthers and Company.

Mr. Landon's outstanding abilities in the banking and securities field were recognized by all with whom he came into professional contact. The records of the State of Connecticut Banking Department indicate that in his capacity as chief clerk and later as deputy bank commissioner his work was effective in improving the standards of bank examination in his state. He set up new methods used in bank examination procedure. In 1913, he made an outstanding contribution to banking standards through his authorship of a law establishing regulations for savings bank security investments. This wise measure was followed in other states, and in consequence Mr. Landon's name became recognized and respected nationally, among members of the banking fraternity. His counsel was highly valued, and his advice often sought concerning amendments to the Connecticut law and to those in effect in other states. During 1914-1915, he was secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks. In addition to his wide understanding of securities and banking investment, Mr. Landon was acknowledged as an authority on railroad bonds. His familiarity with investments of all types made logical his selection for the responsibility of compiling for many years the State Banking Department's list

of bonds and securities used as a guide to legal investments by savings banks and trust funds, under the conditions of the investment law of 1913 which Mr. Landon himself had authored.

Mr. Landon was a member of the American Institute of Accountants. He also joined, in 1916, the Connecticut Society of Certified Public Accountants, and served that society as president from 1917 to 1919. He retained membership until the time of his death. Apart from his professional connections, William P. Landon was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, by virtue of descent from an officer in the army of the Colonies, Captain Daniel Landon. He was a member of St. Peter's Lodge No. 21, in New Milford, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; New Milford Council and Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Commandery No. 5 of the Knights Templar, at Bridgeport; and had attained the highest degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, being a member of Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Hartford. Mr. Landon was a member of the Unitarian church, and served that congregation as trustee.

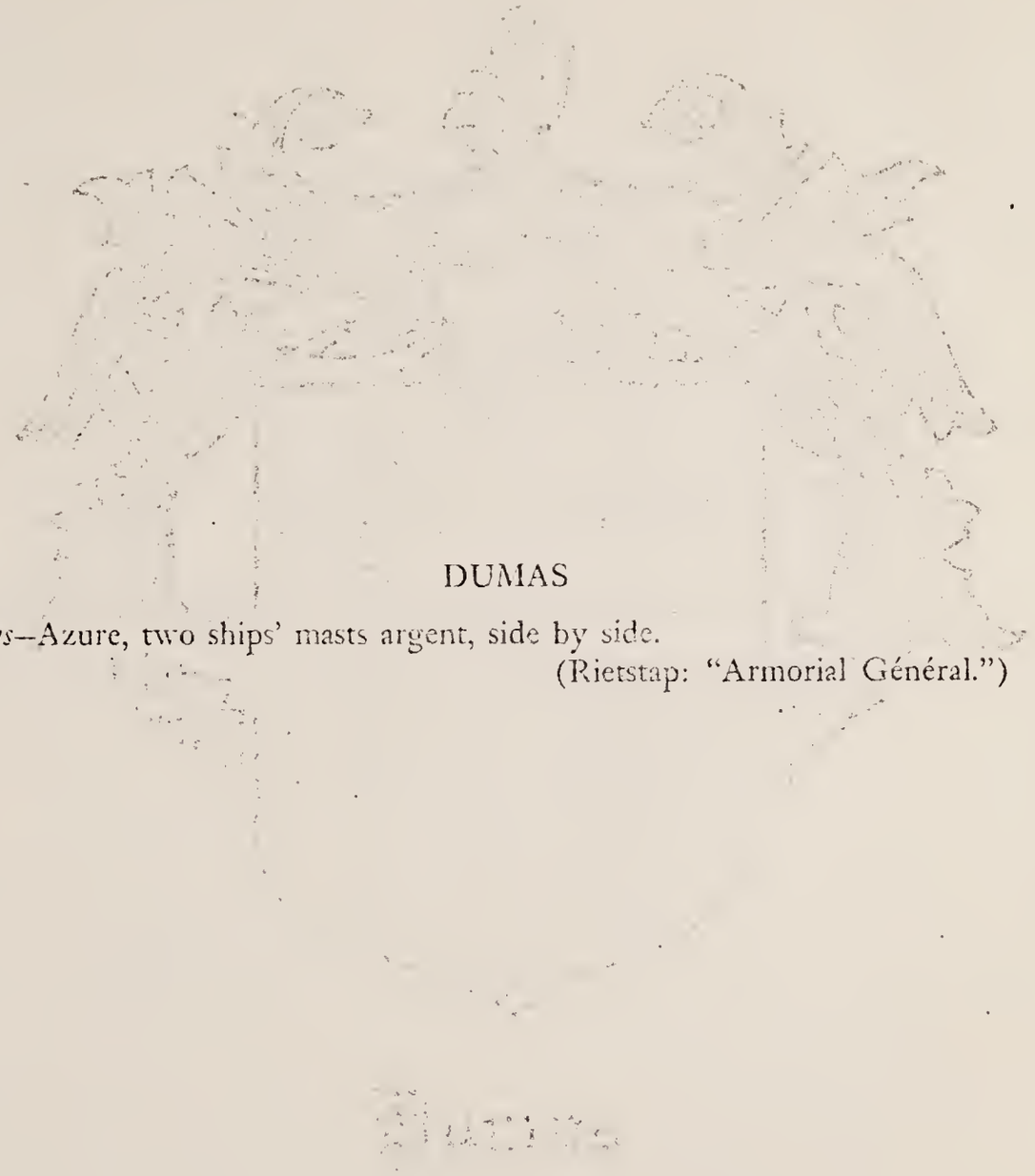
His professional services being widely sought by private concerns, Mr. Landon continued active in making audits and investment counseling until the end of his life. In his hours of relaxation he enjoyed reading, was of a studious nature, and particularly valued the time remaining to him for the quiet pursuit of the pleasures of home.

William Parrish Landon married, at Passaic, New Jersey, November 15, 1893, Edith Griffin, daughter of Hicks and Emma (Hoyt) Griffin, both of whose parents were of old Connecticut stock. Mr. and Mrs. Landon became the parents of two children: 1 Daniel S., who was born in New Milford, Connecticut, September 22, 1895. He served in World War I as an ambulance driver with the American Field Service, which was attached to the French Army prior to this country's entry into the conflict; and after the United States had declared war became a pilot in the air corps with the rank of lieutenant. Daniel S. Landon now resides in New Britain. He married Marie Roszelle, and is the father of one son, William Parrish Landon, II. 2. Mary, born October 16, 1900, who married Joshua K. Bolles, and now makes her home in Hartford.

At the Hartford Hospital on August 29, 1948, William P. Landon died, bringing to a close a life of exceptional accomplishment. As an expert in banking, he was known beyond the confines of his own state. But those who knew him more intimately will remember him no less for the nobility and gentleness of his personality and unwavering integrity. In the words of one of his many admirers: "He glorified the daily round with a gentle grace."

*Joseph Gondron*

*Blanche Edma Sendran*



DUMAS

*Arms*—Azure, two ships' masts argent, side by side.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Dumas

# JOSEPH GENDRON

## *Man of Large Affairs*

FOR a half century and more, Joseph Gendron was actively associated with the development of the Warwick region of Rhode Island. Brought here from Canada as an infant in arms, practically all of his sixty-six years were lived in this beautiful part of the State. After engaging in various vocations and enterprises, he devoted his main activities to the improvement of real estate projects, with remarkable success. Like most men of large affairs, in the promotion of the best interests of municipalities, he contributed importantly to the wealth and welfare of their people.

Joseph Gendron was born at Sarill, Canada, March 12, 1877, son of Joseph and Amanda (Dumas) Gendron. When he was two months old, the family moved to what was then Arctic (now a part of West Warwick), Rhode Island. Here he attended school and at an early age began to earn a livelihood, for he was not born to wealth and had his own way to make in life from boyhood. For a dozen years he worked in the cotton mills of Anthony, Rhode Island, and by frugal habits saved a hundred and fifty dollars, with which to enter upon a new phase of enterprise. Of even greater value than his small savings was a reputation for integrity, sound judgment and willingness to work hard and continuously. Credit was accorded to him and his project, a restaurant, thrived almost from its start. Later he added merchandise to his establishment and eventually he was able to purchase the Warwick Hotel. This he operated until 1908, when he acquired the Winsor Hotel, on Washington Street, West Warwick, a place he operated to his death many years later.

Outstanding among the characteristics of Joseph Gendron was an interest in real estate that led to large results. With uncanny vision he seemed to be able to look into the future of places and things and always had the courage to invest on his own judgment. Realty investments

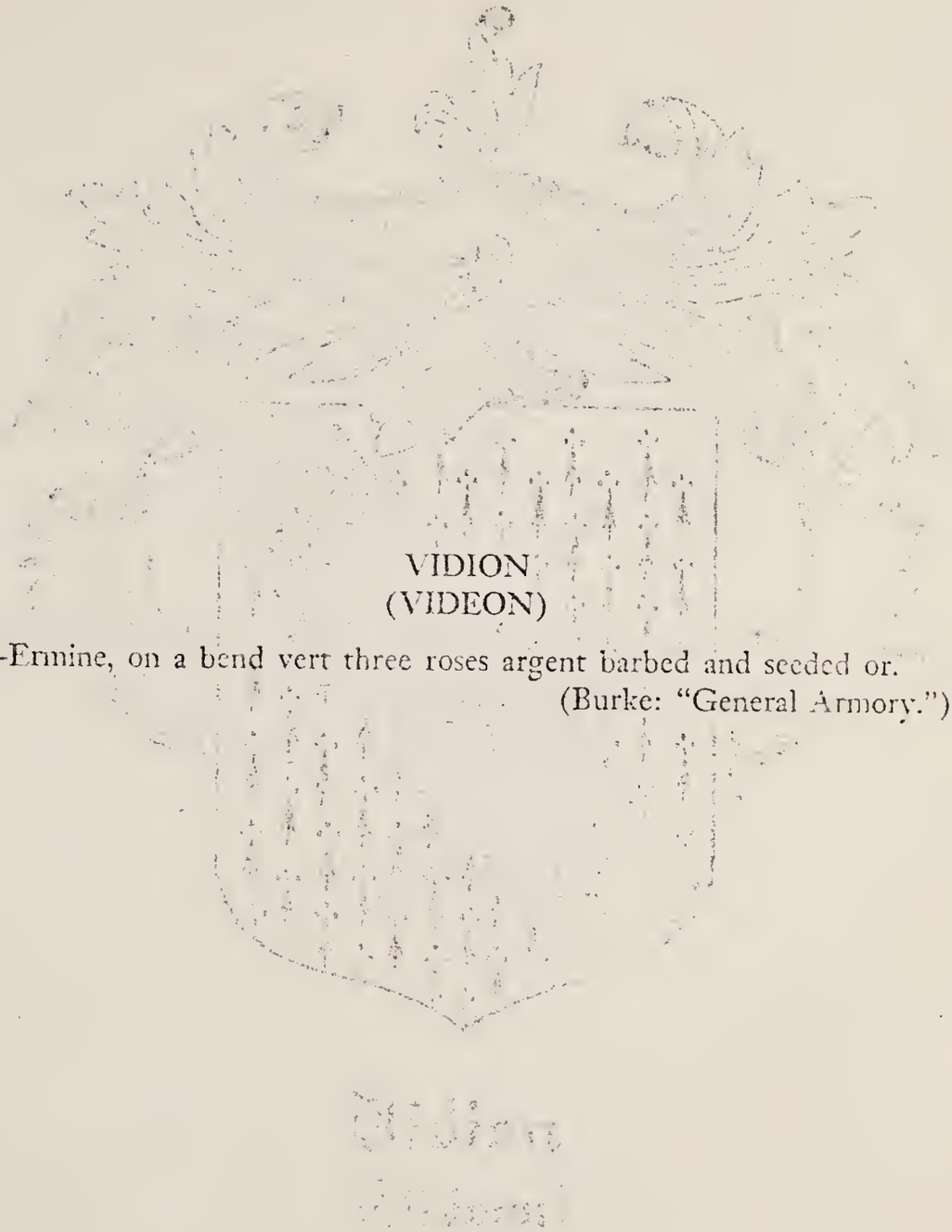
were continued over many years, but he also carried on other enterprises, such as a wholesale liquor business he founded in about 1933, the first of its kind in Rhode Island after the repeal of prohibition, and which was expanded to cover a large part of the southern section of the State. He likewise was a partner in the Kent Brewery. In middle years Mr. Gendron bought large realty holdings in the Pawtuxet Valley, owned properties in Providence, and possessed a large tract on Tiogue Lake. At the time of the liquidation of the B. B. & R. Knight cotton mills, said to have been the largest in the world, Mr. Gendron purchased the whole Lippitt Village which he developed and sold.

Probably the project that Joseph Gendron liked best was the development of the land around Lake Tiogue, in Coventry County. Here was a wilderness surrounding one of the largest and most beautiful inland bodies of water in Rhode Island. It was fairly accessible, because the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad passed within a few miles of the area. It took courage, and planning and hard work to publicize the advantages of Lake Tiogue, and to get people to come and see for themselves what it offered. Again success came his way, and one of the pleasures of his afternoon years was to go to the summer home he maintained on the lake.

Mr. Gendron was a fine exemplar of the "get-together" spirit in municipal affairs. He grew up in a section where little hamlets continued a separate existence, with officials and government and opposing ideas adding to the cost of maintenance and preventing co-operation with other settled places. To a large extent he was the father of the present town of West Warwick, working long and hard to persuade small villages, such as Arctic and Anthony to unite under one name and one government. Credit was freely accorded to him for bringing about this desirable result. Although he was keenly interested in local affairs, and was a power in political circles, he was without ambition for public office. Fraternally he was a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and at one time was affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His favorite club was the East Greenwich Club.

At Providence, Rhode Island, Joseph Gendron married Blanche Videon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Videon. Mrs. Videon was the former Catherine Durgin and was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, of Irish descent. Mr. Videon was born February 17, 1858, in Wayland, Massachusetts, son of William Videon; the family, of English extraction,

# Vidion
(Videon)



VIDION
(VIDEON)

*Arms*—Ermine, on a bend vert three roses argent barbed and seeded or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

DURKIN
(GURGIN)

*Arms*—Argent, a saltire sable, between three holly leaves vert, two in chief and one in base.

(J. O'Hart: "Irish Pedigrees," Vol. I, Plate 22, No. 403.)

Durkin
(Durgin)

having been in this country for five generations. Mrs. Gendron is the active head of the Gendron interests.

In the last years of his life, Mr. Gendron spent much of his time taking care of business interests in New York City. It was while in the American metropolis that he died on November 23, 1943. His passing was deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a most companionable person among his friends and in the home, and was a welcome addition to any group. By his own endeavors he had been the builder of communities and a leader in their betterment. No man was more ready to help people, young and old, although his public benevolences were always made without ostentation. He long will be remembered as one of the important citizens of his day and place, whose life serves as an example and inspiration to others.

# HARRY CLIFFORD KNIGHT

## *Telephone Executive, Civic Leader*

DURING an exceptionally active business career, Harry Clifford Knight of New Haven, Connecticut, achieved distinction as an executive official of corporations, notably the Southern New England Telephone Company, of which he was president. He equally was well known as a civic leader and humanitarian, serving well the city and its people, while his name was identified with many philanthropic organizations throughout New England.

A native of Maine, Harry Clifford Knight was born at Pittston, on November 2, 1876, son of Alonzo and Sarah (McFadden) Knight and a member of Colonial New England families. A house in Pittston that always has been in possession of the Knight family, and later owned by him, has been marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a place visited by Benedict Arnold while on his way to the heroic attack on Canada, during the American Revolution. Mr. Knight attended rural schools, and after being graduated from the Gardiner, Maine, High School, entered Bowdoin College, where he received the degree Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1898. In after years (1935), he was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree by Yale University, and three years later (1938) received the Doctor of Science degree from his Alma Mater. While acquiring an education, Mr. Knight did some logging to finance his studies, and after being graduated spent a number of years as an instructor in private schools of New England.

An outstanding year in the career of Harry Clifford Knight was 1902, for in it he married, and launched a new career that was to engage his attention throughout his life. To repeat almost verbatim an account of a contemporary: In 1903 he met Victor M. Tyler, current director of the Southern New England Telephone Company, who wanted a man to initiate the first concerted effort to sell telephone service in Connecticut. The young school teacher accepted the job to take charge of the

newly-formed contract department of the company, a department consisting of just one person—Mr. Knight. The salary was $17.75 per week, and the work was to double within a few years the number of telephones in the state from a total of twenty thousand. Undismayed by the prospect, he gathered together a personnel, introduced new sales ideas and methods, and headed what he called the "Flying Squadron" all over Connecticut. In three years the number of telephones increased one hundred per cent, and continued to increase during the entire eight years until, in 1910, the company with eighty-one thousand telephones and sixty-eight exchanges, organized a commercial department, and named Mr. Knight as head.

Under his direction, the commercial department was swiftly organized to handle all business, sales and public relations. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Knight was elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the company, and undertook these duties in addition to his position as commercial superintendent. Two years later, he was elected a member of the board's executive committee. On February 6, 1917, he was chosen vice president and general manager, and on September 15, 1930, he became the company's fifth president—a position which he served with distinction until his retirement in December of 1941.

"There was no phase of telephone work," said an associate, "which did not have his personal interest. He was vitally interested in the field of employee relationships. The formation of the first employee organization nearly thirty years ago was largely the result of his effort and his beliefs in the importance of mutual understanding and confidence."

After his retirement from the telephone company, Mr. Knight continued to keep active in telephone affairs as well as his many other business interests. He remained on the company's Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He was also a director of the Union and New Haven Trust Company, the Security Insurance Company of New Haven, the Connecticut Indemnity Company, the East and West Insurance Company, the National Health and Welfare Retirement Association, Inc., and the New Haven Savings Bank.

Mr. Knight never permitted the responsibilities of his business connections to prevent him from serving, actively and long, various civic organizations. A former member of the New Haven City Planning Commission, he likewise served on the City Charter Revision Commission in 1946. During the 1930s he was associated with Presi-

dent Herbert Hoover's Organization of Unemployment Relief, and later served with the Connecticut Unemployment Commission, the New England Regional Labor Board and the National Committee for the Mobilization for Human Needs. He was president of the New England Council in 1931 and 1932 and also served on its board of directors. He was a former director of the New Haven Taxpayers Research Council, Inc. In 1943, after being a member of the New Haven Kiwanis Club for twenty-six years, he was elected to an honorary life membership for "distinguished public service" in New Haven.

It was said of Mr. Knight that "Few New Haven citizens can claim as distinguished a record of public service as Mr. Knight. He found time to devote many hours in the cause of numerous philanthropic organizations not only in New Haven but throughout New England." He was president of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut (New Haven Hospital) for eight years, from 1936 to 1944, and remained a member of its board of directors even after his retirement. For many years he served as a director of the New Haven Community Chest and actively assisted chest campaigns year after year. He was also a member of the National Citizen's Committee, Community Chests of America, and a former director of Community Chests and Councils. He was formerly a director of the Newington Home for Crippled Children; also served as a member of the local, regional and national executive committees of the Boy Scouts of America, the Distribution Committee of the New Haven Foundation, and as a trustee of the Hopkins Grammar School.

In the line of recreation, Mr. Knight especially enjoyed golf and bridge. He was well informed concerning the history of his native Maine, its traditions, literature and men, growing no doubt from his abiding affection for the state in which he was born, and as indicated, owned a historic family home. He was a member of the Portland (Maine) Country Club, and of the New Haven Country Club. The Graduate and Quinnipiack clubs were other social affiliations. He worshipped at the United Congregational Church.

At Bath, Maine, on August 6, 1902, Harry Clifford Knight married Mabel Bacon, daughter of William Thomas and Elizabeth (Curtis) Bacon. Her father was a sea captain, sailing from Portland, Maine, to South African ports, and Mrs. Knight made several journeys with him when a girl. Mr. and Mrs. Knight were the parents of the following children: 1. Lawrence Woodford, born January 2, 1908, died in in-

fancy. 2. Gordon Curtis, who is district commercial manager of the Southern Telephone Company of New England, with headquarters in Waterbury. He married Nancy Lord of Saco, Maine, and they have three children: i. Carolyn. ii. Stephen Weymouth. iii. David Curtis. 3. Caroline Elizabeth, born August 1, 1914, died at age of three and a half years.

Word of the passing of Harry Clifford Knight on July 20, 1949, was received throughout New England with deep regret and sadness. The feelings of many were expressed well by Allerton F. Brooks, who succeeded him as president of the company in December of 1941. Mr. Brooks said:

> His loss will be deeply felt by a great many people in this company who worked with him and knew him as a friend. We are proud he shared his wisdom with us, and thankful for the indelible inspiration he left for our future guidance. We can pay no greater tribute to his memory than to continue to follow the high ideals and principles he labored so diligently to establish.

Tributes to his achievements in the industrial field should not overshadow his contributions to other important endeavors, for he used liberally his means and energies for the benefit of his city and worthy causes, guided by an enlightened social conscience and high ideals of community service and public welfare.

# ALONZO ROGER WILLIAMS

## *Transportation Executive*

IN the field of street transit Alonzo Roger Williams achieved a reputation far more widely recognized than in Providence, Rhode Island, alone, where he was general manager of the United Electric Railway Company, an organization with which he was long associated. The breadth of his knowledge of public traction was wide, ranging from acquaintance as a youth with the horse car down to the automotive bus. In the use of the latter means of transportation he rated among the American leaders in its introduction and the development of its possibilities. In addition to his successful leadership of an important company, his full and active life was marked by a great diversity of interests, for he was an able lawyer, an esteemed figure in civic affairs, a member of numerous organizations and a humanitarian in all his many contacts.

Alonzo Roger Williams was a direct descendant in the eighth generation from Roger Williams, founder of Providence, in which city he was born on October 20, 1877. He was the son of the late Alonzo and Sarah E. (Phelps) Williams. His father, son of a Foster farmer, had served with the rank of sergeant in the War Between the States, and then had worked his way through Brown University, an institution where he served for many years as a professor of modern languages. The elder Alonzo Williams insisted that his son have as fine an education as was available. The boy attended the University Grammar School and Providence Classical High School. Then he had three years of study in France and Germany during which time he became proficient in the languages of both countries. Mr. Williams returned to this country and entered Brown University, but his college career was interrupted by service in the Spanish-American War. He had taken an interest in military affairs for some time before the war and was ad-

Alonzo Roger Williams

jutant of the Brown University Battalion. As a member of the student military organization, he had taken part in a competition with students from Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts Agricultural College and had won gold medals in the manual of arms and in firing, and a silver medal in bayonet work.

From the University, Alonzo R. Williams enlisted for Spanish-American War service in Company A, First Regiment, United States Volunteers, with the rank of first lieutenant. Later he was battalion adjutant, and still later was appointed captain of Company A, First Regiment of Infantry, a unit of the Rhode Island Militia. In 1906 he resigned as captain and in January, 1911, became a major in the First Light Infantry, one of the Rhode Island chartered commands. He retired in that rank on May 17, 1916, but was recalled to duty as captain of Company B, First Light Infantry, in April, 1917, soon being promoted to major. About a year later he transferred as a major to the State Guard and served with it until the end of World War I. He returned to the First Light Infantry after the war, serving as a lieutenant colonel until he retired in 1924.

Mr. Williams resumed his studies at Brown University after the war and graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900, with the class of 1899. He studied at Harvard Law School and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1902. After several months of practice, he became associated in July, 1903, with the law department of the Rhode Island Company, then operating the street car lines subsequently taken over by the United Electric Railway Company.

Almost immediately Mr. Williams made his ability as a trial lawyer apparent. Through a quarter of a century, during which he represented the transportation company in hundreds of suits, his reputation grew. He became known as an expert at cross-examination, so skilled in drawing testimony from reluctant witnesses that few could surpass him. Lawyers frequently came to the courtrooms in which he was practicing to watch him in action.

As mentioned, Alonzo Roger Williams early became familiar with the use of the horse-drawn street car. He was personally identified with the trolley cars that gave the name to the United Electric Railway Company. In the middle 'twenties he became head of this corporation which he was to convert to a transportation company operating the modern bus. Mr. Williams was named general manager

of United Electric Railway Company on July 26, 1928, and was elect. vice president in charge of operation on July 28th, of that year. His leadership of this corporation was "distinguished by progressive policies. Almost alone among transportation men in the country, Mr. Williams sensed twenty years ago the rising desire of the public to 'ride on rubber' and he pushed the conversion of the United Electric Railway Company to busses and trackless trolleys while other lines clung to steel-wheeled street cars. In directing the retirement of the street cars, he bucked the opinion of many transportation company officials across the country that busses never would supersede trolleys as vehicles for mass transportation. Mr. Williams realized in 1928, when the changeover to busses for outlying sections was begun here, that the bus had not then been developed to the point that it was a threat to the trolley, but he foresaw that its utility would increase with the years and that, sooner than many expected, the public would demand that it be carried on rubber wheels." His company was one of the first traction concerns in the United States to use the trackless trolley on a large scale. Many innovations marked his managership, especially in keeping the vehicles frequently painted and rehabilitated; the one-man safety car; the promotion of friendly cooperation of management and employees, and others of lesser importance.

"His associates in the company," commented one biographer, "in speaking of him, frequently have used the word 'humanist.' One of his first announcements to the employees after he became general manager informed them that the system of penalties for infractions of the rules was being set aside and that henceforth each would be on his honor. During the years he headed the company his office always was open to the employees. He was consulted by motormen, bus drivers, officers of the company, stenographers and employees from all levels. Often they were seeking his advice on personal matters or problems of their homes rather than about company business."

The versatility of Mr. Williams was amazing. He was not only a brilliant attorney and orator but in contrast, it would seem, a former athlete, weather prophet, an authority on Indian lore, volunteer fire-fighter and drill master of the police department. His fraternal and club affiliations were many. As a wrestler he offered to resign his captaincy in Company A, First Regiment of Infantry to anyone who could "put him on his back." He held that post until he

resigned voluntarily Many knew him for his prognostications on the weather which frequently were given out ahead of the local weather bureau. These were not guesses on what might come of wind, rain and snow, but predictions based on expert study of weather maps. They were not made for fun but as basis on which he had to prepare for difficulties in the operation of his street railways. His prophecy of the course and intensity of the 1938 hurricane was remarkable in accuracy. For years he was a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association. He was proud to recall that he had held the reins over fire horses as a youth. Radio was an interest of later years, and it began when the sets available were none too good but usually had short wave bands that intrigued the amateur. Almost needless to say he became a DX'er and was at one time state manager of the Rhode Island Chapter of the International DX'ers. Called upon to address the Society of Colonial Wars on the Indians of the Providence region, he found he was not thoroughly informed on the subject. With characteristic energy he began a course of research which ultimately made him an authority of Indian lore, and he probably knew more about the Pequot Trail than any other one man.

Further light is thrown upon the varied interests by the following brief roster of his organization memberships which included: the Turks Head Club, the Providence Athenaeum, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Providence Art Club, the Shakespeare Head Association, the Providence Engineering Society, the Automobile Club of Rhode Island and the New England Transit Club. Fraternally he was affiliated with What Cheer Lodge No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, Providence Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and at one time he was a member of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, and Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Rhode Island Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Spanish War Veterans, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution and Providence Post of the American Legion. He was a member of St. Stephen's Church.

On April 13, 1902, Alonzo Roger Williams married Mary Butler, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Palmer) Butler. William Butler was a son of Joseph and Irene (Borden) Butler, of the famous Fall River family of that name and a descendant of Thomas Butler, an

Irish baronet. He was not in active business but developed his large estate in Warwick, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Williams became the parents of a son: 1. Alonzo Butler Williams, born August 1, 1903, who married Lesley Mason Bennett, and they have three children: i. Mason Butler. ii. Roger Bennett. iii. Joan Borden.

On March 14, 1948, Alonzo Roger Williams died at his home in Providence. In his passing a city and a state lost one of its distinguished citizens who left a record of major achievements, broad usefulness and of fine personal character. He met boldly all challenges of life, did many things well, and was an exemplar of constructive citizenship, that might well be emulated by the generation that takes up the responsibilities he laid aside.

Henry T. Hoet

# HENRY TURNBULL HOLT

## *Banker*

NATIONALLY known as a banker, and for many years vice president and director of the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Henry Turnbull Holt devoted his full career to that calling. It was a remarkable career, following the best traditions. Mr. Holt began humbly in life, and arrived at his ultimate position of prominence as a result of effort, determination, and a very considerable native ability. He was a leader among his professional colleagues, and an organizer and first president of the Hartford Chapter of the American Institute of Banking; and he held official positions in a number of other banks and business organizations.

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 15, 1873, Mr. Holt was a son of Gardner L. and Agnes (Turnbull) Holt. His father was a manufacturer, a native of Vermont, and descended of Old New England stock; while Agnes (Turnbull) Holt was of Scotch birth. Early in life Mr. Holt evinced an interest in amateur dramatics, and seriously considered going on the stage professionally. His interest in the theater remained with him throughout his life.

His education was received in the Barrows School in his native Springfield, and on completing his course there the ambitious young man came to Hartford, Connecticut, at the age of seventeen to seek employment with a future. This was in 1890, and his employment at the Mechanics Bank, which auspiciously began his career in banking, was of three years' duration. At the end of that time, he transferred his services to the old Aetna National Bank. There he took employment as a messenger, but began to build a solid foundation of banking knowledge, studying its commercial aspects, and indeed "starting his career all over again," as he later expressed it. He showed marked aptitude, and his advancement was rapid. During the next few years

he filled in succession the posts of correspondence clerk, coupon clerk, and discount clerk. In 1906 he was named assistant cashier, and became cashier in 1914.

The Aetna National Bank merged with the Hartford National Bank the next year, and the new cashier was chosen as liquidating agent. The merger is of historical interest in the business life of Hartford, for at that time one of the largest bonds to be written in the city was made in completing the transaction. Of the emergent Hartford-Aetna National Bank, Henry T. Holt became vice president. He was made director in 1924, and president in 1926.

The following year, another merger united the Hartford-Aetna National Bank with the United States Security Trust Company, and Mr. Holt became vice chairman of the board of the new Hartford National Bank and Trust Company. In 1935 he became first vice president at the time of the reorganization of the board following the retirement of Mr. John O. Enders.

Mr. Holt organized, in 1902, the Hartford Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and served as its first president. He also was a member of the New England Bankers' Committee which, in 1923, suggested methods for improvement of the Federal Reserve System. He was a trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, a former director of the West Hartford Trust Company, and vice president, as well as a member of the bond holders' committeee, of the Hartford-Aetna Realty Corporation.

In his political views Mr. Holt was a loyal Republican, stood high in the councils of the party, and was at one time in his career an active office-seeker, being nominated for representative to the General Assembly in 1916. He was, however, defeated in the landslide for Woodrow Wilson which took place in that year. He had an excellent record of service in the cause of his country during two wars, in the first of which, the Spanish-American War, he was in uniform, as a sergeant in Company K, First Connecticut Infantry. He was later active in National Guard reunions of Company K veterans. During World War I, Mr. Holt participated in arranging patriotic cooperation of the city's banks in loan and bond drives.

In addition to his vital interest in the theater, already noted, Mr. Holt enjoyed such outdoor recreations as fishing and hunting, and for a number of years was a golfing enthusiast. He was formerly

a member of the Hartford Golf Club, the Wampanoag Golf Club, and the Fish and Game Association of East Haddam, Connecticut. He was a member of the Charles L. Burdett Camp, United States Spanish War Veterans, and attended the Universalist Church. Although retired from active business in 1940, Mr. Holt remained an influence in the community, particularly in banking activities. One of his treasured trophies was a silver tray presented by the members of the American Institute of Banking at the time of his retirement from that organization in 1940.

Henry Turnbull Holt was twice married. He married, first, Harriet Johnson, by whom he was the father of two children: 1. Kerchival R., M. D., of West Hartford, who married Phyllis Pimm and is the father of two children, Alfred T. and Henry W. 2. Helen Grace, who married Joseph Sawyer, and is the mother of his two children, Holt and Deborah. Helen Grace (Holt) Sawyer is also the mother of one child by a previous marriage: Roland Clark.

Mr. Holt married, second, February 25, 1915, Esther Johnson, who is a native of Sweden and daughter of John A. and Emma C. Johnson. By his second marriage Mr. Holt was the father of a son, Richard Turnbull, who married Evelyn Fenn and has one son Richard Turnbull, II.

In the seventy-fifth year of his life, and after fifty fruitful years as a Hartford banker, Henry T. Holt died at the Hartford Hospital on July 8, 1948. From three-dollar-a-week bank clerk to head of a great banking institution he had climbed the ladder of success, and his had become a name known and revered among his colleagues in banking and the citizens of his state. All those who knew him joined in grieving at the loss of one of New England's most eminent and able citizens.

# CHARLES H. BROOKS

## *Transportation Executive*

DURING most of the latter half of his life Charles H. Brooks "was the key man of transportation across lower Narragansett Bay," Rhode Island. He rose to important post wholly by his own efforts, and used the experience gained in earlier years to great advantage as the general manager of the Jamestown-Saunderstown Bridge, and as former manager of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company. Added responsibilities drew cut the best of his abilities and gift for leadership.

Born in Newport, Rhode Island, on October 10, 1888, Charles H. Brooks was the son of William H. and Sarah (Weaver) Brooks. The family moved to Jamestown, same state, where the boy completed his elementary education in public schools. After being graduated from the Rogers High School, Newport, he began to learn his original trade in the Burnham Machine Shop. Later he passed the required examinations for a marine engineer's license and for five years was employed on the Fall River Line of boats.

His next move was to become associated with the Lynch Machine Shop, Newport, then he was for a period with the Naval Torpedo Station in Newport, and in 1923 he joined the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company as general manager, a position he held until he resigned in 1946. During his management the ferry company bought its two present boats, the "Hammonton" and the "Governor Carr," and saw the old steamship "Beavertail" beached in the 1938 hurricane and later sold.

During the 1930s Mr. Brooks carried on an aggressive campaign for a bridge to Saunderstown, and finally with the aid of a PWA grant and private capital saw the bridge built and opened to traffic on July 27, 1940. For the next six years he served in a dual capacity as manag-

er of both the ferry company and the bridge commission. He gave up the managership of the ferry company in 1946, although he was a director of the ferry company at the time of his death.

Good citizenship was one of the characteristics of Mr. Brooks. He entered politics to get things done, and was several times elected to the town council, where he sponsored progressive measures and was influential in the cause of sound local government. He belonged to the Jamestown Rotary Club, of which he was one time president and was a former president of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally was affiliated with St. Paul's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious membership was in St. Matthew's Church, of which he was a vestryman.

On October 17, 1910, Charles H. Brooks married Mary C. Brown, daughter of George A. and Ella R. (Saunders) Brown, members of old New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of the following children: 1. Charles H., Jr., who married Jeanne Mackey, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of a daughter: i. Susan Brown. Charles H. Brooks, Jr., enlisted for service in World War II, and on March 27, 1945, was killed by a sniper's bullet while ashore on a hunting trip on the Philippine Islands. He served in the United States Merchant Marine with the rank of lieutenant commander. 2. Barbara Weaver, who married Roger B. Kerr, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and is the mother of two children: i. Roger Brooks, Jr. ii. Katherine Brooks. 3. Sally Saunders, who married Charles V. Glynn, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and they are the parents of two children: i. Donna Vaughn. ii. Leslie Jane.

The death of Charles H. Brooks, on January 31, 1948, in Jamestown, was sincerely regretted by the host of those who had learned to appreciate his useful career and substantial citizenship. He had been a man of high ideals and strong principles, forceful in working for what he thought worthy of achievement. If in so doing he sometimes met opposition, it is noteworthy that not even his opponents failed to accord him respect for his integrity, sincerity and acumen. His memory will long be cherished.

# ROLLIN USHER TYLER

## *Attorney*

IN the fields of the law and of public life, Rollin Usher Tyler had won distinction over the past half century. In 1894, after a varied experience in education and business, he established offices in Deep River, Connecticut, that he retained, until his death, as headquarters for the general practice of the law with emphasis on the settlement of estates in Middlesex County. He served as a judge of probate and in the Connecticut legislature, and he figured prominently in the councils of the Democratic party.

Born at Haddam on September 8, 1864, Rollin Usher Tyler was the son of Alpheus Williams and Melissa (Usher) Tyler, and a member of long established New England families that have contributed to Connecticut life and affairs. Three generations of the Tylers were shipbuilders and deep sea captains, frequently sailing the craft that they had built to Great Britain and European ports. The grandfather and father of Rollin Usher Tyler were identified with the Deep River National Bank, of which he, himself, served as a director for thirty-eight years. The grandfather was one of the founders of the institution and the father was an officer and a member of the board of directors for sixty-one years. Alpheus Williams Tyler was mainly interested in agriculture; his wife was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College.

Rollin U. Tyler prepared for entrance to college at Brainerd Academy, Haddam, the Middletown High School, and Wilbraham Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. Matriculating at Yale University, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree four years later, and became a teacher of Greek, Latin, and mathematics in preparatory schools in Massachusetts for three years and in New Jersey for one year. Four years of teaching was enough to convince him that he did not care for a career as an educator, so he took

Rollin A. Tuttle

a business position for about a year in New York City. He then studied in the law schools of Yale and Harvard universities. After becoming a Bachelor of Laws at Yale, and following a year of postgraduate work at Harvard, he was admitted to practice before the bar of Connecticut. In 1893, as indicated, he established himself in Deep River, Connecticut, where he continued with marked success.

For about two decades Mr. Tyler was probate judge of the Haddam district, or until he arrived at the constitutional age limit of seventy years. He had been president of the Middlesex County Bar Society, and a member of the Connecticut State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was active in Democratic politics and a frequent nominee for public office. In a Republican stronghold, he was sought as the Democratic candidate who was both able and clean and who might, and often did, attract Republican votes. He ran for the State Senate in 1898, 1906, and 1914; for lieutenant governor in 1908; for United States Senator in 1926; and for Presidential elector in 1924, 1928, and 1932. In 1932 he was nominated for attorney general of Connecticut, but declined the honor. He also declined appointment by the judges of the Superior Court, in 1918, to be a state's attorney for Middlesex County, and in 1925 an appointment by the Governor to the Superior Court bench. He was a Connecticut delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at Denver, in 1908, and at St. Louis, in 1916. He was on the local Selective Service Board during World War I. In 1901-02 he was a member of the Connecticut legislature and, later, he served on the Connecticut State Commission that had charge of the construction and operation of the draw-bridge across the Connecticut River at East Haddam and also in charge of construction and operation of the bridge across the Connecticut River, between Old Saybrook and Old Lyme. He also served several years as a member of the State Board of Pardons, the State Board of Healing Arts, and the State Emergency Relief Commission.

For twenty-four years Mr. Tyler was a director and president of the Deep River Savings Bank, thereby following in the tradition of his elders. In the field of education he was a member of the Ray School Corporation of East Haddam, and likewise of the Board of Trustees of Wilbraham Academy, of which he was the oldest alumnus. A member of the First Congregational Church, of Haddam, since September 7, 1884, he was particularly devoted to its activities. He served his

church as treasurer, deacon, clerk, and as superintendent of the Sunday school for over two decades.

On September 12, 1918, Rollin Usher Tyler married Mrs. Fannie (Kidder) Davenport, of Newton, Massachusetts. She died on August 5, 1934. On December 31, 1935, he married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bolton) Hall, the daughter of David T. and Frances (Hart) Bolton, the marriage being performed in the family home in Haddam where Judge Tyler was born. David T. Bolton was a native of England, and his wife of New York, both members of distinguished lineage.

Rollin Usher Tyler died January 11, 1948, at Tylerville in Haddam, Connecticut. He was a foremost citizen of Connecticut and an institution in Middlesex County. He was honored and respected for his dignity, his logic, and for his inviolable principles.

# JOSEPH EDWARD REUTEMANN

## *Piano Maker*

LONG connected with the piano business, in which he was a widely recognized expert, Joseph Edward Reutemann of North Stonington, Connecticut, was one of those public-spirited citizens active in civic affairs, who won the admiration of his fellowmen. At one time he served as a member of the Connecticut General Assembly. He was a prominent figure in fraternal orders, clubs, and always an exponent of colorful and useful living.

Joseph Edward Reutemann was born in New York City, on August 31, 1889, the son of William and Walberga (Zirn) Reutemann, his father being a native of Switzerland, and his mother of Baden, Germany. They were married in the United States. The elder man and several generations before him, were expert organ and piano builders. After completing his formal schooling, Joseph E. Reutemann entered the employ of the Aeolian Company, of New York, where he served his apprenticeship, and became highly skilled in the making, repair and tuning of Steinway pianos. He won repute with the Aeolian as its top man in his line and during the twenty years he remained with the firm he traveled extensively as its representative, notably in the British West Indies, Cuba and South America. Tired perhaps of travel, in 1925, he purchased a farm in the North Stonington area of Connecticut, on which he settled a year later. This did not mean retirement from his business activities, for he became associated with the Avery Piano Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and until he resigned in 1944, enjoyed serving a large clientele, especially among summer estate residents of Watch Hill. In 1933 Mr. Reutemann was elected to the Connecticut General Assembly, as the representative from North Stonington. He was a staunch Republican, influential in party councils. Going back to his youth and young manhood, Mr. Reutemann had ser-

ved in World War I, United States Navy, as a gunner's mate. Mr. Reutemann was an outstanding baseball player, and performed for sixteen years in the Empire City League, a fast semi-pro circuit in Brooklyn. He also managed the North Stonington team in the Stonington Twilight League. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and member of the Order of the Eastern Star, both of Forest Hills, Long Island. His clubs included the Westerly Square and Compass Club; the North Stonington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; the Eastland-Greenwood Post, American Legion; and the Federated Church of North Stonington. He figured prominently in the United States Chess Federation and was one of the most skilled players of the game in New England. Contract bridge was another favorite game.

On October 21, 1920, in New Jersey, Joseph Edward Reutemann married Emily Sybil Platt, daughter of Leonard and Margareta (Frosch) Platt. Mrs. Reutemann has been as active as her husband in town affairs. She served as town auditor for three years; was secretary of the school board for one year; and served on the Republican town committee as vice chairman for several years. For many years she has been active in the Girl Scout work, serving for nine years as assistant leader. She has been president of the Parent-Teachers Association and lecturer and secretary of the North Stonington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Always interested in working with children, she is also active in many of the arts and sciences. A devout church woman, she served as treasurer of the Federated Church of North Stonington for five years.

The death of Joseph Edward Reutemann occurred on December 23, 1947, after a relatively short illness. He is survived by his wife and two foster daughters, Mrs. Lucille DeCroes and Mrs. Beatrice Brannock, both of Kingsport, Tennessee. For his accomplishments he was respected; for his attractive qualities of personality, he was beloved. He enjoyed life, was a welcome addition to any gathering; his traits of character, sense of humor, kindliness and understanding were noteworthy. Institutions and individuals, civic interests and humanitarian activities, profited by his eminently useful life.

Benj. C. Moulton

# BENJAMIN P. MOULTON

## *Business, Civic Leader*

IN the business, civic and Masonic circles of Providence, Rhode Island, the late Benjamin P. Moulton long was a prominent figure. In the sound New England tradition he was keenly interested in politics and the public welfare. The strength of that interest he proved many times during his career as a citizen of this important New England city.

Benjamin P. Moulton was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 4, 1878, son of David Carpenter and Ruth Weeden (Potter) Moulton and a direct descendant of the eighth generation from John Moulton "Husbandman" who came to New England from Ormsby, near Great Yarmouth County, Norfolk, England, to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was born in 1599 and died in 1639-40, or the year in which he removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. He was accompanied to the New World by his wife Anne, who died April 2, 1668, at the age of sixty-nine years. Moulton is a place name from a small town in Devonshire, England. The first record of the name in England was Sir Thomas de Moulton, who came with William the Conqueror, and was rewarded with great tracts of land in Lincolnshire for bravery at the Battle of Hastings. An American ancestor who fought in the American Revolution, General Jonathan Moulton of Hampton, New Hampshire, had the town Moultonborough, this state, named in his honor. He owned a great deal of land around Lake Winnepesaukee. He became a favorite character with later-day descendants. On the maternal side (Potter), he was descended from Roger Williams and four of the original settlers of Rhode Island who accompanied him. ("Moulton Annals.")

Before entering business, Benjamin P. Moulton graduated from the Bryant and Stratton Business College and entered the employ of

the Remington Printing Company, in Providence, as bookkeeper in 1897. He purchased a half interest, became vice-president of the firm two years later, and eventually became sole owner. After closing this business, he in later years was vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Phenix National Bank. He served as treasurer of the A.A.A., and also had been president of the Macoris Light and Power Company, a public service corporation located in the City of Macoris, Santo Domingo, West Indies.

The political career of Mr. Moulton was launched in 1905, when he was elected to the Common Council from the old Seventh Ward. He served continuously until 1911, becoming president of the body in 1910. From 1911 to April 3, 1914, he was alderman from his ward, resigning on the latter date to accept appointment to the police commission. Although he was a Republican, Democratic mayors reappointed him for successive terms until 1930. The next year, however, when the Public Safety Commission was constituted to take over administration of the Providence fire, police and public service engineer's department, Mr. Moulton was appointed by Governor Norman S. Case as one of its first members. In 1935, when the Bureau of Police and Fire was created, Mr. Moulton once again was named a member of the body. His fellow members elected him chairman in 1939.

A third outstanding phase in the life of Mr. Moulton was his affiliation with the Masonic Order, clubs and organizations. He was a past president of the United Typothetae of America, the employing printers national association, and a past president of the Master Printers Association of Rhode Island. Fraternally he was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Providence, and also a charter member of the Thomas Smith Webb Lodge, No. 43; Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters; Providence Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was made a Thirty-third Degree Mason at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 18, 1928. Mr. Moulton was Sovereign Grand Inspector General; member of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, United States of America. A member of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the time of his death he was the Senior of the Past Potentates of the Temple. For many years he was a trustee of the funds of

the Temple and treasurer of the trustees to the very last. "He was loyal and faithful to his friends and sympathetic to the call of distress."

Mr. Moulton in earlier days was very fond of tennis, which he played expertly. Almost any outdoor game he enjoyed as a spectator. The summer home maintained at Quonocontaug, Rhode Island, was a source of great happiness. Reared in the Congregational Church faith, he frequently attended the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Moulton was a member. It was from this Grace Church that he was buried.

On June 27, 1900, in New York City, Benjamin P. Moulton married Carlotta Flora Barrett, daughter of Harry Joseph and Hannah (Gunning) Barrett. Her father was a native of England, where Mrs. Moulton was born, and when she was eight years old they came to Providence, where her father was a silver designer with the Gorham Silver Company. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton became the parents of the following children: 1. Dorothy Barrett, who married Hubert A. Latham. 2. Mildred Weeden, who died at the age of five years. 3. Ethel Potter, who married (first) G. Mason Gross. They had two sons: i. Barrett Moulton Gross. ii. Gerald Moulton Gross. She married (second) Robert M. Power, of Kingston, Rhode Island and they have a son: iii. Robert Power.

Mr. Moulton was sixty-nine years of age at the time of his death December 1, 1947. His had been a well rounded life noteworthy for its contacts with varied groups and affairs. Often his devotion to public service was at considerable sacrifice of his own interests. He had courage, strength of character and a hearty temperament that won him admiration of a host of friends and fellow citizens, who sincerely regret his passing. How high a place he held in the esteem of his fellow men is indicated by the following excerpts from tributes:

From resolutions passed by the Thirty-third Degree Masons:

> Throughout a long career Brother Moulton gave conscientious, faithful service to his City and State, distinguished by a never failing courage, honesty and devotion to the respective duties of the various offices which he held. He was loyal and faithful to his friends, and sympathetic to the call of distress. We shall always recall him with the tenderest

affection, and keep him fresh in our memory as a most kindly and charming man.

From resolutions of the Phenix National Bank of which Mr. Moulton was a director since 1930, secretary of the board since 1932, and vice-president, 1938:

> In addition to his outstanding services to the Bank he was a genial companion and friend, and the loss of his presence at the meetings of the Board will be greatly felt. His keen sense of humor and jovial temperament made him a welcome companion at all our various meetings.

Resolutions of the Providence Floating Hospital Association, contained the following:

> His interest and affection for the underprivileged and undernourished children of our community will long remain a bright spot in our memory, and in the memory of those he served for so many years as President and Director.

From resolutions of the Automobile Club of Rhode Island, of which he had been a charter member, director and since 1939 treasurer.

> He has, by his aggressive and lively spirit and warm fellowship, endeared his own personality in a unique way to every individual in this group.

Thos H. Farrell

# DR. THOMAS H. FARRELL

## *Pioneer Connecticut Chiropodist*

NO HISTORY of chiropody (podiatry) in Connecticut could be written without prominent place being given to Dr. Thomas H. Farrell of Hartford. He was a pioneer in his profession who was never found wanting in championing it during the early struggles of chiropody for recognition. He not only won reputation in his vocation, but devoted time and attention to the founding of professional societies, and for years served on the State Board of Examiners.

Born in Perth, Province of Ontario, Canada, on May 15, 1877, Thomas H. Farrell was the son of Thomas and Mary (McShane) Farrell, his father and grandfather being engaged in agriculture. After attending elementary schools, he was graduated from the Perth High School. He then entered the First School of Surgical Chiropody in America, New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1907. That same year he established himself in the practice of his profession in New Haven, but a year later removed to Hartford, where during four decades he built up one of the largest groups of clients in New England. An exemplar of the highest ethics in his work and contacts, he endeavored always to elevate the standards of his profession and he likewise was exceptionally generous in his encouragement and direct aid of younger men desiring to become podiatrists.

As already indicated, Dr. Farrell tirelessly labored in associational endeavors. He was a member of the Connecticut Chiropody Society almost from its beginning in 1910; was the founder in 1932, of the Hartford County Society of Podiatrists, its president for more than fifteen years, resigning in 1947 to become president emeritus. He long was a member of the National Society of Chiropodists. During his connection with the Connecticut State Society, he was a member

of the society's History Committee, and suggested the publication of "Chiropody in Connecticut." This was published as a brochure in 1940 and widely distributed among colleges, high schools and libraries of metropolitan areas.

Dr. Farrell succeeded Max Mandell as secretary of the Board of Examiners in Chiropody in 1918 when the Examiners were Francis Calef, M. D., president, and John T. Black, M. D., *ex officio*. During his secretaryship Dr. Farrell was responsible for several amendments and revisions to the present chiropody law and the State Society by-laws. He was the first to advocate a high school education and a certificate of a reputable chiropody school as a requirement for candidates taking the board examinations. Although he started his career as a foot practitioner at a time when the general fee was twenty-five cents, it was not long before he insisted that the members charge a minimum fee of two dollars.

Other personal interests were memberships in the Kiwanis Club of Hartford, the Knights of Columbus, of which he was a Fourth Degree member, and others. In later years he found time for leisure activities, twice a year taking vacations with Mrs. Farrell at Narragansett, Rhode Island, and Atlantic City, New Jersey. He belonged to the Bishop McMahon Assembly, and worshipped in the Catholic faith.

On June 17, 1913, at New London, Connecticut, Dr. Thomas H. Farrell married Mary White, daughter of John and Mary (Moore) White, members of long established New England families. Mrs. Farrell is very active in club affairs and charities in Hartford. She is a member of the executive board of the Hartford Council of Catholic Women; chairman of the Visiting Committee of The Children's Village, and is a former chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Home for Crippled Children at Newington, Connecticut. She is a past president of the Queen's Daughters and currently is in charge of their publicity; a member of St. Francis Auxiliary and of the West Hartford Women's Club.

The death of Dr. Thomas H. Farrell occurred on June 15, 1948, at his home in West Hartford, Connecticut, after a short illness. His achievements had been of major value; his name one honored in his profession and by citizens of the city of which he had for so many years been a resident. Largely through his efforts a code of ethics was initiated that was widely adopted by colleagues all over the United States. Always he remained unassuming, liberal in his con-

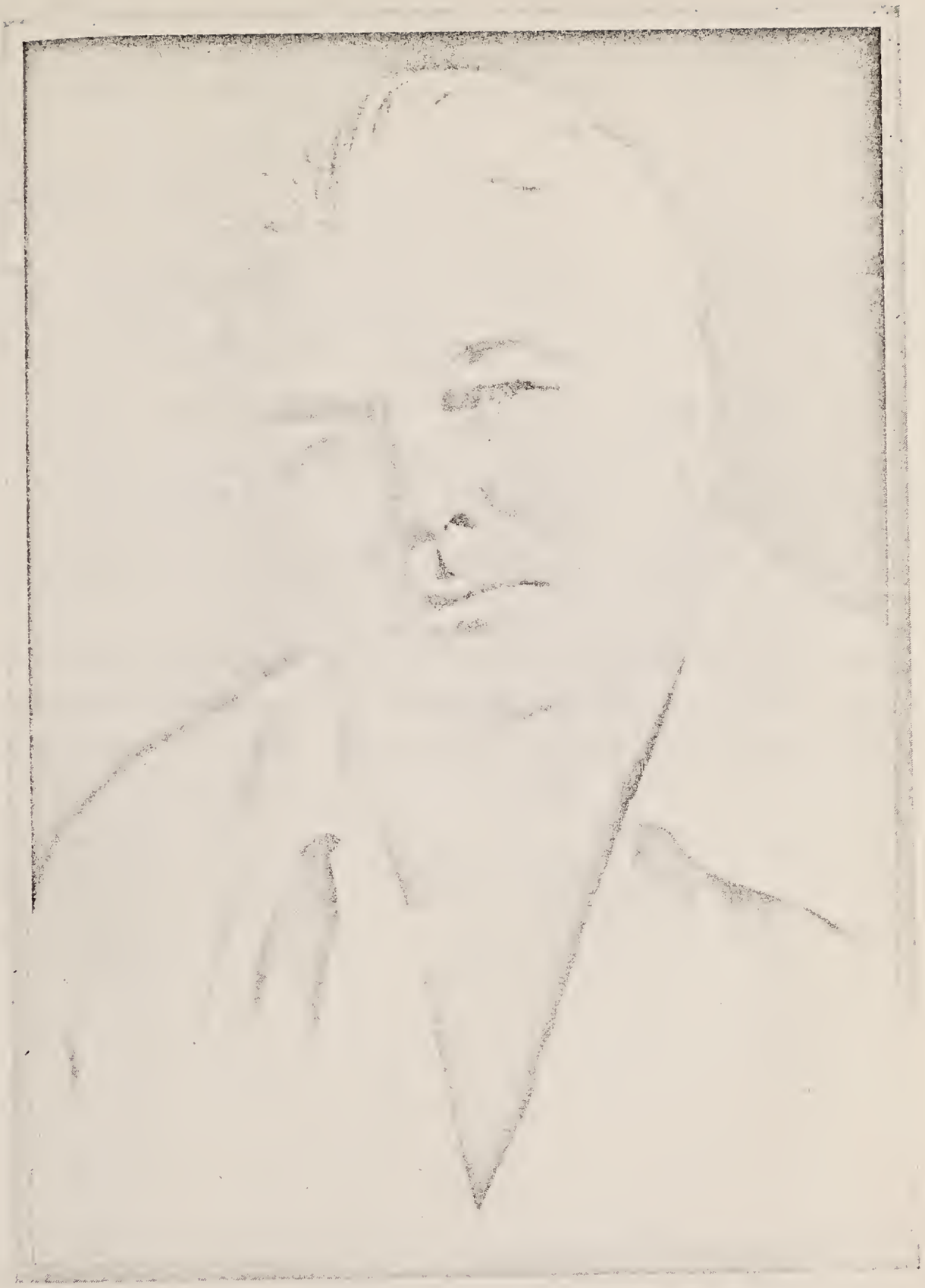
cepts and associations with his fellows; generous in his support of religious and humanitarian works. He left a record of broad accomplishments and useful service, of personal integrity and admirable character, the example and influence of which will long continue to spread in ever increasing circles.

# JOSEPH LAFAYETTE THOMPSON

## *Man of Affairs*

THE FABULOUS story of Joseph Lafayette Thompson of Reading, Massachusetts, is one that can only be written in America. Here is a man, orphaned as a small child, who as a sailor in the United States Navy, dreams of becoming a "dry-land skipper," and lives to make his dream come true in a larger way than even he envisioned. A baker's dozen of years ago he arrived in his inland small city with ten dollars and a bushel of clams. Renting a small wayside stand, he began the work of which he was to make a career, serving well-cooked sea food. This was the nucleus of an enterprise which has since been developed into a business, the annual income of which is $300,000.

The hero of this Horatio Alger tale in real life is known to thousands only as "Sailor Tom." A native of Jackson, Mississippi, born on June 7, 1901, he was the son of Joseph Lafayette and Ella (Brock) Thompson, and the grandson of Thomas J. Thompson, of Mississippi. His mother died shortly after his birth. His father passed on at the age of forty-five years when the boy was only six years old. Life was hard from the first, but he attended the Jackson public schools for a few years, and in 1911 started a year and a half in the school that gave the famous "Babe Ruth" his start in life, St. Mary's Industrial School in Baltimore, Maryland. As a boy he joined a Mississippi Corps of Engineers, United States Army, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and participated in the chase of Pancho Villa across the southern border of our country. In 1919 young Thompson enlisted in the United States Navy and was engaged in both sea and shore duty with the Asiatic, Pacific and Atlantic fleets. He was discharged from the Navy in 1925 and from that year to 1927 was engaged in the automotive business in Chicago. In 1927 he again enlisted in the United States Navy, engaged in the same duties as before, and received his honorable discharge in 1933.



Joseph L. Thompson

Joseph L. Thompson established "Sailor Tom's" on November 11, 1935, starting in a small, three-booth "shack," with a two-burner gas stove. This original place has grown first to thirty feet, then to thirty more feet, then fifty feet, and now is one hundred and eighty feet long. Specializing in clams and sea food, and the originators of the Onion Ring from Spanish onions, they feed from five hundred to two thousand a day, and the annual business today is far above a quarter of a million dollars. The land on which it stands faces the main highway on Route 28 from Boston North, and comprises eighteen acres.

Sailor Tom has used the profits from the business to develop this property and has installed a trout pool in three sections fifty-five feet by seventy-five feet each, stocked with rainbow and brown trout. Sportsmen from all over the United States have been here to try their luck, paying on a poundage basis for their catch, which can be cooked at the inn or mounted. Especially noteworthy are the Great Dane Kennels. Beyond is a modern snack bar, then comes a thirty foot water fall which is supplied by twenty-four wells dug in the rear of the property. Below the waterfall is the wishing well, which was started in 1940. This pool is emptied annually in the fall and the proceeds turned over to non-sectarian charities. Last year some $1,432 was given to the Salvation Army. Behind the Wishing Well is a miniature village, each house representing a merchant from whom they purchase supplies.

To the back of this on a knoll sets Sailor Tom's "Yacht House," which was completely designed by Tom himself and is eighty-four feet long with a twenty foot beam and three decks. The interior is ultra-modern in every respect with tiled baths, electric kitchen, and lounge; a really beautiful home, like a luxurious yacht. The originality and homelike atmosphere show the planning of a genius. The complete cost of the Yacht House was $54,000. Surrounding it is abundance of rhododendrons and other shrubbery of a rare nature. In the entire development are built walls, rock gardens, etc., from moss covered rocks, brought from the Cape, to beautiful flower gardens. There is now in process of development an artificial lake, which when completed will be stocked with bass, and boats will be provided for those who wish to fish. The entire establishment has been accomplished from the proceeds of the Inn and all the property and its attractions are open to the public free of charge. Words cannot picture the beauty and the distinctiveness of "Sailor Tom's" enterprise, where the nautical and the land meet in happy union. There is something to appeal to everyone and thousands find it worth their while to drive long distances for repeated visits, and depart with pleasant memories. Always there

are Sailor Tom and Mate Polly welcoming all and sundry to come and get acquainted.

All this dream come true is not the sole achievement of a mere man, as one writer comments: "One of the most important cogs in Sailor Tom's outfit is his genial and cooperative wife, Mrs. Thompson, whose keen sense of humor is surpassed only by her culinary talent. She it is who has charge of the operation of the restaurant and it is due to her exceptional ability in the field of culinary art that one can obtain such delicious meals at Sailor Tom's. It was Mrs. Thompson who piloted this reporter about the grounds and who explained the detail of the many fascinating things to be seen. Nowhere in the country will one find better food, more deliciously prepared, and nowhere in the world will one find another layout like Sailor Tom's."

At Salem, New Hampshire, on April 3, 1933, Joseph Lafayette Thompson married Clara Paulina Eager, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, daughter of George Byron and Alice Edna (Moore) Eager. Her father, a native of Canada, was engaged in the nursery business prior to his decease. Her mother, born at Tamworth, New Hampshire, is still living at the good old age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of a son: Gay Lafayette, born May 26, 1934, a student at Walter S. Parker Junior High School, at Reading, Massachusetts.

Harry Eaton Stewart, M.D.

# HARRY EATON STEWART, M. D.

## *Physiotherapist*

IN the field of physical therapy Harry Eaton Stewart, M.D., was a pioneer and outstanding authority of world-wide recognition. The range of his experience extended over a period from young manhood to nearly three decades as the founder and president of the Junior College of Physical Therapy at New Haven, Connecticut. In his specialized activities he served the Armed Forces of this country in war and in peace, and by his inspiring work wrote his name high upon the pages of the annals of medicine.

Dr. Stewart was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 6, 1887, son of Francis G. and Charlotte Montague (Swift) Stewart, and a member of long established American families. In early childhood he and his mother moved to New Haven, and while he attended grade school there, he was kept busy with small jobs in order to help make ends meet. He subsequently attended Hillhouse High School in New Haven, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1906. He then entered Yale Medical School, where he was very active in athletics and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1910. He later pursued postgraduate courses in Harvard University, Columbia University, and the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics. It was at Yale, under the late Dr. William Gilbert Anderson as instructor, that Harry Eaton Stewart became deeply interested in the relation of athletics to medicine. In addition to having been a prize-winning debater, editor of the school paper *Focus,* and founder of a senior society, he was at Hillhouse High School a four-letter man in sports, and it was his liking for and skill in athletics that led him to choose physical education as a career. It was the realization that medicine was the broader base upon which to build the career he had in mind, which caused him to enter the Yale Medical School. From

the New Haven university he went with the Wykeham Rise Preparatory School, at Washington, Connecticut, where he combined teaching physical education with general medical practice in the years from 1909 to 1916.

"In 1916," writes a biographer, "Dr. E. H. Arnold, director of the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics, now Arnold College, offered Doctor Stewart a position associated with him as professor of athletic pedagogy, coaching and directing an orthopedic clinic. Because of this appointment Dr. Stewart returned to New Haven during the summer of 1916 and remained two years. During this time he became a member of the National Council of the American Physical Education Association, and conducted a survey of basketball for women which was instrumental in having the control of the rules committee transferred from A. G. Spalding Company to a committee of the American Physical Education Association. The doctor was appointed secretary of the therapeutic section of the National Education Association, in which capacity he made a survey of schools and colleges which would teach courses to prepare young women as physiotherapy aides for the Army. He also taught two such courses at the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics." Dr. Stewart was one of the leading exponents of exercise for women in the United States, serving on the Committee on Athletics for Women of the American Physical Education Association. For several years he was on the Women's Basket Ball Rules Committee, and was founder and president of the American Women's Track Athletic Association. He acted as head coach and physician to the first American Girls track team which participated in the International Meet at Paris, France, in August, 1922, and was one of the founders and vice president of the Federation Sportive Feminine Internationale, and was on the committee of Women's Athletics in the International Amateur Federation. Dr. Stewart's papers on this subject include: "A Critical Study of Rules and Present Day Conditions of Basket-Ball for Women," published in the *American Physical Education Review*, of March, 1914; "The Effect on Heart Rate and Blood Pressure of Vigorous Athletics in Girls," by the same publishers in February, 1914; "A Survey of Track Athletics of Women," in January, 1916; and "Track Athletics for Women," by the same publishers in their issues of May and June, 1922.

Dr. Stewart entered the service of the United States Army in 1918. As a member of the Medical Corps, he received his training

at Camp Greenfield and was subsequently assigned to the Attending Surgeon's Office at Washington, District of Columbia, to be later transferred to the newly formed physiotherapy section of the Medical Corps, where he spent several months organizing departments in base and general hospitals. He was named assistant director of the physiotherapy section of the Surgeon General's Office and it was there and then that he entered the most important phase of his life as a pioneer in physiotherapy, owing his career only to his own untiring efforts.

"At this time, August, 1919," a biographer wrote, "a new emergency arose due to the fact that thousands of discharged wounded veterans were applying to the government for treatment for which there was no provision—since old soldiers' homes were full and men could not be readmitted to army hospitals. President Wilson then designated the United States Public Health Service to provide this care. It was greatly expanded and Surgeon General Blue requested the Army to assign an officer to establish physiotherapy departments in some forty hospitals requisitioned for this work. Because of Dr. Stewart's excellent background, he was selected and appointed as the first supervisor of physiotherapy for the bureau." Doctor Stewart's further military record shows that he was named May 11, 1925, a Captain, United States Army; February 6, 1930, Captain, United States Medical Corps; January 18, 1935, Major; July 25, 1941, Major, inactive service, and December 10, 1947, transferred to the honorary reserve. In his professional career Dr. Stewart, subsequent to World War I, was transferred to the United States Public Health Service and then, when it was formed, to the Veterans Bureau, with the primary duty of organizing physical therapy facilities.

Because of the lack of trained physical therapy aides, Dr. Stewart decided to establish the New Haven School of Physical Therapy, which today as an accredited junior college represents the most notable monument of Dr. Harry Eaton Stewart's achievements. It was the first institution of its kind in America and was founded by him in New Haven, in 1919. It developed rapidly from its initiation to the death of its president twenty-nine years later. From a beginning two months' course, its curriculum now covers two years, leading to the degree Associate in Science. Students are drawn from all parts of the world. Many physicians have received training here, and many of its graduates have entered federal service. Its alumni include hundreds of skilled technicians. These heights have not been reached without struggles

for recognition, support and authority. Not until 1936 was the college incorporated as a non-profit organization. Not until 1940 was it possible to persuade the Connecticut General Assembly to grant a charter as a junior college with power to confer a degree. Dr. Stewart, in addition to his heavy responsibilities as a teacher and administrator, was the driving force back of the aforesaid advances and he was the main influence in the passing of a law requiring the state examination of applicants for licenses as Physical Therapy Technicians, which innovation placed Connecticut second only to Pennsylvania.

It is a matter of record that: "Dr. Stewart was the first physician to use diathermy in pneumonia cases where the diagnosis was established by laboratory methods and in a recognized hospital." His paper, "Diathermy in Pneumonia," published in the *American Journal of Electrotherapeutics,* in October, 1922, was the first to report a series of cases so treated. His second published text, "Diathermy in Pneumonia," now in its second edition, papers and many addresses on the treatment of pneumonia by diathermy before city, county, and state medical societies, including the Royal Society of Medicine of London, have led to its wide-spread use throughout the United States, Canada and in Europe. Dr. Stewart's achievements in this field of medicine were largely popularized in nation-wide publications. Paul de Kruif in an article titled "In Case of Pneumonia," and published in January, 1935, in the *Ladies' Home Journal,* reprinted in the *Reader's Digest,* gave a detailed account of Dr. Stewart's experiments from the days of the greatest skepticism about doing anything at all for pneumonia until the successful application of the super-fever of diathermy to the pneumonic fever; "fighting fire with fire," as Paul de Kruif terms it, with the effective weapon of diathermy against an illness which up to that time had little in the way of specific treatment to combat it.

At home and abroad Dr. Stewart had close contacts with the leaders in his specialty and doctors, many of whom he invited to lecture to his students. His addresses were published in various mediums. Thirty years before his passing Dr. Stewart began putting on paper his ideas of the bodily effects of athletics that were published in the *Physical Education Review.* Among his more mature publications were: "Physical Reconstruction and Orthopedics," approved for publication by the Surgeon General's Office; "Diathermy—with Special Reference to Pneumonia;" "Physiotherapy," and some forty articles on various phases of physiotherapy.

Dr. Harry Eaton Stewart was appointed consultant in physiotherapy to the United States Marine Hospital No. 21; the Polyclinic Hospital, No. 38; the Hudson Street Hospital, No. 42, in New York City; and Allingtown Hospital in New Haven. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Physical Medicine.

The breadth of Dr. Stewart's interests and activities is indicated by his memberships in such organizations as the New Haven Medical Association, New Haven County Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society; Fellow, American Medical Association; chairman of the Physical Therapy Section of the State Medical Society; American Congress of Physical Medicine; past president of the New York Society of Physical Therapy; the Academy of Physical Medicine; attending specialist in physical medicine, United States Veterans Administration; the Connecticut Rehabilitation Association; the Union League; Yale Club of New York; Mory's Club; Kiwanis Club; Connecticut Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the National Sojourners. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of all the higher bodies of the order including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he was a member of Connecticut Lodge No. 25, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a past commander of the Military Order of World Wars, Reserve Officers Association, member of the Honorary Reserve and Officers Reserve Corps.

In tribute, his daughter said of Dr. Stewart:

> Of the man himself perhaps we are not qualified to speak. But those who knew him intimately realized what a great deal music, literature, athletics and his military affiliations meant to him. From his mother, who was an accomplished pianist, he gained the love and appreciation of good music which throughout his life served as his greatest means of recreation and relaxation. Others will say that he was never so happy as when he was in uniform. His library bespeaks his devotion to the world's literary masterpieces. And his work in women's athletics started him on the path to Physical Medicine.

At New Haven, on September 12, 1911, Dr. Harry Eaton Stewart married Grace M. Stuart, daughter of William H. and Jennie (Dar-

ling) Stuart, both natives of Kent, Connecticut. Mrs. Stewart is Dean of Women at the Junior College of Physical Therapy, and by right of notable ancestry is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Both Dr. and Mrs. Stewart were members of the First Methodist Church. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of a daughter: Charlotte Montague, who married Harold Gleason Edwards, Jr., and their children are: i. Leigh Stevens; ii. Karen Stuart.

In the service of others, Harry Eaton Stewart, M.D., spared not his own physical resources and his death occurred on January 6, 1948, at the age of sixty years. In memoriam it was written of him:

> Medical leaders recognized in Dr. Harry Eaton Stewart the pioneering spirit and steadfastness of purpose which made him the champion in the cause of Physical Medicine that he was. Regardless of personal strain, he consistently fought through for recognition of the specialty to which he devoted his life. Those who opposed him—and there were many—must have been aware of the stubborn persistence which marks the good soldier.
>
> More than in any other pursuit, he found happiness in teaching. He loved to teach and those who studied under him could not fail to feel the essential humanism of the man. He gave of more than his wisdom and knowledge. He gave of his faith, his farsightedness, his ideals—of himself. His discipline was strict when necessary but seldom needed, for he conducted himself more as friendly adviser and counselor than as an authority in his chosen profession.
>
> A fighting spirit and courageous optimism as well as tenacity of purpose were the qualities which led to the founding of the present Junior College and its continuity and growth through the years. Few realize or fully understand the great determination he needed to battle for the very existence of a school which trained so many to give so much to the ill and disabled. His only request from them would be that they carry on—against any odds—their great work. For only through them will his teachings live and his service and stewardship survive.
>
> Colleagues in the medical world have said "as long as Physical Medicine, and in fact all medicine, lives—which is for

all time—the name of Harry Eaton Stewart will always live. So far he has done more than anyone in the world to advance the specialty. He was one of the great in history of medicine. He is well remembered and respected as a pioneer and sincere laborer in the cause for recognition of Physical Medicine."

# FRANCIS ALFRED CORBETT, M.D., D.D.S.

## *Dentist, Physician, Civic Leader*

FOR nearly half a century, or throughout his career, Dr. Corbett devoted himself to a practice of dentistry. That he was also a medical graduate no doubt contributed to his success as a dental surgeon. His long life was distinguished by a wide and colorful participation in a variety of personal activities, ranging from athletics and sports, to business and civic projects. Few citizens of Newport, Rhode Island, so deservedly won recognition and esteem as a community leader.

Born at Newport, Rhode Island, on January 16, 1877, Francis Alfred Corbett was the son of Charles W. and Hannah (Miller) Corbett, his father being a native of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and his mother of Hope, Rhode Island. After attending local grade schools and the Rogers High School, he matriculated at the Tufts College Medical School, where he received the degree, Doctor of Medicine, in 1898. Entering the Tufts College Dental School, he was graduated at the turn of the century, a Doctor of Dental Surgery, and entered upon a practice of dentistry in Newport that was continued with marked success practically to the time of his passing. His first office was on lower Spring Street in the city, but he later built the block that houses his clinic at 24 Spring Street. Dr. Corbett served clients of more than one generation and was the "family dentist" to a host of early beneficiaries of his skill and knowledge. He never lost interest in medicine although without ever following a career as a surgeon, and was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, as well as of the Rhode Island and Newport dental societies, and was a trustee of the Newport Hospital, serving also as chairman of its nursing board.

Dr. Corbett was a director of the Aquidneck National Bank, a director of the Aquidneck Realty Company, and for the last seventeen years was president of the Community Hotel Corporation that operates the Hotel Viking. A charter member of the Chamber of Commerce,

F. A. Corbett

and its vice president in its early days, Dr. Corbett was chairman of its military and naval affairs committee for nine years, headed its recreation committee for several years, and was chairman of the block party the Chamber gave in connection with Old Home Week during the city's tercentenary celebration. He was a charter member and past president of the Rotary Club. He was the first chairman of the Army Advisory Committee, organized in 1947.

When the initial drive was started, some years ago, to uniform the Rogers High School Band and equip it with instruments, Dr. Corbett headed the committee that raised over $4,000 for this purpose. A member of the Mary Street Young Men's Christian Association board for twenty years, he was chairman of the finance committee. He was on the executive committee of the Boy Scouts, and an early vice president of the Community Chest. Dr. Corbett was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Art Association, and fraternally was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Fraternal Order of Red Men, and Aquidneck Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He was a member of the vestry of Trinity Church and a trustee of St. Michael's School.

One of the side interests of Dr. Corbett that might well be called his favorite hobby was that in sports. An undergraduate before the turn of the century when bulk was considered the main requisite of the football player, he, a relatively small man, was a fine athlete and football player, one of Newport's best, a member of the still remembered champion Rovers of 1895. Fifty years later he held a reunion of surviving members of this club. He also was an excellent baseball player. In after years he became prominent in the promotion of basket ball, a game that was only a few years old when he was a young man. Dr. Corbett was a leader in the small group that revived tournament play in 1930, and the New England Interscholastic Basketball Tournament became an outstanding factor of the court game. He likewise was to the fore in the initiation of the Eastern States Catholic Invitation Basketball Tournament, now an annual feature, and was trophy committee chairman for both the New England and the Eastern States Catholic Invitation Tournament.

At Newport, Rhode Island, on June 20, 1906, Dr. Francis Alfred Corbett married Bessie Langley Norman, daughter of Thomas Moses and Emma (Davis) Norman, both natives of Newport.

Upon the death of Dr. Francis Alfred Corbett on October 29,

1948, an editor paid a thoughtful and interpretative tribute to the career and character of the beloved Doctor, from which the following excerpts are taken:

> Few of Newport's residents in recent years have so unselfishly devoted themselves to the community's interest as Dr. Francis A. Corbett. His recent passing has left a void in the community. Probably more than almost anyone, he was constantly on the alert to do something for Newport, and the way he did it made him the good citizen all recognize.
>
> The cause, if it was a good one, found him an active supporter. The Chamber of Commerce, the Community Chest, the Young Men's Christian Association, Boy Scouts, the Army Advisory Committee, the welfare of young people were such as appealed to him. Always he was found in the front rank of able, willing workers who accomplished what was desired. Because of his broad interests, he was called upon in various fields.
>
> Those privileged to know Dr. Corbett, and to see how his mind worked, regarded him as a most valuable, as well as trusted friend. Quick to size up a question, he could see the answer ahead, know what was necessary for that answer. Very seldom was there a failure. Almost without exception, his efforts, together with the efforts of others, led to success.
>
> When the New England Interscholastic Basketball Tournament, now one of the leading features in the court game, was revived in 1930, Dr. Corbett was one of that small group back of it. They built so strong a foundation that these contests, played annually in the Boston Garden, attract twelve thousand or more each night. The Eastern States Catholic Invitation Tournament, as might be expected, found him once again among the leaders.
>
> There was a part of his interests that few knew about. When there was need to aid, in some private way, he always could be counted on. It might be to help put a young man through college, or for some other equally worthwhile effort. Always he was ready.
>
> Many young dentists who were associated with him as they started careers have their knowledge of his invaluable guidance. About any way anyone viewed Dr. Corbett, he met every test by which a worthy citizen can be judged.
>
> To say he will be missed, for a great many here, is to say too little.

# CALVIN KEVORK KAZANJIAN

## *Industrialist, Philanthropist*

THE story of Calvin K. Kazanjian is not just the biography of a man who rose from a humble beginning to the heights of business success. It is also the story of freedom of thought and of action which have made this country the world's most envied homeland. And, inseparable from the man himself, it is the history of an American company, Peter Paul, of which he was president.

Mr Kazanjian epitomized the familiar American story of a rise to success. In this land of his adoption, he intelligently and energetically availed himself of the opportunities our democracy affords. But he did so unselfishly, convinced that there could be no enjoyment of success unless it were shared with those who made it possible. And, in his philosophy, these people were all who worked with him, from coconut harvester to merchant, and the millions of men, women and children who consumed the products of Peter Paul, Inc.

Calvin K. Kazanjian was born at Aintab, Turkey, on May 3, 1889, son of Rev. Kevork and Mrs. Mary Kazanjian, of Armenian ancestry. His father, a graduate of Yale University and a Congregational clergyman, was a minister in his native land until the oppression of the Turks drove him and thousands of others from their native country. Returning to New Haven, Connecticut, when his son of this biography was four years old, his father served the Armenian Congregation of the Dwight Street Church in the city. The boy attended the Dwight Street School and the New Haven High School, in preparation for higher education and a career as a lawyer, and to that end entered Yale University with the class of 1911. The salary of a clergyman is usually inadequate and that of a pastor of a church lacking wealth was exceptionally low, a fact that led Calvin K. Kazanjian to give up his ideas of further schooling to contribute what he could to his own

support. He sold papers, lighted street lamps, and did any odd job open to a boy while attending school. As he grew older he established the first open air motion picture theatre in New Haven, an enterprise he operated for several years.

Seeking a larger outlet for his energies and for increased income, Calvin K. Kazanjian was persuaded by his brother-in-law to take the management of a Peter Paul Store in Torrington, Connecticut. At that time it was the custom to utilize the back of such stores to make candy, mostly hard varieties, and ice cream, for the winter and summer trade. The candy was only moderately profitable chiefly because of a limited outlet and short season. In the endeavor to solve these problems, the five cent candy bar was evolved, made of a coconut cream center with a chocolate covering. The first bars were manually made, Mrs. Kazanjian at first doing some hand dipping of the chocolate. The product might have remained a small local business had not the idea of mass production been adopted, with direct connections with foreign ports from whence the materials must be imported.

Peter Paul and Calvin K. Kazanjian were delayed in putting their ideas and plans into practice by World War I, but in September, 1919, they organized Peter Paul, Inc. There were six founders: Peter Paul, Calvin Kazanjian, Harry Kazanjian, George Shamlian, Jacob H. Hagopian and Jacob Chouljian. They were in business, with a working capital of $6,000, seven employees and a rented loft in New Haven.

Today the company is the world's largest maker of chocolate-coated coconut bars, with candy plants in Naugatuck, Oakland, Dallas and Philadelphia, and a coconut desiccating plant in the Philippine Islands. It has over one thousand employees. But it no longer has Peter Paul. He died in the company's presidency in 1927, and was succeeded by Calvin Kazanjian. Two years after Mr. Kazanjian succeeded to the presidency of the company, the 1929 depression struck. Yet so keen was his leadership, so deft his touch on the market, that the company showed a constant, ever increasing volume of business during these years.

World War II presented another, greater crisis. All desiccated coconut had been supplied from the Philippines. Japan's forces ended that. Production was crippled. Mr. Kazanjian met the situation by establishing desiccating plants in Florida and Puerto Rico with sufficient capacity to furnish its bare wartime requirements. Now, Peter

Paul also has its own plant in the Philippines, a marvel of engineering achievement in the post-war period of those islands.

"Imagination, initiative, industry and a strict adherence to the Golden Rule, dominated the career of Mr. Kazanjian." In the conservation of his physical powers he joined few organizations. A student of books and of life, he was scholarly in approach to most of what he did, and incidentally wrote excellently on varied subjects, notably the manufacture of candy and economics. Failing eyesight semed only to bring to the fore his extraordinary knowledge and memory. A bright light is thrown upon his character and personality by his establishment of the Calvin K. Kazanjian Economic Foundation, on April 24, 1947, in Waterbury, Connecticut, "to disseminate economic truths . . . to the end that greater happiness and prosperity may come to all through the better knowledge and understanding of the laws of economics." The plan was in accord with Mr. Kazanjian's determination to share his economic prosperity with employees and deserving students whose own training is pointed toward increasing the wealth of the nation. During his lifetime he set aside large sums of his fortune, and in death bequeathed liberally to the maintenance of the Foundation. Of the organization his daughter, Dorothea B. Kazanjian, is president.

At Trinity Church, New Haven, Connecticut, on April 25, 1917, Calvin Kevork Kazanjian married Sarann Butler, daughter of Alfred and Fanny (Owen) Butler, of English birth. Mr. and Mrs. Kazanjian were the parents of a daughter: Dorothea Butler, a graduate of Naugatuck High School, Highland Hall Girls School, Smith College, and Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, New York City. She is currently assistant secretary and a director of Peter Paul, Inc., and is president, director and secretary of the Calvin K. Kazanjian Economic Foundation. Dorothea Butler Kazanjian married, June 22, 1949, Lloyd W. Elston.

Upon the death of Calvin Kevork Kazanjian on July 29, 1948, the press vied with persons in paying tribute to his character and accomplishments, and especially to his exemplary Americanism. It is appropriate that the final word in this record be given to the associate who wrote for the company:

> The mortal passing of man is brief, but his spirit of greatness lives on indefinitely. His contribution to mankind is measured not

in terms of wealth or honors bestowed, but rather by the favorable mark he has made upon his fellowmen.

Such a man was Calvin K. Kazanjian, whose firm belief that all men are traveling along the same level of time acted upon the square in all his actions, leaving behind him a spiritual monument in the hearts of all who knew him.

As an industrialist, his able powers of foresight, imagination, ingenuity and planning placed him far above others in his chosen field, and enabled him to become a success where so many had failed. At no time did he deviate from his set course of giving best quality and full value. It was his strict adherence to The Golden Rule policy that gained him the inviolable trust and high esteem of the confectionery industry.

As an individual, 'Chief Cal' as he was more affectionately known to his associates, exercised the greatest interest toward the welfare of his employees. During the depression years of the early thirties, his chief concern was to keep as many employees at work as possible, and to alleviate family hardship. A decade later when business boomed upwards, he was always among the first to offer the benefits to his workers.

Before the late war, which brought on wide company expansion, "Chief Cal" personally knew practically every employee working for him, if not by name, by recognition. It was this common touch which so endeared him to his organization and gained for him the devotion and loyalty of all.

*Northern view of the central part of Dorchester*

This illustration shows a northern view of the central part of Dorchester as it is entered upon the Boston Road. The Congregational Church is seen near the central part of the picture; it is situated on a gentle, though rocky eminence, having an open area in front, somewhat encumbered with masses of rocks. The village in the vicinity consists of about seventy-five dwelling-houses.

# MILLS

## *Historical and Ancestral Background*

EARLY in the seventeenth century a fleet of sailing vessels left the shores of Jacobean England and traced a westerly pathway across the broad Atlantic, bringing in their crowded cabins men and women who were seeking a land where they might enjoy fuller freedom and greater privileges.

Landing on the rugged shores of New England, these courageous folk established crude settlements in a strange and challenging country. These at first remained close to the sea that washed the shores of both new and former homelands. Westward stretched an unknown and uninviting wilderness, the abode of aborigines, whose friendship, the settlers soon learned, was never a thing of certainty.

Braving almost unbearable hardships, these early pioneers planted deep in the soil of their new home the seeds of enterprise which, nurtured by constant and vigilant care, produced communities and citizens whose values became known the world over.

The story of the men and women of New England is the story also of those villages, towns and cities which they established. In the pages which follow will be found the historic features relating to the founding of many of those towns, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the valuable contribution made toward their establishment and growth by a number of the New England forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills, of Bristol, Connecticut, whose lineage appears thereafter.

### DORCHESTER

*Founded by Early Pioneers*

The town of Dorchester is one of the oldest in the Massachusetts Colony. Actually it was founded in Plymouth, England, in 1630, by a group who intended to come to America to enjoy civil and religious

autonomy. They formed there a Congregational church, selecting the Reverend John Warham, noted preacher of Exeter, and the Reverend John Maverick as their ministers, and as one of their deacons, William Rockwell.

On the twentieth of March, 1630, this congregation embarked on the "Mary and John," a ship of about four hundred tons burden, and after some ten weeks at sea, the shores of New England were a welcome sight. They were landed in a "forlorn wilderness" on the Massachusetts coast by the ship's master, Captain Thomas Chubb, despite the fact that he was engaged to take them up the Charles River.

Some of the company procured a boat and made their way to Charlestown, where they found a small settlement. Thence they proceeded up the Charles River to a narrow, shallow point where Watertown is now situated. At this well-watered location they landed their goods and established friendly relations with the neighboring Indians, who gave them fish for biscuits.

Upon their return to Nantasket, where the remainder of the company had been left, they found the latter had located a neck of land where cattle could safely graze, adjoining a place which the Indians called "Mattapan." Here, about June first, they planted a settlement which was named "Dorchester" in honor of the Reverend John White of Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, under whose patronage they had sailed on the "Mary and John."

Among these settlers were William Rockwell, deacon of the church; Stephen (2) Terry and his wife; Robert Watson, accompanied by his wife and seven children; Humphrey Pinney and his wife; George Hull with his wife and six children; and Begat Eggleston. All of these early settlers were forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills.

William Rockwell arrived in Massachusetts from Dorchester, England on the "Mary and John," and aided in the settlement of Dorchester, where he is recorded as freeman on October 19, 1630. He also received grants of land there near what is now Savin Hill as late as June, 1636, but his name is not found in the town's records after January 7, 1637. He married, in Dorchester, England, Susanna Capen, daughter of Bernard Capen, later of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Stephen (2) Terry also came to New England on the "Mary and John." Settling in Dorchester, he was admitted freeman there May 18, 1631, and served as the town's constable in 1635, before his removal to Windsor, Connecticut. The surname of his wife, Elizabeth, has not

been found in the records, but the youngest of their four children, Abigail, married Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, of Farmington, Connecticut.

Robert Watson, prior to coming to America, resided in London, England. Although he lived for a while in Dorchester, he and his family removed to Plymouth, Massachusetts, early in 1633, and three years later joined a group from Dorchester in removing to Connecticut, where they aided in the settlement of Windsor. He and his wife Elizabeth had seven children, the youngest being John, of Windsor, Connecticut.

George Hull came from Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England. Following his arrival at Dorchester, on the "Mary and John," he was made a freeman on March 4, 1633, and served as representative from there to the Massachusetts General Court, on May 14, 1634. Shortly thereafter he removed to Windsor, Connecticut. His first wife, Thomasene Michell, accompanied him to America, as did their daughter Mary Hull, who married Humphrey Pinney, of Dorchester.

Begat (or Bigod) Eggleston was born in England, and came to Dorchester in 1630. The year after his arrival he was admitted a freeman of the town but being one of the original members of the congregation of the Reverend John Warham, was among those who in 1635 removed to Windsor, Connecticut.

After these first settlers had become established in their new environment, and Dorchester had become a well-established community, a second shipload of emigrants arrived there in July, 1633. About eighty persons in all were included in this group, and Dorchester soon became the largest and the wealthiest town in the Massachusetts Colony. Among these later settlers, who were ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills, were Bernard Capen, who had resided at Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England. He remained in Dorchester, Massachusetts, until his death. He had married, in England, Joan Purchase, and they had a daughter, Susanna, who married William Rockwell, deacon of the church at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and one of the original settlers. Joan (Purchase) Capen, who died in Dorchester, was the daughter of Oliver Purchase, who left England in 1633 to settle in Dorchester, Massachusetts, but died shortly after his arrival. Grants of land were made in the latter place to his widow, Anne, on August 5, 1633.

Robert Winchell, from whom Miss Bertha D. Mills also descends, probably was born in England. Records show that he was in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1634-35, when he owned certain lots between there and Roxbury, and he was made a freeman in Dorchester, May 6, 1635. The

name of his wife is unknown. Among their children were sons Nathaniel, of Windsor, and David, of Suffield, Connecticut.

Humphrey Pinney came to America in 1630 on the "Mary and John," along with the early founders of Dorchester, but settled first in Boston, where he was made freeman May 14, 1634. Later he joined the congregation in Dorchester, where he was an original member of the church. He married there Mary Hull, daughter of George Hull, an original settler. They had a son, Samuel Pinney, born in Dorchester. In 1658 he was made freeman there, but about 1667 removed to Simsbury, Connecticut. He and his wife, Joyce Bissell, had a daughter, Mary Pinney, born in Dorchester, who married Daniel (1) Adams, of Simsbury.

William Buell, while he was not among the settlers who came on the "Mary and John," nevertheless was in Dorchester by 1630, and remained there until 1635, when he removed to Windsor, Connecticut.

George Aldridge, a tailor by trade, brought his wife to America in 1631, and they were members of the church at Dorchester in 1636. He was made freeman December 7 of that year. His daughter Mattithiah married John (1) Dunbar, of Hingham.

Joseph Loomis, his wife and eight children who came on the "Susan and Ellen" in 1638, resided for a brief period in Dorchester before removing to Windsor.

According to some records, Simon (1) Mills was also in Dorchester for a time.

These early settlers, who came chiefly from the counties of Devon, Dorset and Somerset in England, made their new home a thriving community. It is said that the first special meeting in New England was held in Dorchester, and that the first Dorchester record book is the oldest town record in Massachusetts, covering the period from 1632 to 1720. It is also claimed that the first provision made for a free school in America was the tax laid upon Thompson's Island on May 30, 1639, "for the maintenance of a school in Dorchester."

Many of those pioneers were trading men and their object was to develop Dorchester as a place of commerce. It was found, however, that the channel was poor and the landing difficult, and with nearby Boston and Charlestown harbors more commodious, plans were abandoned and many families removed to other parts of the country.

A few years after the settlement of Dorchester, some of its founders began to explore the regions toward the west through the wilderness to the Connecticut River and to set up regular trade with the Indians. Upon

their return they brought back with them inviting reports of the country inland, and in October, 1635, about sixty men, women and their families gathered up their household wares, and with their horses, cattle, and swine, plodded their way through the forests until, after about fourteen days, they arrived at the site of Windsor, Connecticut. Soon they were followed by the Reverend John Warham, their faithful pastor, who had remained their spiritual guide since they first united as a congregation in Plymouth, England, five years earlier. The Reverend John Maverick, who also was their minister, and who had intended to go with them to Connecticut, died before he could make the journey.

In August, 1636, a new church was formed in Dorchester by the remaining settlers, and the first place of worship was erected, surrounded by palisadoes in case of alarm from the Indians.

In 1695 another church was formed in Dorchester with Joseph Lord ordained as its pastor, this time "to encourage the settlement of churches and the promotion of religion in the southern plantations." After a passage of fourteen days, this group landed on the Carolina shores on February 2, 1696, and made a settlement on the Ashley River, about eighteen miles northwest of Charlestown, South Carolina, naming their settlement Dorchester. The location eventually was found to be unhealthy, but it was not until 1752 that they procured from the Georgia Legislature a grant of upwards of thirty thousand acres about thirty miles southwest of Savannah, and there the congregation gradually collected, calling the town "Midway."

Thus Dorchester, Massachusetts, not only began as a haven for settlers seeking civil and religious freedom, but proved to be a stepping stone towards a great era of colonial expansion.

## WINDSOR

*Connecticut's first English Settlement.*

The earliest settlements in Connecticut were along the Connecticut River, but just who planted the first is not known. Some authorities say the Dutch were the first to arrive, shortly after their establishment in 1615 of New Amsterdam, now New York. Other writers hold it may have been the English who came from the Plymouth Colony under the leadership of Captain William Holmes.

The idea of an English settlement along the Connecticut River, however, did not exactly originate with the English. In 1631 an Indian sa-

chem, Wahquimacut, visited the governors of the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, urging them to send settlers into the fertile lands bordering the river. While the governor of Massachusetts did not follow up the proposal, Governor Winslow of the Plymouth Colony himself journeyed into Connecticut, and being pleased with the appearance of the territory, proceeded with plans to establish a trading post on the river. He had learned, however, that one of the chief motives behind Wahquimacut's proposal of an English settlement was the rather distressed state of the Indians in that region who were being besieged by the Pequots, and that the sachem looked to these possible English settlers for aid in protecting his people from their enemies.

In 1633, having placed the framework of a house, along with other materials, aboard a vessel, Captain Holmes and his company sailed for Connecticut. Proceeding up the river, they discovered that the Dutch under Adriaen Block already had built a light fort on what is known as Dutch Point, now a part of Hartford, and were guarding the river with cannons. Despite their threat to fire upon Holmes' ship, the captain continued up the river and on September 26, 1633, his group established a trading post near the Tunxis, now the Farmington River, on lands purchased from the friendly Indians. They assembled their house, which was said to be the first built in Connecticut, and their settlement, which at first was called Matianuck, then Dorchester, in 1637 became Windsor, after the Berkshire residence of the English rulers. This Windsor became the first town in Connecticut to be settled by the English. Later the Dutch sent a force of some seventy men up from Fort Amsterdam to drive out the English settlers, but finding the place well fortified, they withdrew.

As previously recounted, prior to this time a group of English Puritans had formed a Congregational church in Plymouth, England, had come to America on the ship "Mary and John" under the leadership of their minister, the Reverend John Warham, of Exeter, and had established a community in Massachusetts which they had named Dorchester. After about five years, having learned of the rich, fruitful lands to the west bordering along the Connecticut River, and being dissatisfied with certain political restrictions in Massachusetts, a number of these Puritan families determined to journey to the new settlement established by Captain Holmes.

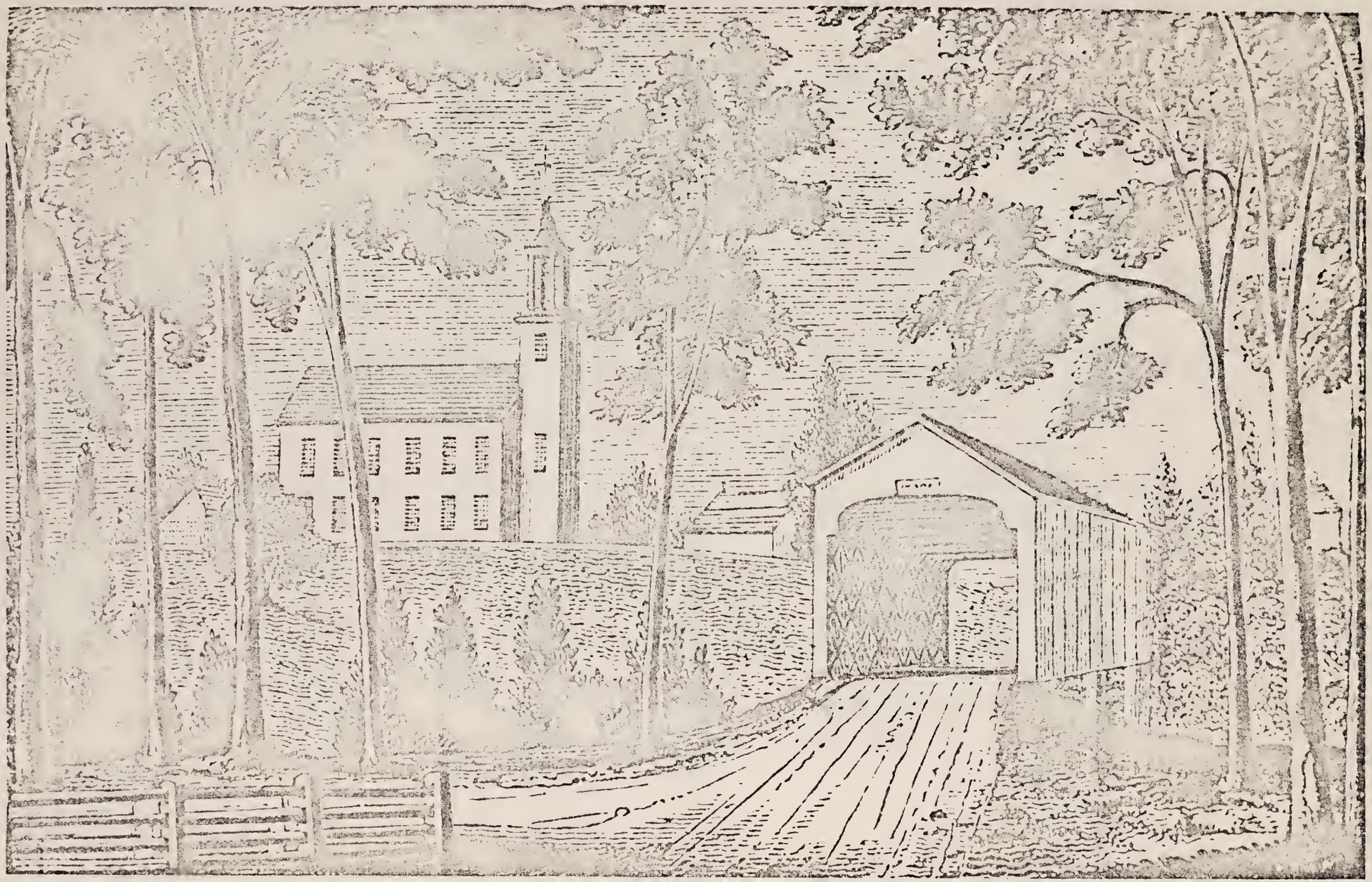
In October, 1635, the company from Dorchester began the long trek through the inhospitable wilderness toward Windsor, as it later was

## WINDSOR

Early in 1630 a group of pious English people, who indented to come to America to enjoy greater civil and religious privileges, gathered in Plymouth, England, where they formed a Congregational Church and chose for their ministers, to accompany them, the Reverend John Warham, noted Exeter preacher, and the Reverend John Maverick. William Rockwell, an ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, was chosen one of their Deacons.

After establishing the village of Dorchester, Massachusetts, they migrated through the wilderness to the banks of the Connecticut River, in Connecticut, where they established another settlement and in 1637 it was named Windsor. Here the Reverend John Warham remained their minister for thirty-five years.

The view of Windsor shown here is of the Old Covered Bridge, across the Farmington River, and a south view of the Congregational Church.



*South view of the Congregational Church, Windsor*

named. Due to the difficulties of the tedious journey and unforeseen delays, wintry weather had begun by the time the colonists neared their destination, and with the Connecticut River already frozen over, and the snow deep, it was impossible to transport all the cattle across to the west bank. In the meantime, their household equipment, which had been shipped by vessel from Plymouth, had not arrived. By December provisions were nearly gone. Some of the group faced with famine journeyed back to the nearest settlement in Massachusetts. Others did not survive the ordeal, while about seventy in number were obliged to move down to the mouth of the river in order to meet their supplies. There they found the rescue ship, "Rebecca," and after further hardships, returned to Boston. A few who remained at Windsor survived the extreme winter, and when the bitterly cold weather ended, they were able to gather together what cattle had weathered the elements on the east side of the river. Soon large numbers of settlers began to come to Windsor, as well as to the newer settlements of Wethersfield and Hartford.

Among the first of these early Dorchester settlers to remove to Windsor were Stephen (2) Terry and Begat Eggleston, both ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills. Terry later removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died, while Eggleston remained in Windsor, assisted in its development, and his first son, Thomas, was born there.

Another ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, Robert Watson, who had left Dorchester and removed with his family to Plymouth early in 1633, joined the Dorchester group in 1636 and took part in the settlement of Windsor. Soon after arrival, however, he died and his son John located a few miles from Hartford.

William Buell, another ancestor of Miss Mills, was also among the Dorchester settlers who came to Windsor in 1635-36, and took part in the first land division. He married there and his daughter Mary, born in Windsor, married Simon (2) Mills. William Buell's eldest child, Captain Samuel Buell, was also born in Windsor, and married there Deborah Griswold, daughter of Edward Griswold. The latter settled in Windsor by 1642, and was deputy from there to the General Court from 1656 to 1662. Captain Samuel Buell and Edward Griswold both removed subsequently to Killingworth, Connecticut.

Just when George Hull and his wife arrived in Windsor is not known. Records show that he represented the town in the General Court from 1637 to 1646, but removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died. His son-in-law, Humphrey Pinney, also removed in 1639 from Dor-

chester to Windsor where he remained until his death. The latter's wife, Mary (Hull) Pinney also died there.

Simon (1) Mills, a native of Yorkshire, England, located at Windsor by 1639. Simon (2) Mills, probably his son, was born there and after residing at Simsbury, then known as Weatogue, returned to Windsor in 1675 at the time of the Indian uprisings.

Deacon William Rockwell, who had come with the Reverend John Warham on the "Mary and John," and had been a founder of Dorchester, did not leave there until the spring of 1637, and his son John, a cooper by trade, probably accompanied his parents. The latter was admitted to the Windsor church July 31, 1653, and died there. His daughter Ruth married Daniel (1) Mix.

Joseph Loomis, his wife and eight children, who left London on the ship "Susan and Ellen," April 11, 1638, removed to Windsor from Dorchester by 1639. His son, Deacon John (1) Loomis, a freeman at Windsor, October 7, 1669, was a contributor to the Connecticut Fund for Relief of the Poor in Other Colonies in 1676 to the amount of six shillings. He was a deputy from Windsor to the General Court in 1666 and 1667 and from 1675 to 1687. He married at Windsor, Elizabeth Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Hartford. They had a son, Deacon John (2), who also resided in Windsor, and his daughter, Mary, born there, married Deacon John Buell of Killingworth.

William Filley came from Devonshire, England, to the Massachusetts Colony in 1639, but the following year removed to Windsor and still later to Simsbury. His daughter Elizabeth was the first wife of David Winchell.

Captain John Bissell was born probably in England. He is found in the records of Windsor in 1640, and for twelve sessions between that year and 1648, he was a juror at Hartford. He was deputy from Windsor in 1648 and subsequent years. He also received a grant from the Connecticut Colony in 1648 to operate a ferry across the Connecticut River. He served under Major General John Mason of the Connecticut forces in 1657 and 1658. In May, 1669, he was admitted freeman of Windsor. and during King Philip's War in 1676, he was Captain of the Windsor Troop. His daughter Joyce married Samuel Pinney.

Robert Winchell, his sons Nathaniel and David, and his grandson Joseph, all were early settlers of Windsor in 1635. Robert, born in England, served on the Connecticut jury in 1644 and 1646. His name is found often in the Windsor records, and he belonged to the church there.

*Windsor Church*

*John Rockwell admitted to Church, July 31, 1653*

Nathaniel Winchell lived and died in Windsor and his daughter Sarah was born there. She married Joseph Judd, of Northington (now Avon), Connecticut. David Winchell settled in Windsor for a time but later removed to Suffield, Connecticut, as did his son, Captain Joseph, who was born in Windsor.

Anthony Hawkins and his first wife were settled in Windsor by 1644. After the latter's death he removed in 1656 to Farmington, and his daughter Mary, born in Windsor, married Lieutenant John Judd of Farmington.

John Pettibone, who came from Wales to New England, was made freeman of Windsor in 1658, but later removed to Simsbury.

Thomas Remington, a native of Yorkshire, England, who accompanied his parents to America, came to Windsor from Newbury, Massachusetts, and was made freeman in 1672.

These settlers, all of whom resided in the settlement of Windsor, were ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills.

The Reverend John Warham, whose congregation in England had formed the nucleus for the settlement at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was the first minister at Windsor and remained pastor for about thirty-four years, until his death April 1, 1670. The Reverend Ephraim Huit, who had come to New England from Devonshire in 1639 with William Filley, above mentioned, and had the same year been installed as teacher at the Windsor Church, also remained there, and he and the Reverend John Warham, both distinguished for their piety and strict morals, administered to the spiritual and educational needs of these early settlers, inspiring them to brave the hardships of pioneer days and aiding in the founding and growth of the community.

With the establishment in 1760 of Benjamin Franklin's mail-coach line connecting Philadelphia and Boston, Windsor, through which the mail-coach passed, was more closely linked with the rest of the colonies and more settlers took up residence in the growing town.

Today, while many descendants of the early settlers have moved into the surrounding country, others have remained. Along with the old English stock one finds Lithuanians and Poles, who have come to America to work in the tobacco fields, and Danes who operate large vegetable farms. Besides many historic places, Windsor is the site of the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, and the almost countless acres of tobacco for which the State of Connecticut is now famous, often are rotated with potatoes or sweet peppers as well as corn, tomatoes and other varieties of vegetables.

The success of modern Windsor as a thriving community is due in no small measure to the splendid foundations laid by the early pioneers, many of whom were forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills.

## HARTFORD

### *Guardian of the Charter*

This settlement, destined to become the capital of Connecticut, was begun by the Dutch, but the English proved abler colonizers. As early as 1633 the Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, Wouter van Twiller, had sent Jacob van Curler and a force of men to a place called by the Indians "Suckiag," where they built a light fort and placed two cannons for defense. Two years later John Steel who, after coming from England, had settled first in Newtowne (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, removed with a group of his associates to Suckiag. This was the first English settlement there. In the spring of the following year about one hundred more men, women and children under the leadership of the Reverend Thomas Hooker and the Reverend Samuel Stone, also early Cambridge settlers, traversed the trackless wilderness and after a fortnight's tedious journey reached the new settlement. In 1637 it became Hartford, from the English town of that name. When its planters realized that they were no longer under the jurisdiction of the Bay Colony, they chose representatives to formulate plans for an independent system of government.

With permanent settlements now established in Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford, the Dutch trade with the Indians was greatly reduced, until finally they abandoned their posts and removed entirely from the river region.

Among the original proprietors of Hartford who were ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills was Stephen Hart who came to America about 1632. He was a deacon of the Reverend Thomas Hooker's church in Newtowne, where he was one of the fifty-four first settlers. He came with the Hooker company to found the new settlement of Hartford, served in the Pequot War of 1637, and was deacon of the church at Hartford until his removal to Farmington about 1645. His daughter Sarah Hart married Thomas Porter, also an original proprietor of Hartford, who removed to Farmington in 1645.

Thomas Judd, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1633-34, removed from Newtowne in that colony to Hartford in 1636. He, too,

## HARTFORD

In 1633, following the proposal of the Indian sachem, Wahquimacut, a group of English settlers, under the leadership of Captain William Holmes, sailed in a vessel from Plymouth, Massachusetts, to set up a trading post on the banks of the Connecticut River, in Connecticut.

After proceeding up the river for some distance, they came upon a light fortification manned by the Dutch who previously had settled at New Amsterdam (now New York). Despite the threat of the Dutch leader, Adriaen Block, to fire upon them, Captain Holmes' vessel continued up the Connecticut River and he established there a trading post which later became the site of Windsor.

The site of the Dutch fort, on what now is known as Dutch Point, is illustrated here. It was the earliest settlement of what is now Hartford.

*Dutch Point, in Hartford*

was an original proprietor, and his son John Judd was born there. In 1645 Thomas Judd removed to Farmington.

Another of the forebears of Miss Mills to be numbered among the original proprietors of Hartford was Thomas Scott who, with his wife and children Elizabeth, Abigail and Thomas came to America on the ship "Elizabeth," sailing from Ipswich, England, late in April, 1634. They landed at Boston in July and settled first at Newtowne. There they joined the church of Reverend Thomas Hooker, and later went with his company to Hartford. Thomas Scott's daughter Elizabeth married Deacon John (3) Loomis, of Windsor.

Also among the earliest settlers of Hartford was James Ensign who came to America before 1634 and settled for a time in Newtowne. He removed to Hartford with his wife Sarah about 1639, and assisted in the organization of the Second Church there. He died in Hartford late in 1670 or early the next year.

Samuel Blakeslee, another ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, resided at Hartford in 1641, but removed to Branford, Connecticut, in 1645, and thence to Guilford, prior to 1650.

James Watson, previously a resident of Windsor, after the decease of his father there removed to Hartford where in 1640 he owned a home and lot on Main Street. In 1644 he was a juror. He died in Hartford in 1650. His daughter, Sarah Watson, married John Merrill. The latter, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1635, early moved to Hartford, where he acquired lands, his home being on the south side of Elm Street. He was a tanner by trade and on May 20, 1658, was made freeman. Later he removed to West Hartford where he purchased additional lands after 1683. He was a deacon of the Second Church, and in 1684, 1694 and 1700 served as selectman. He had a son Abraham, born in Hartford, who after his marriage removed to West Hartford, where he and his wife were among the twenty-nine founders of the church of which he was deacon. He was the father of Joseph Merrill who removed to West Hartford, where he, too, was one of the first settlers, and where he remained until 1734. Later he removed to New Hartford, Connecticut. He married three times, and by his second wife had a son, Phineas Merrill, who was born after the family had removed to New Hartford. At the outbreak of the Revolution the latter served as captain under the command of Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Hartford. He died in New Hartford. Harriet Buell Merrill, who married Roger Mills, of New Hartford, was his daughter.

Outstanding among the ancestors of Miss Mills who at one time or another resided in Hartford and participated in its development was William Leete. Upon his election in 1676 as governor of the Connecticut Colony, he removed from Guilford to Hartford, where he resided until his death seven years later. His grave may still be seen there in the old burying ground to the rear of the First Congregational Church on Main Street.

All these persons whom history records played an active part in the early growth of Hartford, were forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills. In some instances they helped to make Colonial and even national history, in others they were eye witnesses to events of historic importance. They lived, for example, under the rule of Sir Edmund Andros who, in 1687, was appointed by the English Crown as governor of all the New England colonies, and who endeavored to deprive Connecticut of the provisions of the liberal charter granted to it on April 26, 1662, by King Charles II. No doubt they witnessed the dramatic disappearance of this charter when it was demanded by the autocratic governor, and later learned of its safe and secret hiding place in the hollow of what later came to be called the Charter Oak. They saw the steady growth of Hartford from a small English settlement into one of the wealthiest cities of an independent nation. Many of their descendants are today enjoying there, as well as in other Connecticut cities and towns, the fruits of their pioneer labors.

## NEW HAVEN

### *and the Seven Pillars of Wisdom*

Discovery of the site of what is now New Haven is credited to the Dutch in 1614 under the leadership of Adriaen Block who, because of the reddish appearance of East and West Rocks, called the place "Rodeberg," meaning "Red Mountain." It was not settled by the English colonists, however, until nearly a quarter of a century later.

On June 26, 1636, the ship "Hector" from London arrived in Boston. Among the passengers was the Reverend John Davenport, celebrated London minister noted for his "piety, learning and good conduct." Mr. Theophilus Eaton, Mr. Samuel Eaton, Mr. Edward Hopkins and Mr. Thomas Gregson, wealthy London merchants also were aboard. Despite that efforts of many to induce all these very desirable gentlemen to settle in Massachusetts, they preferred to plant a colony elsewhere.

Pursuit of the Pequot Indians had made the English more familiar

## NEW HAVEN

One of the features of the early New England town was its public square or common, and in the accompanying illustration will be seen an eastern view of the Public Square or Green in New Haven.

Although the first white men to set foot on the present site of New Haven were the Dutch, the English were the better colonists and the first English settlement there was under the leadership of two English ministers who laid the foundations of the form of government which was based upon scriptural laws. New Haven therefore was a place of many churches several of which may be seen facing on the Public Square. This Green formerly was used as a cemetery, but in 1821 the monuments were removed to a new site and the square, which is surrounded by rows of stately elms, became one of the most beautiful in the country.

*Eastern view of Public Square, New Haven*

with much of the territory toward the west in Connecticut, and late in 1637 Mr. Eaton, in company with others, explored the region bordering the Quinnipiac River. On March 30, 1638, a company including the two Eatons and the Reverend John Davenport, sailed from Boston for Connecticut. After a fortnight they reached their destination, a locality which bore the name of Quinnipiac from the Indians of that region. In August, 1640, however, the name was changed to New Haven for the seaport town so called in County Sussex, England.

These pioneers, desirous of maintaining the most amicable relations with the Indians, purchased lands from them and made treaties with them. Then on June 4, 1639, all the free planters of Quinnipiac assembled and laid the foundations of their civil and religious polity. The constitution they adopted was based on the scriptural statement from the Book of Proverbs (9:1), "Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars." From the assembled planters seven men were chosen as the "pillars."

Among those first elected to office under this government was Captain Nathaniel Turner, an ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills. One of the recognized historic founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he had come thither in 1630 from his native England on one of the ships of the Winthrop Fleet, and had settled first in Saugus (now Lynn), Massachusetts, where he was captain of a company in 1634. Two years later he served on the Block Island expedition, and then in the war against the Pequot Indians. In 1634, 1635 and 1636 he was deputy for Saugus to the Massachusetts General Court, and in 1637 was in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

On coming to New Haven, Nathaniel Turner was chosen first magistrate under the "sacred articles" formulated by the "Seven Pillars," and the same year he was governor's assistant. In 1640 he was made captain and chief military officer of the New Haven Colony, while from October, 1643, to October, 1645, he was deputy for New Haven to the General Court. He was among those selected for the foundation work of the church. Land was granted to him in 1640, and he was a commissioner for the United Colonies in 1643.

Captain Turner met his end in a rather mysterious event. In 1641 Captain George Lamberton, a settler at New Haven, in an effort to expand the fur trade, purchased lands from the Indians in Delaware. Hardly had he established his trading post in conjunction with Captain Turner, when the Swedes and the Dutch ordered the Englishmen to leave and

burned their establishment. Hoping to compensate for this failure and to recover their losses, Lamberton, with a group of New Haven's wealthiest settlers, in 1647 fitted out a "Great Shippe," and loaded her with the finest of the colony's produce in preparation for a trading voyage to England. In addition to the large cargo there were some seventy passengers including Captain Nathaniel Turner. It was January, and the vessel had to break through the ice for about three miles. She is reported to have been "very crank-sided," and it is thought she capsized in a sudden squall, for she completely disappeared with all aboard. Years later the Reverend James Pierpont described to Cotton Mather how a vision of the lost vessel had appeared in the sky a few months after her departure, and this episode was made the subject of a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Captain Turner's daughter Rebecca married Thomas Mix, of New Haven.

William Thorpe, who was born in England, was also one of the founders of New Haven. His son Samuel was a sergeant of militia there. The latter's daughter Mary married Edward Fenn, of New Haven, and their daughter Elizabeth married there John (2) Dunbar.

Abraham (1) Doolittle, another of Miss Bertha D. Mills' forebears, came to New Haven before 1642, records showing that he owned a house there in that year. He had previously lived in Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, but in 1644 took the freeman's oath in New Haven and was elected chief executive of the county. In 1657 he was corporal of the New Haven train band, and in 1665 was made sergeant. He was deputy for New Haven in 1668. The following year, when a new settlement was being established near New Haven, he was chosen one of the committee to superintend its affairs. This community was Wallingford, and there he remained until his death. His son Abraham (2) Doolittle was born in New Haven and received his education at the grammar school there, but when about twenty years of age, moved with his parents to the new settlement of Wallingford. The Doolittle home there was one of two fortified dwellings which served as garrisons against the troublesome Indians. Sometime before 1735 one of the sons of Abraham (2) built the Rose Farm in Wallingford.

Thomas Mix who married Rebecca Turner, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner, was in New Haven as early as 1643, and perhaps before. He left an estate of considerable size. Daniel (1) Mix, one of his sons, married Ruth Rockwell, granddaughter of Deacon William Rockwell, who settled in Dorchester and later accompanied the Reverend

## THE PHANTOM SHIP

In 1646 several of the wealthiest citizens of the New Haven Colony put their best efforts and large sums of money into the construction of a vessel of one hundred and fifty tons. She sailed in January, 1647, carrying the choicest products of the colony and several of its leading citizens, including Captain Nathaniel Turner, and was never seen again.

Those who had watched the ship cut her way out through the ice-bound waters of the harbor, recalled how the Reverend John Davenport, religious ruler of the settlement, had prayed, "Lord, if it be Thy pleasure to bury these our friends in the bottom of the sea, they are thine; save them!"

The following June, just before sunset of a clear evening, a vessel of identical size and appearance, with all sails filled, yet running against the wind, sailed through the air above the harbor for about half an hour. As a great crowd watched, awestruck, she sailed nearer the shore, then her rigging collapsed, her masts toppled, her hull capsized, and she disappeared in a smoky cloud. The Reverend Mr. Davenport thereupon declared that Providence had thus vouchsafed to their friends this explanation of the fate of those who had sailed on the "Great Shippe."

Courtesy of the New Haven Colony Historical Society

The Return of the Phantom Ship

John Warham to Windsor, Connecticut.

Another ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, who settled in New Haven in 1643, was William Holt. Little is known of his activities there, but he was among those who later removed to Wallingford.

William Tuttle was listed as being twenty-six years of age when he arrived at Boston, June 7, 1635, aboard the ship "Planter," of London. He and his family are believed to have removed to Quinnipiac between April and June, 1639. He was a man of importance, as evidenced by the fact that his name was fifth on the list of those receiving land about 1641, his grant comprising some four hundred and fifty acres. In 1656 he purchased additional property from Joshua Atwater, including the mansion house. This Tuttle homestead and its surroundings later became the property of Yale College and for more than thirty years was the only land owned by that institution. Tuttle's social standing was also indicated by the place of dignity assigned to him in the New Haven meeting house in 1646-7. In 1640 he was commissioner of land allotments, and, four years later, fence-viewer. He also served on the night watch at New Haven in 1646. He often appeared as a juror in the local courts and in March 1666-7 took the constable's oath. William Tuttle and his wife Elizabeth had a son Jonathan who also resided in New Haven. He and his wife, Rebecca (Bell) Tuttle, daughter of Lieutenant Francis Bell, of Stamford, Connecticut, had a daughter Mary Tuttle, who married William Frederick. The latter was also an early resident of New Haven, although the exact date of his arrival there is not found in the records. It was before 1682, however, as in that year he settled in what was then known as Pomperaug, Connecticut, which had been founded about 1672. By act of the Assembly in May, 1674, it was named Woodbury.

Samuel Blakeslee, a blacksmith by trade, removed to New Haven from Guilford in 1655, accompanied by his wife and son John. The latter's son Moses (1) was a sergeant of militia in New Haven before removing to Plymouth, Connecticut.

John (1) Dunbar removed from Hingham, Massachusetts, to New Haven in 1697 or 1698. His son John (2) lived and died there. He married Elizabeth Fenn, and their daughter Hannah Dunbar married Moses (2) Blakeslee.

These early settlers, ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills, participated in the founding of the town of New Haven or in its later growth, so that their names are associated with its development into one of the State's

most important cities. Aside from being a renowned center of higher education as the home of Yale University, New Haven has become noted for the manufacture of Winchester rifles, Sargent locks and other hardware, as well as clocks, toys, fiber boxes and meat products. It is also a main junction of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. To the old English families who first settled there, industrial growth has added men and women of many other nationalities, including about the largest Italian population in proportion to other American cities, and many Irish. Between 1701 and 1875 the city served with Hartford as a joint capital of the State, and the visitor there finds among its streets and beautiful parks many places of great historical interest.

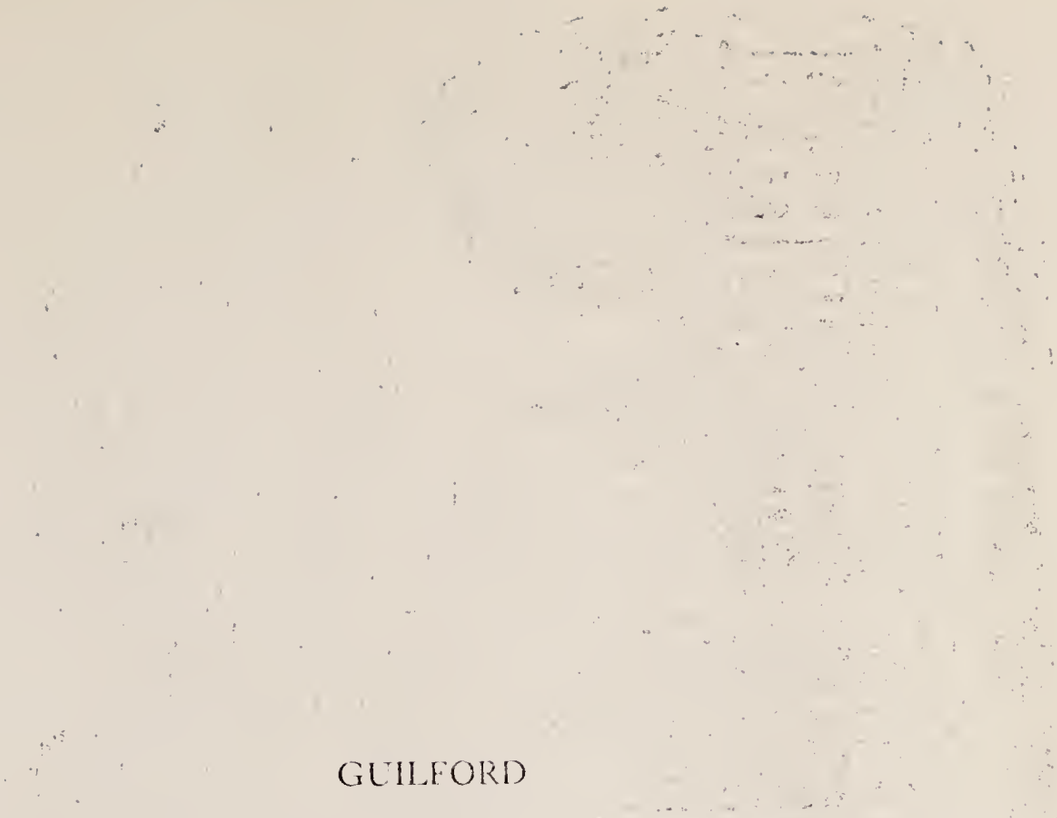
## GUILFORD

### *Refuge of the Regicides*

On June 1, 1639, a party of twenty-five Englishmen, mostly Puritans from the counties of Kent and Surrey, gathered on shipboard to sign a plantation covenant in which they promised to "join ourselves together, to be helpful one to the other, not to desert or leave each other." This marked the first step toward the founding of another ancient town on the shores of Long Island Sound. The ship carrying the group was the first to enter the harbor of Quinnipiac, later New Haven, since that settlement was established the preceding year. The new arrivals did not linger at the point of disembarkation, however. Almost at once they proceeded to a place called by the Indians Menunketuck. Here they founded their new home, naming it for the English town of Guildford in Surrey.

The land for the town site was purchased from Uncas, chief of the Mohegan Indians, under a grant from the British Crown. Two years previous to the settlement, one of the bloodiest battles of the Pequot War had been fought at nearby Sachem's Head. According to tradition, this place derived its name from the head of a Pequot Sachem killed by Uncas in that engagement which the victorious chief placed in the crotch of an oak where the skull remained for many years. The settlers at Guilford, unlike those in other parts of the State, were apparently free from serious molestation by the savages, however, though some of the earliest houses were fortified with stockades.

Following the restoration of the British monarchy in 1660 after the parliamentary War, three of the men who had signed the death warrant of the new king's father, Charles I, sought refuge from royal venge-



## GUILFORD

This ancient town was settled in 1639 by a group of Puritans from the counties of Kent and Surrey in England. Foremost among these was William Leete who became governor, first of the New Haven Colony, and later of the united Connecticut Colony.

When Whalley and Goffe, two of the judges who had signed the death warrant of Charles I, were fleeing through New England from the officers of the Crown after the Restoration of Charles II, they were sheltered by Leete, who was then deputy governor. The cellar in which they hid is still to be seen. It is not far from the church shown in this illustration. William Leete was also one of the "seven pillars" of the first church organization in 1643.

*Congregational Church at Guilford*

ance in New England. In 1661 their flight brought two of them, Whalley and Goffe, to Guilford. There for ten days they were concealed from the royal officers in the cellar of the home of William Leete, then deputy governor of New Haven Colony. In after years a daughter of Governor Leete often recalled how, when she was a child, these men lay hidden beneath her father's storehouse, though she did not know of it until later. She clearly remembered, however, that she and the other children were strictly forbidden to approach the building at the time, which naturally greatly aroused their curiosity. The refugees were supplied with food from the governor's table by a maid who subsequently took great pride in her part in the episode. A later building erected in 1769 now stands on the spot, but under the garage behind it may still be seen the hiding place of the regicides.

William Leete, a direct ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, was by far the most outstanding citizen of early Guilford, and perhaps of the whole New Haven Colony. The story of his life is, in itself, a large part of the history of the town. Bred to the law, he served for some time as clerk in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge, where he was able to observe the abuses practiced on the Puritans of that day. Convinced of the righteousness of the latter's beliefs, he relinquished his post, embraced the new doctrines, and joined the group led by the Reverend Mr. Henry Whitfield which sailed for America in 1639. He was one of the signers of the plantation covenant on shipboard, and of the six persons deputed to negotiate the purchase of the town's site from the Indians. In the ensuing distribution of land he was assigned about two hundred and fifty acres west of Guilford, known ever since as Leete's Island. He was one of the four men to whom was given the full civil power for governing the plantation until a church could be established and a theocratic rule similar to that of New Haven could be instituted. This was done in 1643, and William Leete then became one of the "seven pillars" of the new religious government. Clerk of the plantation from 1639 to 1662, he was also deputy from Guilford to the General Court of New Haven Colony from 1643 to 1650. In 1653 he became a magistrate of the colony, holding that office for five years. In addition, he was a commissioner of the United Colonies from the New Haven Colony from 1655 to 1664, and from the Connecticut Colony in 1665, 1667, 1668, 1672, 1675 and 1678. He was chosen deputy governor of the New Haven Colony in 1658, and served until 1661, when he was elected governor. He held that office until 1664, when the New Haven Colony became merged in the united

Connecticut Colony. The following year he became governor's assistant under the new administration, serving until 1669, when he was elected deputy governor of Connecticut. He held that office until 1676, when he was chosen governor of Connecticut, and served thenceforth continuously as such until his death. His son John Leete was the first male white child born in Guilford. He married Mary Chittenden, also born in Guilford, and they had a daughter Anne, who married John (3) Collins.

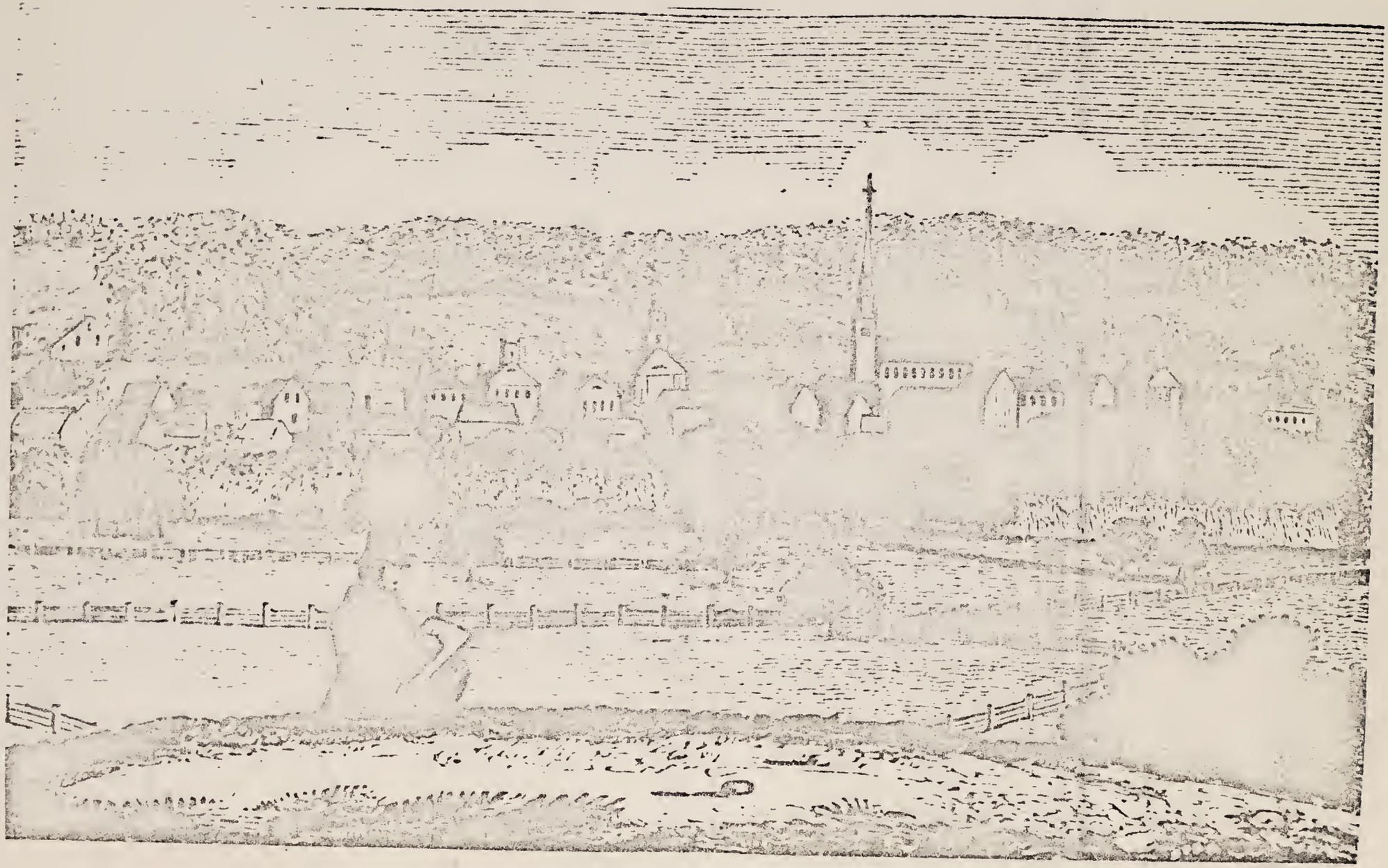
Another of Miss Mills' forebears numbered among the twenty-five signers of the Guilford plantation covenant on shipboard in 1639 was William Chittenden. Like William Leete, he was also one of the six chosen to purchase land for the town site from the Indians, and was likewise one of the four who were given "full power and authority to act, order and dispatch all matters respecting the publick weale and civil government on the plantation, until a church is gathered amonge us." He continued his service as a magistrate, and was regularly a deputy to the General Court until his death. He was also a lieutenant of artillery from 1648. His daughter Mary married John Leete, of Guilford.

In the first list of the original planters of Guilford compiled in 1650 is found the name of Edward Benton, another ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills. He was a freeman of the town that year, but before 1659 he removed to Hartford. Ten years later he had returned to Guilford, where he died in 1680.

John (2) Collins removed from Branford, Connecticut, to Guilford late in 1669. He was a patentee of the town and served as a townsman and as school teacher. He married Mary, sister of Henry Kingsnorth, one of the signers of the Guilford plantation covenant, as his second wife. A son of his first marriage, John (3) Collins, married Anne Leete, who was born in the town, granddaughter of Governor William Leete.

Still another of the early residents of Guilford to be numbered among the forebears of Miss Mills was Samuel Blakeslee. He came to America with his brother John in the ship "Hopewell" about 1635, and settled first in Boston, Massachusetts. Some time prior to 1650 he settled in Guilford, where he appears as a freeman that year under the spelling Blatchley. At some date before 1659 he removed to New Haven, but his son John was born in Guilford in 1651.

All through its history granite quarrying and oyster culture have been principal industries of the town of Guilford. Stone from there provided the foundations for the Statue of Liberty and Brooklyn Bridge



*N. W. view of Farmington from Round Hill*

## FARMINGTON

Justly noted as one of the most beautiful towns in New England, Farmington was founded by settlers from Hartford in 1640. Ten other towns were subsequently set off from it, giving it the title of "mother of towns."

Stephen Hart, an ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, was one of the first proprietors, and a founder and deacon of the first church.

The building with the tall spire shown in the accompanying illustration is the successor to that church. Built in 1771, it was undoubtedly a beloved familiar sight to many of the forebears of Miss Mills.

at New York, for bridges over the Harlem River, and for part of the Battery wall. Another leading business is the cultivation of roses in the largest greenhouse in the nation.

The pleasant center of the town with its broad, elm-shaded Green and more than one hundred and fifty ancient houses is eloquent of the storied past in which so many of the ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills played leading roles in establishing what was to become the sovereign State of Connecticut.

## FARMINGTON

### *Mother of Towns*

In the year 1639 the three river towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield dispatched Captain John Mason to explore the plain to the west which was then inhabited by the Tunxis tribe of Indians. The original English settlement in this locality which was planted the following year was, for this reason, first called Tunxis as was the river which, winding its way through the town, eventually passes through the ridge to the east and empties into the Connecticut at Windsor.

The earliest settlers in the infant town were from the parent communities of Hartford and Windsor, eighty-four of whom purchased the land from the Indians, to be divided by themselves and their heirs in due proportion to the interest of each. In 1645 the town was incorporated under its present name of Farmington, and then comprised an area about fifteen miles square. Since that time the ten towns of Avon, Bristol, Burlington, Plainville, Southington, New Britain, Berlin, Bloomfield, Harwinton and Wolcott have been subdivided wholly or in part from the original township, causing it to be known as the "mother of towns."

Several of the forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills were among the first settlers of Farmington. Outstanding among these was Stephen Hart, who removed from Hartford to Tunxis, was an original proprietor of the town and represented it in the General Court from 1647 to 1655 and again in 1660. In 1653 he served on the War Committee for Farmington. He was a founder of the Farmington church on October 13, 1652, and became its first deacon. His daughter Sarah Hart married Thomas Porter, who was also one of the first settlers of Farmington in 1645. Their daughter Sarah married Nathaniel Winchell, of Windsor.

The second deacon of the church at Farmington and also one of its founders, was Thomas Judd, another ancestor of Miss Mills. He came

to the town from Hartford as an original proprietor in 1645, and was deputy from Farmington to the General Court from 1647 to 1651, from 1657 to 1659, from 1661 to 1663, in 1666, 1668 and 1670, and from 1677 to 1679. His son John, who was born and died in Farmington, was a deputy from there to the General Court many times between 1692 and 1710. He was first an ensign of the train band, and after 1696, became a lieutenant. By his wife, Mary Hawkins, he had a son Joseph who settled in that part of the township which was first called Northington and is now the town of Avon. His son Jonah, his grandson Calvin and his great-granddaughter Amna, who married Asahel Mix, were all residents of that place.

Another prominent founder of Farmington, who was an ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills, was Anthony Hawkins who was a grand juror there in 1645, having removed thither from Windsor. He was a deputy from Farmington to the General Court in 1657, 1658 and from 1660 to 1667. On April 29, 1662, he was named as a patentee of the great Charter of Connecticut granted by King Charles II, and subsequently he served as governor's assistant from 1668 to 1670. His daughter Mary Hawkins married Lieutenant John Judd.

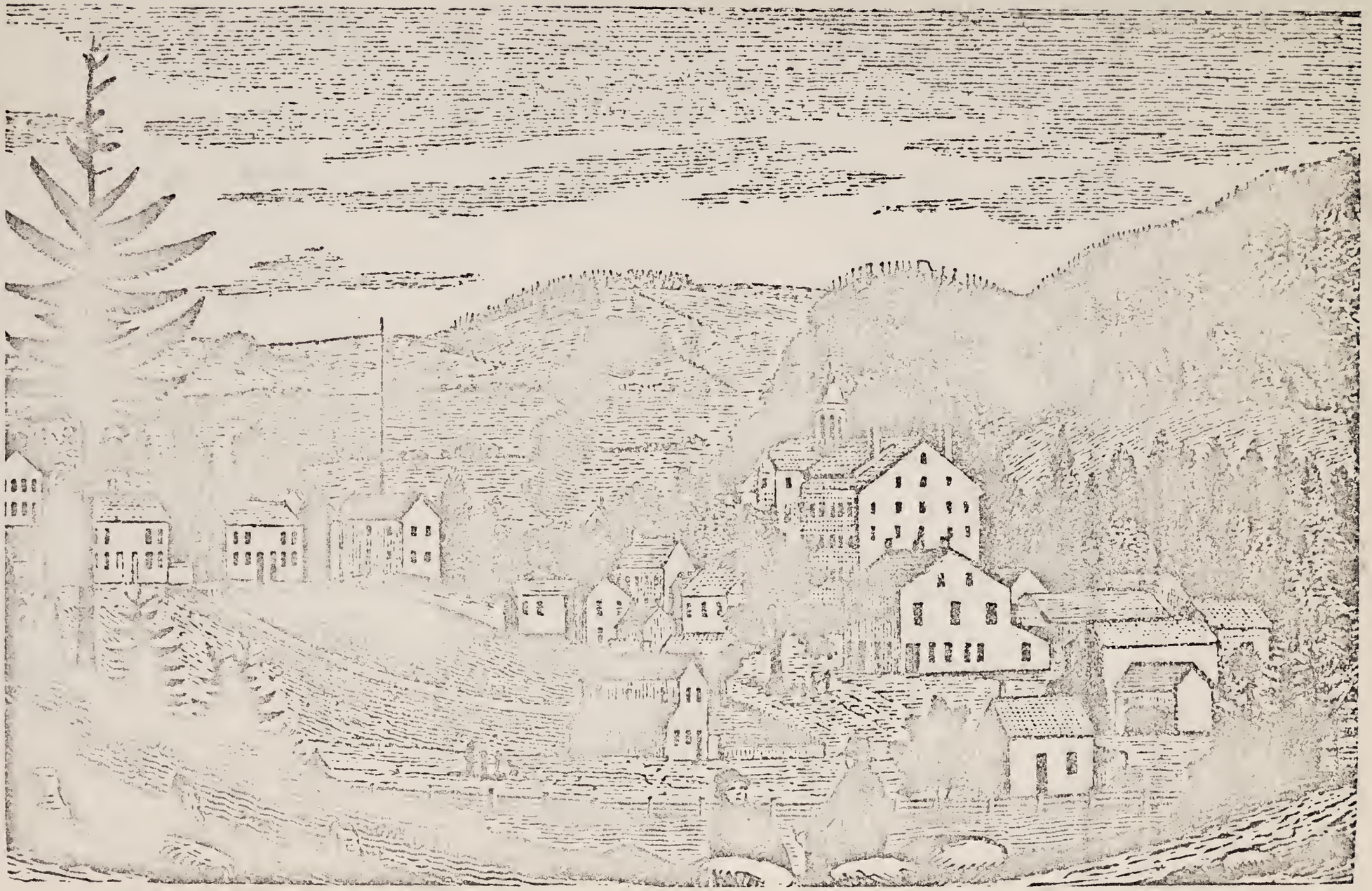
Joseph Kellogg, a weaver by trade, was settled at Farmington by 1651, and joined the church there on October 9, 1653. The following year he was made freeman, and he served several terms as a selectman. He held sixteen acres of land. In 1657 he removed to Boston. His daughter Prudence Kellogg married Abraham Merrill, of Hartford.

Moses and Mary (Graves) Ventrus resided in Farmington, and he was freeman there in 1651. Their daughter Grace, who was born there, married John Blakeslee, of New Haven.

A later settler at Farmington was Daniel (2) Mix who located in 1743 in that section which later became the town of Bristol.

In addition to all these forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills who played, each in his generation, a vitally significant part in the development of the town, still another ancestor associated primarily with Windsor, Deacon John (1) Loomis, was briefly a resident of the "mother of towns."

In the period following the Revolutionary War Farmington became an active industrial center with products ranging from linen, hats, leather goods and buttons to muskets, clocks, carriages, furniture and silverware. These found their way into all the States, thanks to the enterprising Yankee peddlers and the shipping business conducted by the Farmington East India Company. In the year 1828 the Farmington Canal

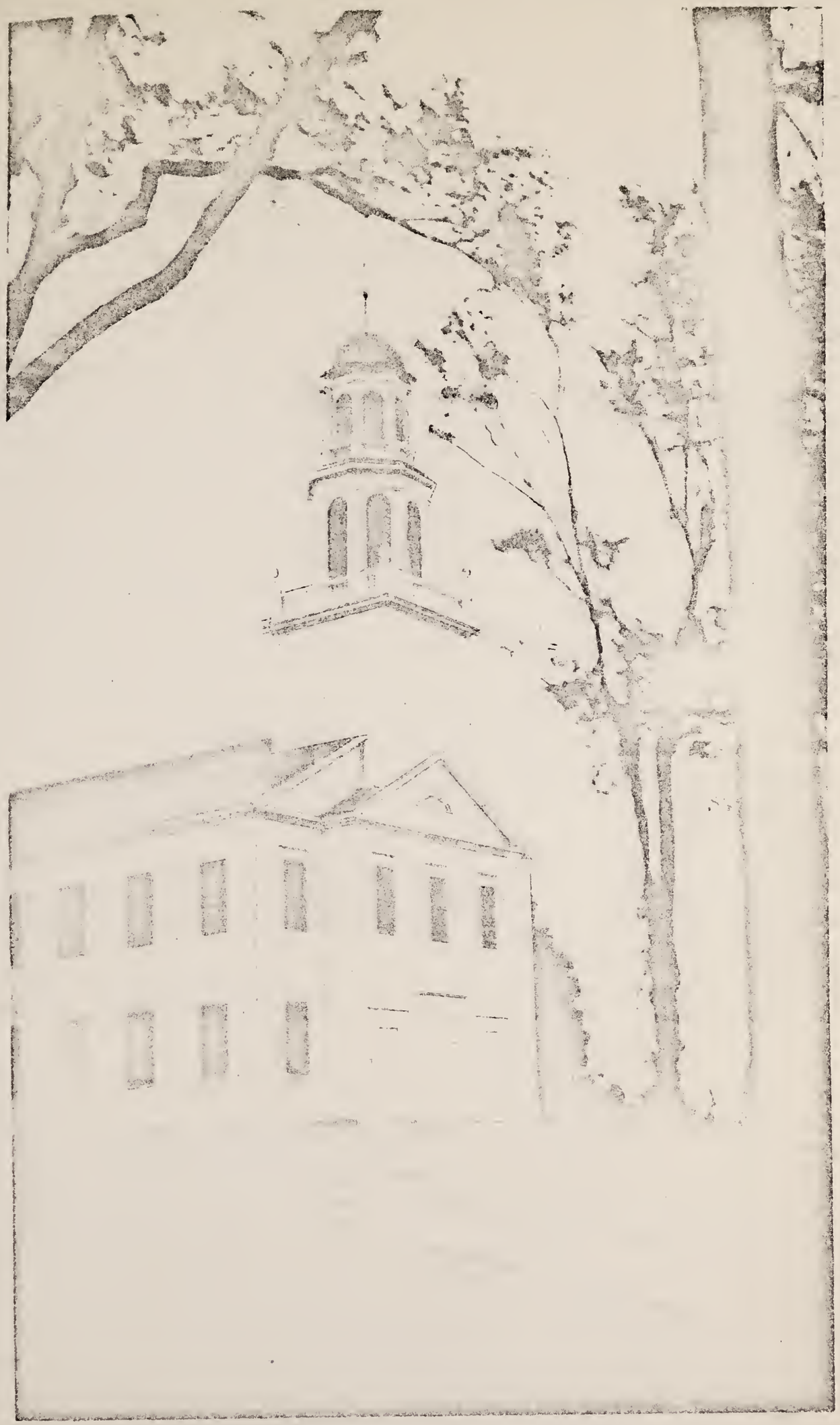


South view of Tariffville in Simsbury

## SIMSBURY

The original name of this Connecticut town was Massacoe and it was established on lands purchased from the Indians. About six years after its founding, however, there was an uprising of the savage Indians during the King Philip War and all inhabitants were forced to evacuate their homes and hastily seek shelter in safer localities. Shortly thereafter the village was completely burned by the Indians, but later was rebuilt by some of the pioneers who returned.

The view of Simsbury shown here is a part of the northeastern extremity of the town and between the dwellings and other buildings and the distant hills, flows the Connecticut River on whose banks so many Connecticut settlements began.



*Simsbury Church (Now Canton)*

*Joseph Mills, Deacon*

*Pub. by the kind Courtesy of Mr. Newton C. Brainard*

*King Philip*

was opened, bringing a still greater increase in trade and prosperity. The ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills were doubtless many of them leaders in these activities as their forefathers had been in the first settlement and development of this, one of the New England towns most justly noted, both for historical importance and surpassing beauty.

## SIMSBURY

### *The Revenge of the Indian.*

The site of what is now Simsbury was first seen by white men in 1643, when two emissaries of the British Navy visited it in search of pine growths from which might be obtained pitch and turpentine to replenish their supplies. Reports that this was a region of abundant pasture with much fine timber aroused the interest of a number of settlers from Hartford and Windsor. At first it was called Massacoe and a settlement was planted on land purchased from the Indians. In May, 1670, the General Court voted that Massacoe, renamed Simsbury for Simondsbury in Dorsetshire, England, be made a separate town. Its limits extended from a point ten miles north of the northern boundary of Farmington, and ten miles to the west from the western-most part of Windsor, of which it had at first been considered a part.

The new settlement prospered for about six years until March, 1676, when terrified by the savagery of the Indians during King Philip's War, the inhabitants fled hastily to Windsor and Hartford. When some returned shortly thereafter they found the Indians had completely burned the town, and while some of the original settlers remained, many made their homes in other parts of Connecticut.

Among the pioneers in this locality who were ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills was John Pettibone who, by 1667, removed from Windsor to that part of the Farmington River valley which in 1670 became Simsbury. He was made freeman there in 1699. His daughter, Sarah Pettibone, married, as her first husband, John Mills.

The Mills family, who had settled first in Windsor, were among the early residents of Simsbury. Simon (2) Mills, son of Simon (1) Mills, removed thither, but was among those who returned to Windsor during the Indian raids about 1676. He eventually returned to Simsbury and died there. John Mills, his son, also died in Simsbury. The inventory of his estate indicates that he owned considerable property. He served as town constable of Simsbury. His son, Joseph (1) Mills, was born

there but later removed to West Simsbury, and from there to Canton, Connecticut, where he became a deacon of the church. His wife was Hannah Adams, granddaughter of Daniel Adams of Simsbury. They had a son, Joseph (2), born there who, like his father, became a deacon. Later he removed to Norfolk, Connecticut, where during the Revolutionary War he served as representative to the General Assembly, town moderator and deacon.

The earliest recorded member of this branch of the Adams family, George Adams, was a native of England and resided in Watertown, Lancaster and Lexington, Massachusetts. His son, Daniel (1) Adams, removed to Simsbury soon after his marriage to Mary Pinney, daughter of Samuel Pinney of that place, and lived there until his death.

Samuel Pinney, son of Humphrey and Mary (Hull) Pinney, early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Windsor, Connecticut, removed to Simsbury from the latter place about 1667 or 1669. After the destruction of the town by the Indians he settled in Ellington, Connecticut. His daughter, Mary Pinney, became the wife of Daniel (1) Adams, of Simsbury. These families all were ancestors of Miss Bertha D. Mills.

Since early times this community has been successful in manufacturing and agricultural enterprises. Skilled workers were imported from Germany early in the town's history to aid in the copper mining and smelting works. The success of these projects was due in no small measure to the consecrated work of those early settlers who braved the hardships of Colonial times and were instrumental in founding and developing the town.

## BRISTOL

*Its Metal Clocks and Paper Boxes.*

Bristol, though not one of the earliest settlements in Connecticut, has become, nevertheless, a community of importance in the state. Originally a parish of the town of Farmington, known as New Cambridge, it was settled chiefly by colonists from Hartford who had come from Boston, Newbury and Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1747 it was incorporated as an independent society, and as a town in 1785 under the name of Bristol.

In 1743 Daniel (2) Mix, son of Daniel (1) and Ruth (Rockwell) Mix, bought a house on the north side of the town and his name is found among those who petitioned for the formation of a church society in

## BRISTOL

This town was formerly known as New Cambridge and was a parish in the town of Farmington. It became an independent community in 1747 and was incorporated as a town in 1785.

A western view of the early town is shown in the accompanying illustration and shows several of the old churches. Most of the dwellings border the roadway which leads to the distant hill and passes around it in the form of a semicircle. The town has been famous for its manufacture of clocks and iron and copper has been found even within the limits of the township.

*Western view of Bristol*

Farmington. He was an ancestor of Miss Bertha D. Mills. He had a son, Timothy Mix, who was among those who voted to set off certain land for the benefit of the New Cambridge Society at Bristol. His son, Ashbel Mix, is found as head of a family in the Federal Census for Bristol in the year 1800, and records show that he belonged to the church there.

Captain Joseph Byington was a resident of Bristol. He served in the Revolutionary War, and his name appears on the records of those who responded to the Lexington Alarm. He married Hannah Warren, and their daughter Hannah married Ashbel Mix, of Bristol.

The Doolittle family, from whom Miss Bertha D. Mills also descends, settled early in New Haven, Connecticut, but in a later century Sylvanus S. Doolittle removed to Bristol.

The Mills family, whose earlier generations had settled in Windsor, did not come to Bristol until late in the nineteenth century. Herbert J. Mills, father of Miss Bertha D. Mills, was born in New Hartford, Litchfield County. When but three years of age he was taken by his parents to Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1867, having completed his education there, he returned to his native New England and began his business career in Springfield, Massachusetts, remaining there for five years. In 1872 he went to New Haven, Connecticut, and the following year to Bristol. There he had his first experience in the paper box business in the concern established by his uncle, Benajah Hitchcock. He worked for the latter until 1887, when he and his cousin, David Mix, bought out the business from Mr. Hitchcock. They operated it successfully until 1891, when Mr. Mills in turn bought out his cousin, and established the H. J. Mills Paper Box Company. He continued direction of the firm until August, 1914, when it was incorporated with Mr. Mills as president. In addition to his active duties at the paper box plant, Mr. Herbert J. Mills was affiliated with several other organizations and served as a member of the board of directors of the Bristol Savings Bank. From 1899 to 1900 he represented Bristol in the State Legislature, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. He was also active in fraternal organizations, including the Franklin Lodge, Number 56 of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Bristol Conclave, Number 556, Independent Order of Heptasophs; the Ethan Lodge, Number 9, Knights of Pythias; and Bristol Lodge, Number 1010, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also a member of the Hartford Gun Club. His three score years in Bristol won for him a long and distinguished record of achievement as a leader in business and an honored

citizen, and he aided immeasurably in the growth of a community which his pioneer forebears had helped to establish.

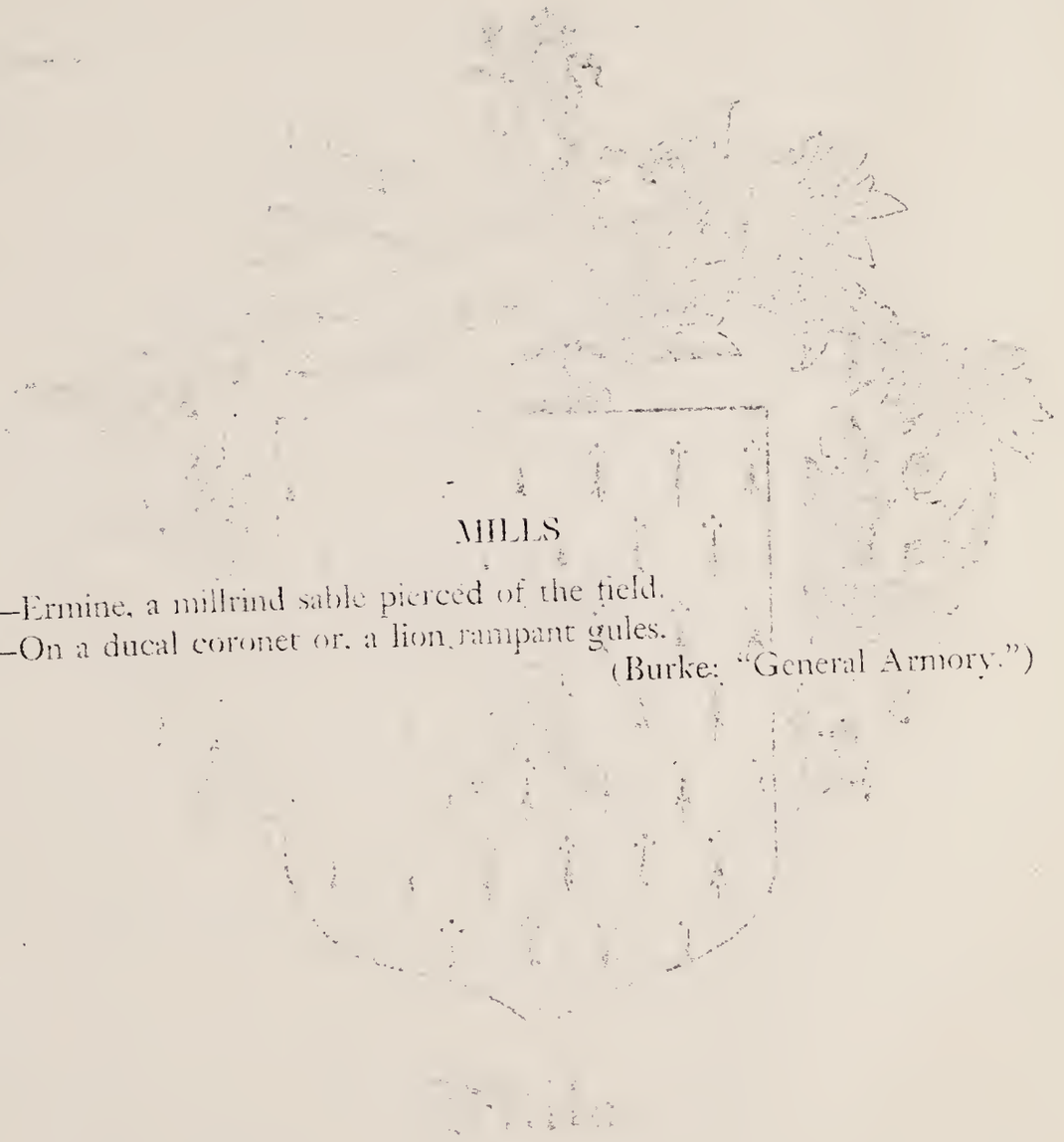
Herbert J. Mills married Adelia Baxter Dozier, whose forebears, like those of her husband, had been early settlers of Connecticut, so that they linked in marriage families whose ancestors during pioneer days had been joined in friendship and in the common purpose of building and maintaining a strong and free commonwealth. Of this marriage there have been two children, the elder of whom is Miss Bertha Dozier Mills. She is actively associated with the H. J. Mills Company, founded in Bristol by her father, serving as vice president and secretary. Through her descent from an ancestor who participated in the Revolutionary War, Miss Mills is a member of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also a member of the Bristol Women's Club. Miss Mills attends the Baptist Church of Bristol and resides at 111 Stearns Street in that city.

Roger Herbert Mills, only brother of Miss Bertha D. Mills, was also born in Bristol. He is president of the H. J. Mills Company, Incorporated, and was president of the Connecticut Box Makers Association, as well as a member of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Mills is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. His son, Roger Herbert Mills, Jr., entered Valley Forge Academy from which he was graduated with the class of 1940. He served as a captain, quartermaster and as president of his class. In the United States Army he served as lieutenant in the infantry and is a member of the Reserve Officers Association. He is affiliated with the H. J. Mills Company, Incorporated, founded by his grandfather.

Among the forebears of Miss Bertha D. Mills were other settlers who aided in the colonization and development of Massachusetts and Connecticut, but who are not named in the foregoing pages because they did not happen to settle in any of the localities whose histories are specifically recorded here.

The Taylor family is found in the annals of Springfield, Massachusetts, the American progenitor, Jonathan (1), arriving there by 1649, while Deacon Jonathan (2) Taylor, his son, a native of Springfield, removed to Suffield where he was deacon of the church. Records of Stephen Terry, originally of Dorchester, Massachusetts, also are found in Hadley. The Remingtons are associated with both Newbury and Rowley, Massachusetts, and the Merrills, who later lived in Hartford, were at an earlier date found in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and in Newbury.

Mills



MILLS

*Arms*—Ermine, a millrind sable pierced of the field.
*Crest*—On a ducal coronet or, a lion rampant gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Records of Lancaster, Lexington and Watertown, all in Massachusetts, include the names of members of the Adams family from whom Miss Mills also descends, while in Suffield, Connecticut, are found traces of the Remingtons, the Taylors and the Winchells. The latter were very active in town affairs. Wallingford was the home of the Doolittle, the Frederick and the Holt families, the first of these three being found also in Chester, Waterbury and Wolcott, Connecticut. There were also Hulls in Fairfield and Fredericks in Woodbury, both in Connecticut, and among the settlers of Stamford and Wethersfield, Connecticut, one finds mention of members of the Bell family, the American progenitor of which was Lieutenant Francis Bell.

The story of numerous New England communities, therefore, as has been shown in the foregoing pages, is also to a great extent the story of the achievement of many pioneer families of English origin which have played prominent roles in the founding and growth of these localities and from which Miss Bertha D. Mills is proud to trace her lineage.

(The Mills Line)

I

SIMON (1) MILLS, believed to be the first of his family in America, according to tradition came from Yorkshire, England, and died in 1678.

He married, probably as his second wife, Joan, who died childless in 1659. Records indicate that he had a son *Simon* (2), of whom further.

(H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 500. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 215. MSS. in library of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.)

II

SIMON (2) MILLS, probably the son of Simon (1) Mills, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, and died in Simsbury, Connecticut, June 8 or July 6, 1683. He married, February 23, 1660, Mary Buell. (Buell I.) They had a son *John*, of whom further.

(H. P. Andrews: "The Descendants of John Porter, of Windsor, Conecticut, 1635-39," Vol. II, p. 676. H. R. Stiles: "History and

Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 126, 500. A. Brown: "Genealogical History of the Early Settlers of West Simsbury (now Canton), Connecticut," p. 91. "Town Records of Simsbury, Connecticut, Births, Marriages, Deaths," p. 14. C. W. Manwaring: "Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. I, pp. 335-36. A. Welles: "History of the Buell Family in England and in America," pp. 23-5. "A Memory of the Buell Centennial Reunion," p. 29. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, pp. 288-89.)

III

JOHN MILLS, son of Simon (2) and Mary (Buell) Mills, was born June 23, 1668, and died in Simsbury, March 11, 1697/8.

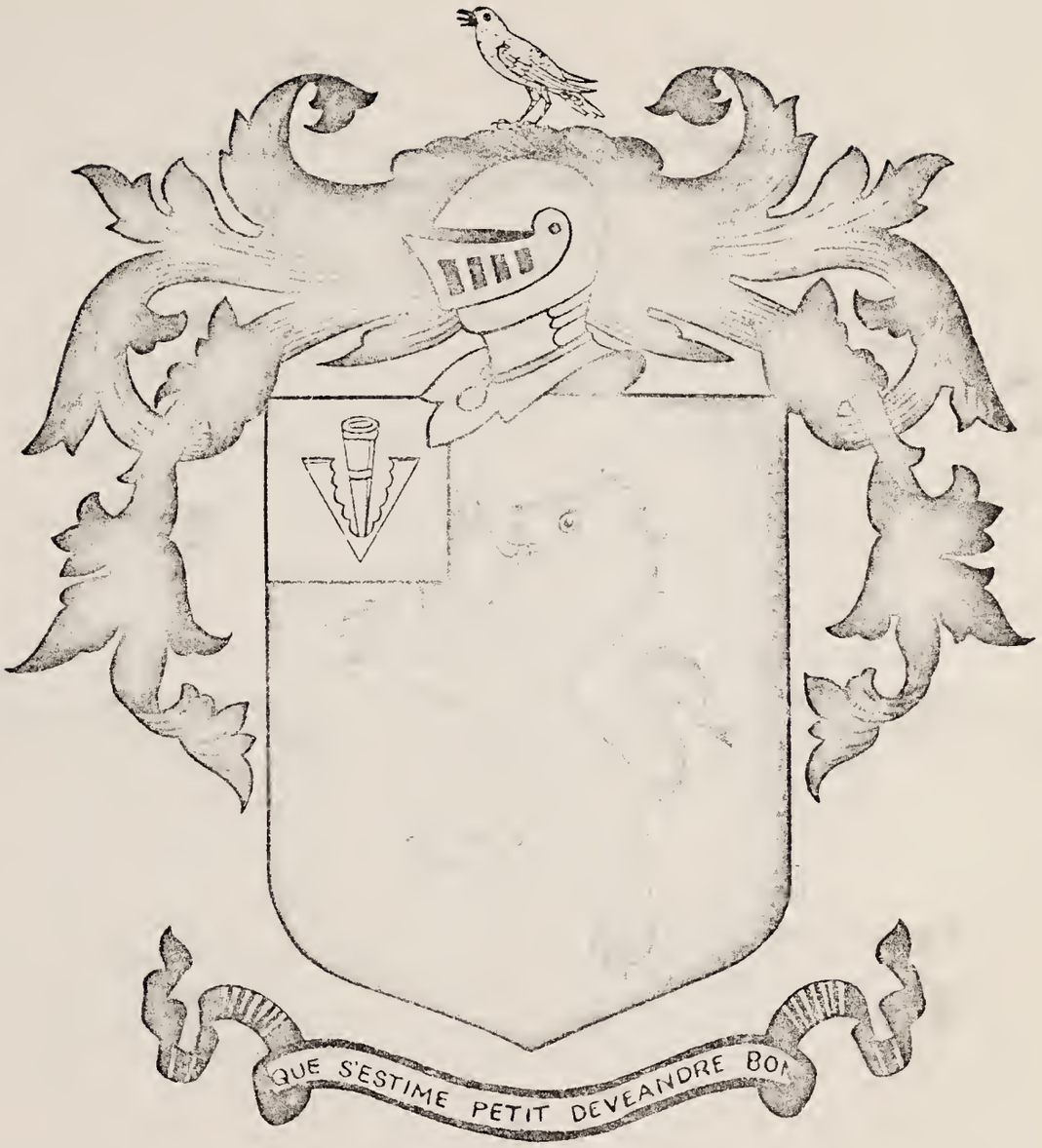
He married in 1689, as her first husband, Sarah Pettibone, who was born September 24, 1667, and died April 3, 1748. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Eggleston) Pettibone who were married February 16, 1664. Sarah Eggleston, who was born March 28, 1643, was the daughter of Begat Eggleston. He was born in England about 1600, came to America on the "Mary and John," and died September 1, 1674. The name of his first wife, mother of Sarah, whom he married in England, is unknown. John and Sarah (Pettibone) Mills had a son *Joseph,* (1) of whom further.

(H. P. Andrews: "The Descendants of John Porter, of Windsor, Connecticut, 1635-39," Vol. II, p. 676. A. Brown: "Genealogical History of the Early Settlers of West Simsbury (now Canton), Connecticut," p. 91-2. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 562. C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. I, p. 573. J. H. Beers: "Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County, Connecticut," Part I, p. 606. "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. IV, p. 1888. Family records.)

IV

DEACON JOSEPH (1) MILLS, son of John and Sarah (Pettibone) Mills, was born at Simsbury, December 23, 1694, and died at West Simsbury, April 19, 1783.

He married in 1724, Hannah Adams. (Adams IV.) They had a son *Joseph* (2), of whom further.

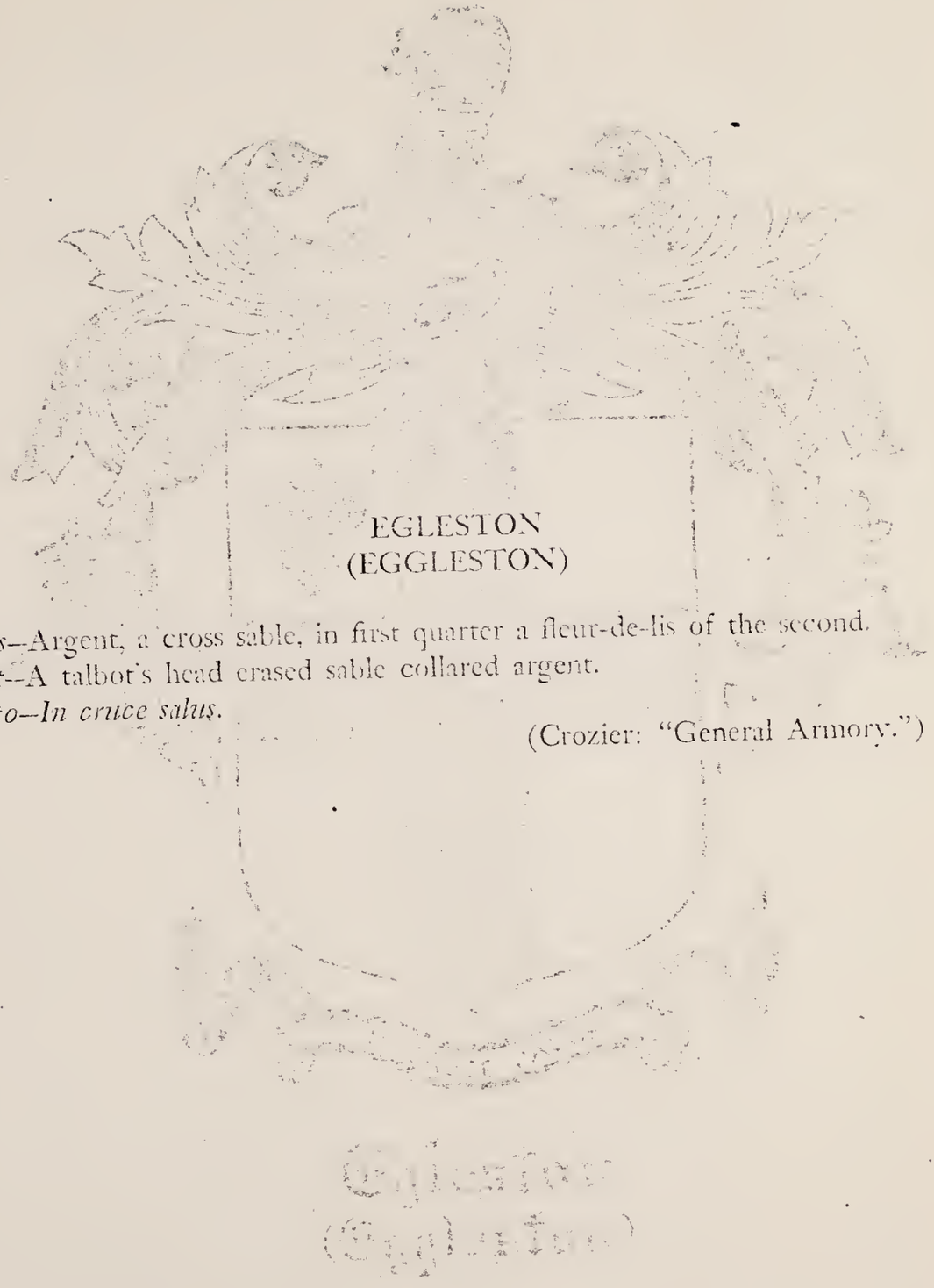



# Pettibone

PETTIBONE

*Arms*—Or, a lion rampant gules, on a canton azure a pheon argent.
*Crest*—A bird argent, beaked or and langued gules.
*Motto—Que s'estime petit devcandre bon.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")



EGLESTON
(EGGLESTON)

*Arms*—Argent, a cross sable, in first quarter a fleur-de-lis of the second.
*Crest*—A talbot's head erased sable collared argent.
*Motto—In cruce salus.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

# Eglesfon
(Egglesfon)

*Norfolk Church*

*Joseph Mills, Town Moderator and Deacon of the Church*

*Photo through Courtesy of Mr. Newton C. Brainard*

ESTATE OF

Mills, John

Deceased | Incompetent | Insolvent | Minor
Insane | Legatee | Trust

TOWN OF Simsbury

DATE 1697/98 NO. 3732

# Hartford Probate District

____ Wills and Codicils

____ Bonds

____ Applications and Petitions

__1__ Inventories

____ Orders of Court

____ Returns to Court

__1__ Distributions

__2__ Accounts of Administration

____ Receipts

____ Miscellaneous

__4__ Total Documents

DEPOSITED IN
CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY
UNDER PROVISIONS
PUBLIC ACTS 1909 CHAP. 175
September 23, 1915

Remarks

An Inventory of John Mills departed this life Anno Domi 1698 March 1st

| | ff | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| his Wearing cloaths on Serg coat prized at | | 10 | 0 |
| his Leather Coat | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Cersey coat | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Leather Briches | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| 2 old jackets | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| 3 pair of Stokens | 0 | 04 | 0 |
| 1 pair of old Shoos | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| Shirt 2 neckcloaths | 0 | 08 | 0 |
| 2 pair of Gloves | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| Hat | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| Armes and Ammunition | 01 | 15 | 0 |
| Land in Horsshoo Swamp & Accru | 32 | 00 | 0 |
| 4 Accres more of plowing | 06 | 00 | 0 |
| Seven Acres of Land on the playne | 02 | 00 | 0 |
| Seven Acres of Land on litle mountain called litle philips | 04 | 00 | 0 |
| the first acres up the hill and 7 acres & ½ all prized | 07 | 00 | 0 |
| 20 Acres up the hill on the east side of the river | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| against hop meadow | 02 | 00 | 0 |
| Due from the his fathers estate in Land | 05 | 00 | 0 |
| one fourth halfe of a yoak of oxon in partnership with John clark | 12 | 00 | 0 |
| 3 Cowes and 2 young calues runing with them | 01 | 10 | 0 |
| one Mare 3 year old | 01 | 00 | 0 |
| one Swine | 01 | 15 | 0 |
| 4 sheep | 00 | 18 | 0 |
| Collour horse Irace Grapple cart wring | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| an ax and broad hoo a fork and half bushell | 00 | 02 | 6 |
| two wedges | 00 | 05 | 0 |
| one bed & feather bolster feather pillow one pound | 01 | 5 | 0 |
| two Coure Leeds | 00 | 14 | 0 |
| two Hoods | 00 | 12 | 0 |
| two Sheets | 00 | 14 | 0 |
| 12 Ellens of Linen yearn | 01 | 06 | 0 |
| one gro[illegible] pot hooks | 00 | 08 | 0 |
| frying pan [illegible] litle brass kittle 3s | 01 | 03 | 0 |
| one iron pot 3s glass bottle earthen pot | 00 | 18 | 0 |
| in pulter 16s | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| in dishes and spoones chuen two tubs earthen pale | 01 | 13 | 0 |
| one pare of Sheets 10s bolster & wollyearn 14 pound all | 00 | 06 | 6 |
| pulter bason cup, chamber pot on tub | 00 | 3 | 0 |
| Ipsolms Booke 3 | 01 | 10 | 0 |
| plow gears plow chain cops and pin | 01 | 00 | 0 |
| 4 pound of sheeps wools 6d Sadle and bridle | 00 | 10 | 0 |
| two tubs 2s 6d one doorskin 1s 6d two sacks 6d all | 01 | 00 | 3 6 |
| two wheat fanes 2s 6 one pair of wool cards | 01 | 05 | 6 |
| an Shoo Leather 3 [illegible] sowen bushell ½ of ry 16 2s 6 | 00 | 05 | 0 |
| one bushell of Indian corne 3s one sickle 2s | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| one pail 2s two spining wheeles 6s | 00 | 4 | 11 0 6 |
| one pillow bear two napkins table cloath | 00 | 10 | 0 |
| one chest and a box with labling chear | The totall | 11ff | 10s 6 |

The Relict of John Mills deceased are his Wife Sarah his children his son John Mills being in the 18 year of his agge his twins Joseph and Beniamin being in the 14 year of their Agge his daughter Sarah being in the second year of her agge

this Inventory taken
April 4th 1698

The above written being a true Inventory of the estate of John Mills deceased as it was exhibited to us who were prizers and Sworne y^e severall particulars here mentioned

before us John Higby } Joint Juro[illegible] of Sumbary
Samuel Wilcockson }
Peter Burrill
John Slater sen^r

# AN INVENTORY OF JOHN MILLS DEPARTED THIS LIFE ANNO DOMINJ MARCH 11th 1697/8

| | lb | s | |
|---|---|---|---|
| his Wearing cloaths. one Serg coat prized at | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| his Leather Coat | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Cersey coat | 1 | 00 | 0 |
| Leather Briches | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| To old jackets | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| 3 pair of Stokens | 0 | 04 | 0 |
| 1 pair of Shooes | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| Shirt to neckcloaths | 0 | 08 | 0 |
| 2 pair of gloves | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| hat | 0 | 02 | 0 |
| Armes and Ammunition | 01 | 15 | 0 |
| Land in horsshooe swamp 8 Accres | 32 | 00 | 0 |
| 4 Accrees more of plowing | 06 | 00 | 0 |
| Tenn Accres of Land on the Playne | 12 | 00 | 0 |
| Tenn Accres of Land on little mountain called litl philip | 04 | 00 | 0 |
| The Six accres up the hill and 7 accres & ½ all prized | 07 | 00 | 0 |
| 20 Accres up the hill on the east side of the river against hop meadow | 10 | 00 | 0 |
| due from his fathers estate in Land | 02 | 00 | 0 |
| one halfe of a yoak of oxen in partnership wth john clark | 05 | 00 | 0 |
| 3 Cowes and to young calves running with them | 12 | 00 | 0 |
| one Mare 3 year old | 01 | 10 | 0 |
| one swine | 01 | 00 | 0 |
| 4 sheep | 01 | 15 | 0 |
| Collour horse Trace Strapple cart wring | 00 | 18 | 0 |
| an ax and broad hooe a ffork and half bushell | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| two weedges | 00 | 02 | 6 |
| one beed a feather bolster feather pillow one pound | 01 | 05 | 0 |
| two couer leeds | 01 | 05 | 0 |
| two beeds | 00 | 14 | 0 |
| two sheets | 00 | 12 | 0 |
| 12 runne of linen yearn | 00 | 14 | 0 |
| one grea (torn) pot hooker | 01 | 06 | 0 |
| frying pan | 00 | 08 | 0 |
| one iron pot 1lb a littl brasse kitle 3s | 01 | 03 | 0 |
| in putter 16s glasse botle earthen pot | 00 | 18 | 0 |
| in dishes and spoones churn two tubs barrell all | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| one pair of sheets 10s bolster 5s woll yearn 14 pound all | 01 | 13 | 0 |
| putter bason cupp chamber pot on tub | 00 | 06 | 6 |
| Psalme Booke 3s | 00 | 03 | 0 |
| Plow Irons plow chain cops and pin | 01 | 10 | 0 |
| 4 pound of sheeps wool 6s sadl and bridle | 01 | 00 | 0 |
| two tubs 2s—6d one deerskin 1s—6d two sacks 6s all | 00 | 10 | 0 |
| two Meal sinues—2—6 one pair of wool cards 1s | 00 | 03 | 6 |
| in shooe Leather 3s seven bushell & ½ of ry 1lb—2s6d | 01 | 05 | 6 |
| one bushell of Indian corne 3s one sickle 2s | 00 | 05 | 0 |
| one pail 2s two spinning wheeles 6s | 00 | 06 | 0 |
| one pillow bar two napkins table cloath | 00 | 11 | 0 |
| one chesst and a box sith takling cheer | 00 | 10 | 6 |
| The totall | 113lb | 10s | 6 |

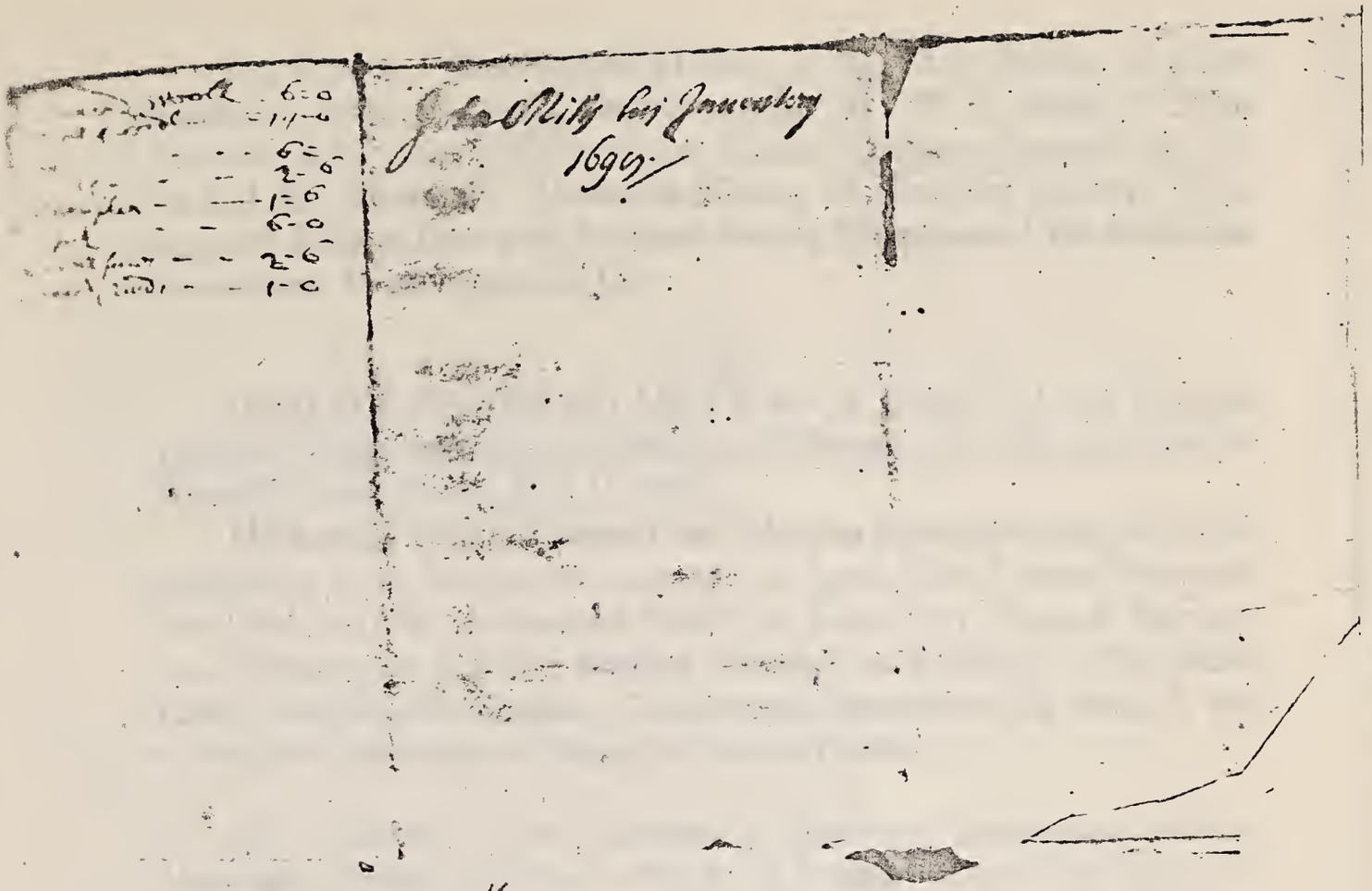
The Relect of John Mills deceased are his Wif Sarah. his children. his son John Mils being in the 8th year of his agge his twins Joseph and benjamin being in the 4th year of their Agge. his daughter Sarah being in the second year of her agge

this Inventory taken
April 4th 1698

The above writen being a True Inventory of the estate of John Mils deceased as it was exhibited to us who were prizers of ye severall particulars here mentioned

pr vs John Higley } Towns men
Samuel Wilcockson senr } of Simsbury
Peter buell
John Slater senr

Aprill the 13th 1698
Samuell Pettibone of Symsbury
appeared in Court
and made oath that he made a
true presentment of
the Estate of John Mills of the
same Symsbury (word crossed out)
(words crossed out) deceased;
as far
as at present he knows and if more
appears they will
Cause it to be aded to Inventory.
Attest Will Whiting. Cler



John Mills his Inventory
1694

April the 13th 1694

Samuell Pettibone of Symsbury appeared in Court
and made Oath that the inventory presented
the State of John Mills of the same Symsbury
deceased; as far
as at present he knows and more appears may after
Case it to be added to Inventory

Coll: Nath: Whiting Cler

(A. Brown: "Genealogical History of the Early Settlers of West Simsbury (now Canton), Connecticut, p. 92. A. C. Bates: "Town Records of Simsbury," Connecticut, Births, Marriages, Deaths," pp. 27, 76-7. J. H. Trumbull: "Memorial History of Hartford County," Vol. II, p. 69. MSS in library of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.)

V

DEACON JOSEPH (2) MILLS, son of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Adams) Mills, was born at Simsbury, February 12, 1728, and died at Norfolk, Connecticut, July 25, 1792.

He married (first), Susanna Case, who was born September 20, 1726, and died in 1767. He married (second), in April, 1768, Lucina Holcomb, who died in 1770. He married (third), in June, 1771, Hannah Remington. (Remington V.) He married (fourth), in February, 1778, Sarah Lewis, who died in Goshen, Connecticut, November 20, 1806. A son of the third marriage was *Roger*, of whom further.

(A. C. Bates: "Town Records of Simsbury, Connecticut, Births, Marriages, Deaths," p. 136. A. Roys: "A Brief History of the Town of Norfolk," p. 72. "Church Records of Rev. Ammi Ruhanah Robbins, Norfolk, Connecticut, 1716-1813, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials," pp. 22, 33. T. W. Crissey: "History of Norfolk, Connecticut," pp. 545, 555. MSS in library of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Numbers 298326, 303832. N. Goodwin: "Genealogical Notes," p. 277.)

VI

ROGER MILLS, son of Deacon Joseph (2) and Hannah (Remington) Mills, was born in Norfolk, September 6, 1773, baptized October 17, 1773, and died in New Hartford, Connecticut, May 29, 1844. He engaged in farming. Though possessed of a wide knowledge of law, he never practiced professionally. He was president of the Litchfield County Anti-Slavery Society.

Roger Mills married, March 15, 1804, Harriet Buell Merrill. (Merrill VI.) They had a son *James Remington*, of whom further.

(Records in possession of descendants of the family.)

VII

JAMES REMINGTON MILLS, son of Roger and Harriet Buell (Merrill) Mills, was born in New Hartford, December 19, 1818, and died June 25, 1885. He became interested in mechanics, a trade which he practiced in several parts of the country. In 1854 he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, but after thirteen years there in the mechanical field, as well as in farming, he returned to Connecticut in 1867. Thereafter he worked for a time in Chicopee and Springfield, Massachusetts, before finally returning to his native state.

James Remington Mills married Mary Elizabeth Mix. (Mix VII.) They had a son *Herbert J.*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VIII

HERBERT J. MILLS, son of James Remington and Mary Elizabeth (Mix) Mills, was born in New Hartford, September 15, 1851, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, March 13, 1933.

He married in Southington, Connecticut, May 1, 1878, Adelia Baxter Dozier. (Dozier III.) Children: 1. *Bertha Dozier,* of whom further. 2. *Roger Herbert,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IX-A

BERTHA DOZIER MILLS, daughter of Herbert J. and Adelia Baxter (Dozier) Mills, was born August 31, 1879.

(Ibid.)

IX-B

ROGER HERBERT MILLS, son of Herbert J. and Adelia Baxter (Dozier) Mills, was born at Bristol, Connecticut, April 4, 1884.

He married in New Haven, Connecticut, December 18, 1918, Nellie Eugene Gold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marsden Gold. They have a son *Roger Herbert, Jr.,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

## MERRILL

*Arms*—Argent, a bar azure, between three peacocks' heads erased proper.
*Crest*—A peacock's head erased proper.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

## MILLS

*Arms*—Ermine, a millrind sable pierced of the field.
*Crest*—On a ducal coronet or, a lion rampant gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## BUELL

*Arms*—Argent, a bull passant gules, armed and unguled or.
*Crest*—A griffin or.
*Motto*—*Futurum invisible*. (The future is inscrutable.)

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

## WHITE

*Arms*—Gules, on a canton argent a lion passant sable crowned or, within bordure of the third, charged with estoiles of the fourth.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

## KELLOCK
## (KELLOGG)

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three talbots' heads couped azure withir bordure gules.
*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet a sinister hand between two wings, all proper.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

MERRILL

MILLS

BUELL

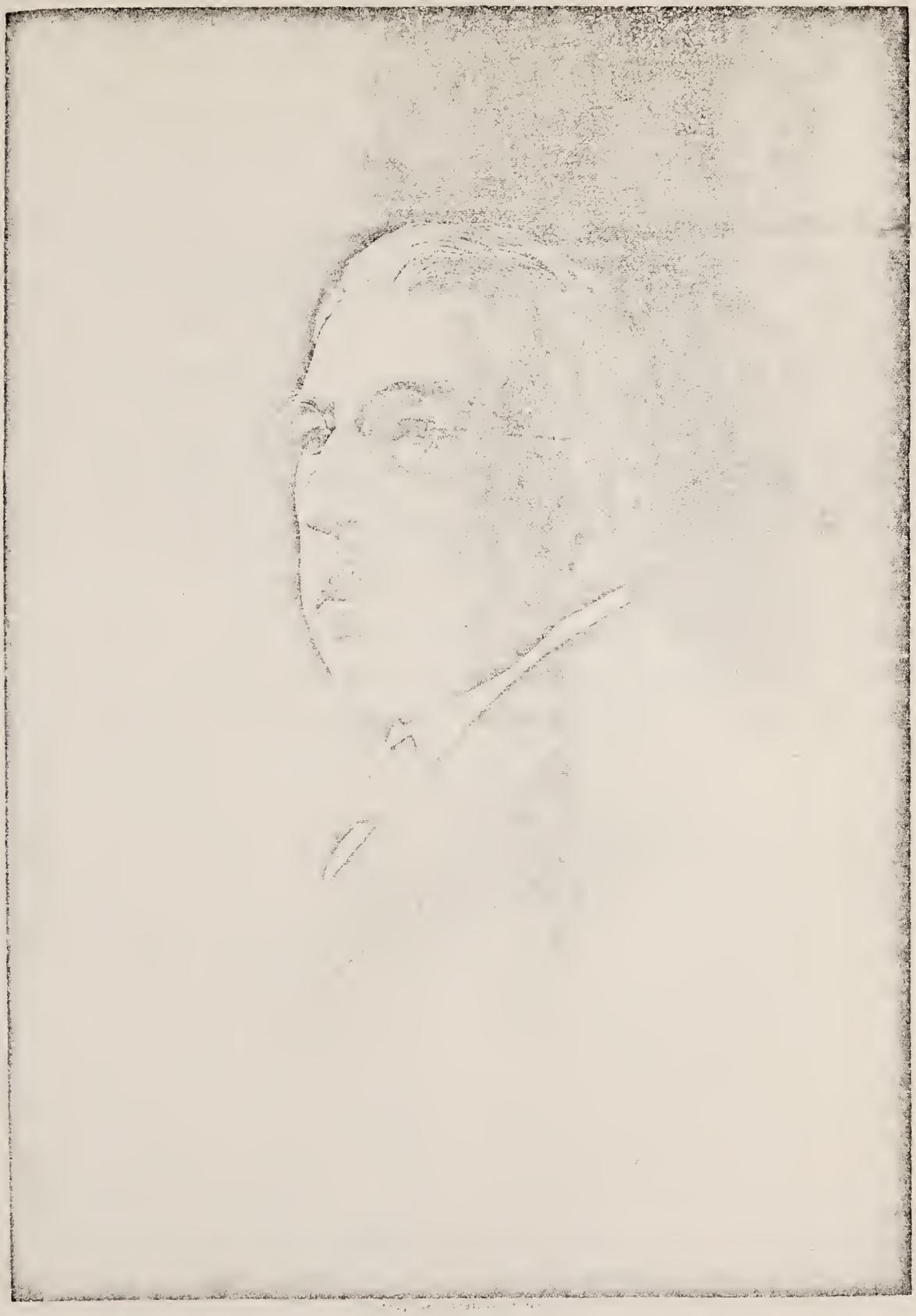
KELLOCK (KELLOGG)

WHITE

ET LUCRUM INVISIBLE

Herbert J. Mills
b. Sept. 15, 1851
d. Mar. 13, 1933
m. May 1, 1878
Adelia Baxter Dozier
b. July 7, 1858; d. July 20, 1928

Bertha Dozier Mills
b. Aug. 31, 1879



Herbert J. Mills

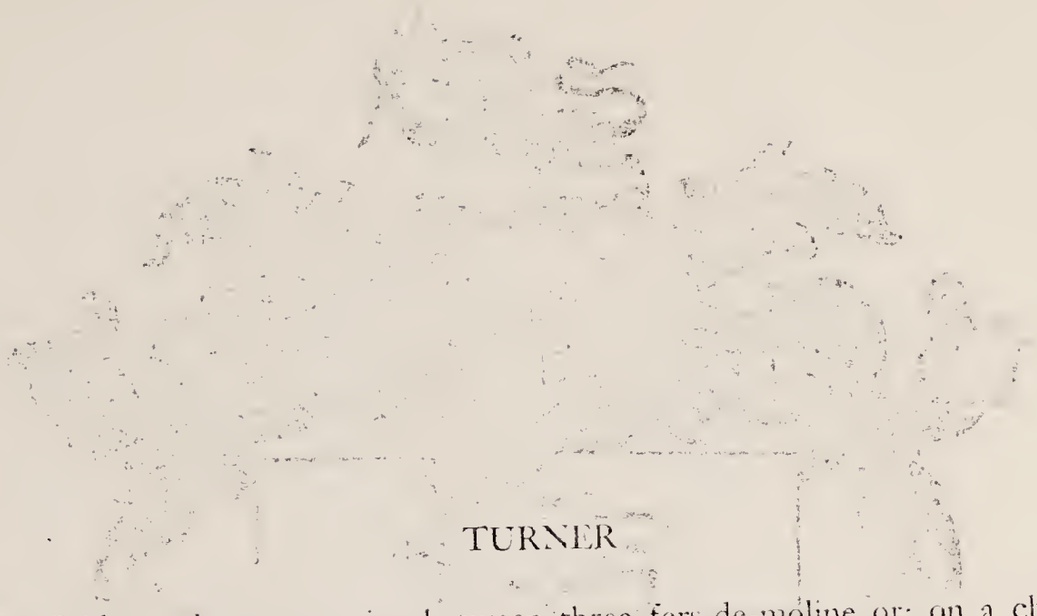
MEEKES
(MIX)

*Arms*—Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure indented or.
*Crest*—A demi-lion argent.
*Motto—Pro recto.* (For integrity.)

(Chart compiled for Mrs. Irene Howe Mix Root, of Hartford, Connecticut, by Georg Fuller Green, of Kansas City, Missouri, 1935.)

Meekes
(Mize)

Turner



## TURNER

*Arms*—Sable, a chevron ermine between three fers-de-moline or; on a chief argent a lion passant gules.

*Crest*—A lion passant gules holding in the dexter paw a laurel branch vert.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

X

ROGER HERBERT MILLS, JR., son of Roger Herbert and Nellie Eugene (Gold) Mills, was born February 28, 1920.

He married in the Bristol, Connecticut, Baptist Church, October 4, 1940, Edna M. Greer, daughter of Mrs. Emily Greer and the late William Greer, of Bristol. Children: 1. Carolyn Greer, born in Little Rock, Arkansas, November 6, 1944. 2. William Roger, born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 27, 1948.

(Ibid.)

(The Mix Line)

I

THOMAS MIX, first of this line to be of definite record, died in 1691. He married, about 1649, Rebecca Turner, who died June 14, 1731, daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner. The latter, who perished in 1647 aboard the ill-fated "Phantom Ship," came to America in the Winthrop Fleet in 1630. He was called the "right arm of New Haven Colony." Thomas and Rebecca (Turner) Mix had a son *Daniel* (1), of whom further.

(G. F. Tuttle: "Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle," p. 669. W. B. Blake: "Memorial of Jonathan Mix," p. 84. H. R. Stiles: "History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 508. "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 935. D. L. Jacobus: "The New Haven Genealogical Magazine," Vol. VIII, p. 1866. "The Todd Family in America, or Descendants of Christopher Todd," p. 24. Society of Colonial Wars: "Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," p. 485. C. J. Hoadley: "Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven, 1638-49," pp. 16, 21, 40, 42, 111, 125, 147, 195, 336-37. Atwater: "History of the Colony of New Haven, Connecticut," pp. 537-38. Hartford, Connecticut, Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America: "Vital Records of New Haven, Connecticut," Part I, p. 26.)

II

DANIEL (1) MIX, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Turner) Mix, was born September 8 or 14, 1653. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second), Ruth Rockwell. (Rockwell III.) A son of the second marriage was *Daniel* (2), of whom further.

(G. F. Tuttle: "Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle," p. 669.)

III

DANIEL (2) MIX, son of Daniel (1) and Ruth (Rockwell) Mix, was born in 1685, and married in 1712, Lydia Irwin. They had a son *Timothy*, of whom further.

(J. G. Jennings: "Centennial Celebration, Bristol, Connecticut, 1785-1885," p. 94. G. E. Peck: "A History of Bristol, Connecticut," p. 31. G. F. Tuttle: "Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle," p. 669.)

IV

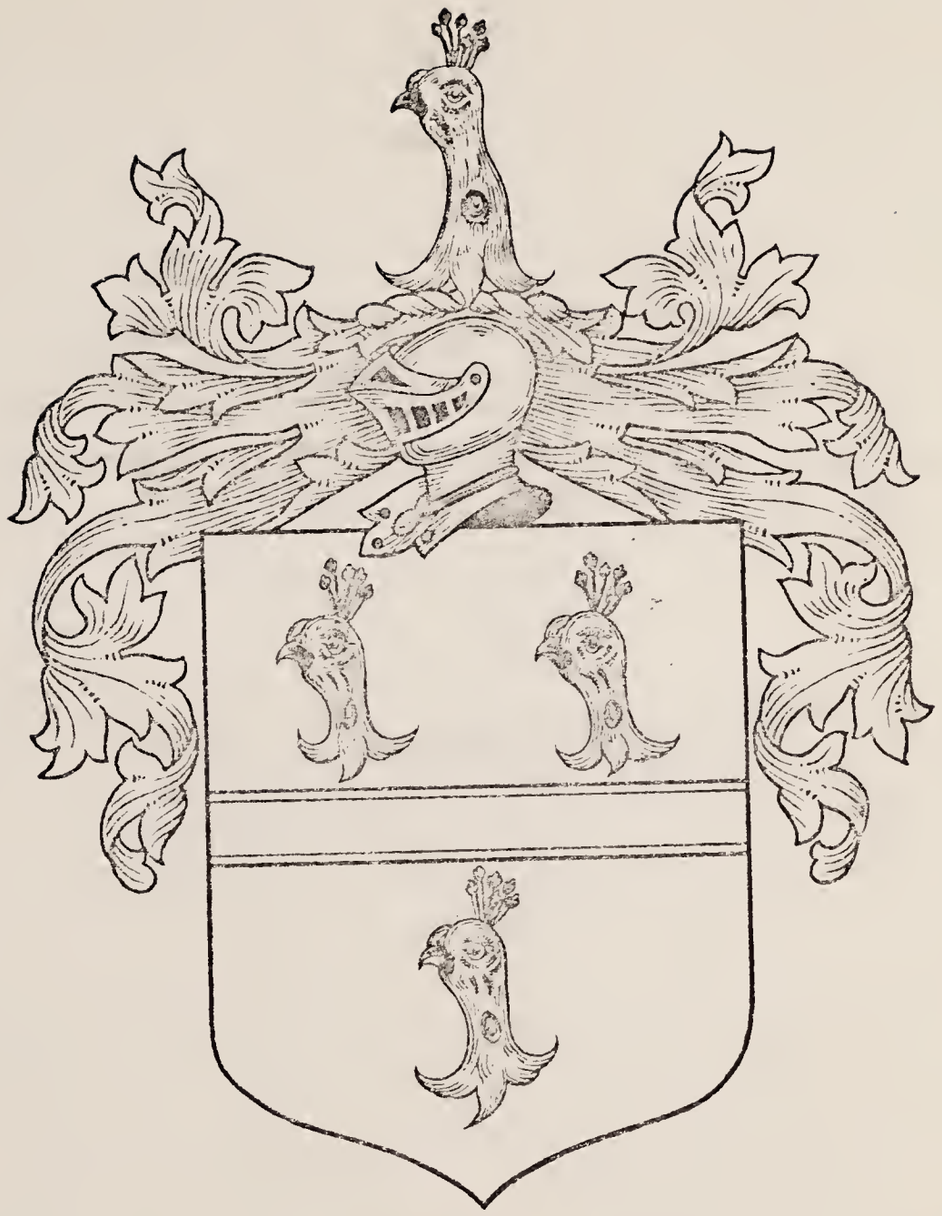
TIMOTHY MIX, son of Daniel (2) and Lydia (Irwin) Mix, was born in 1725, and died January 23, 1800. He married in Newington, Connecticut, October 26, 1752, Elizabeth Headsill, who was born in 1734, and died in 1804. They had a son *Ashbel*, of whom further.

(J. G. Jennings: "Centennial Celebration, Bristol, Connecticut, 1785-1885," p. 99. R. Willis: "Early Annals of Newington, Connecticut," p. 106. H. R. Stiles: "History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 508. "Commemorative and Biographical Record, Hartford County, Connecticut," p. 1269. Wills at State Library, Hartford, Connecticut.)

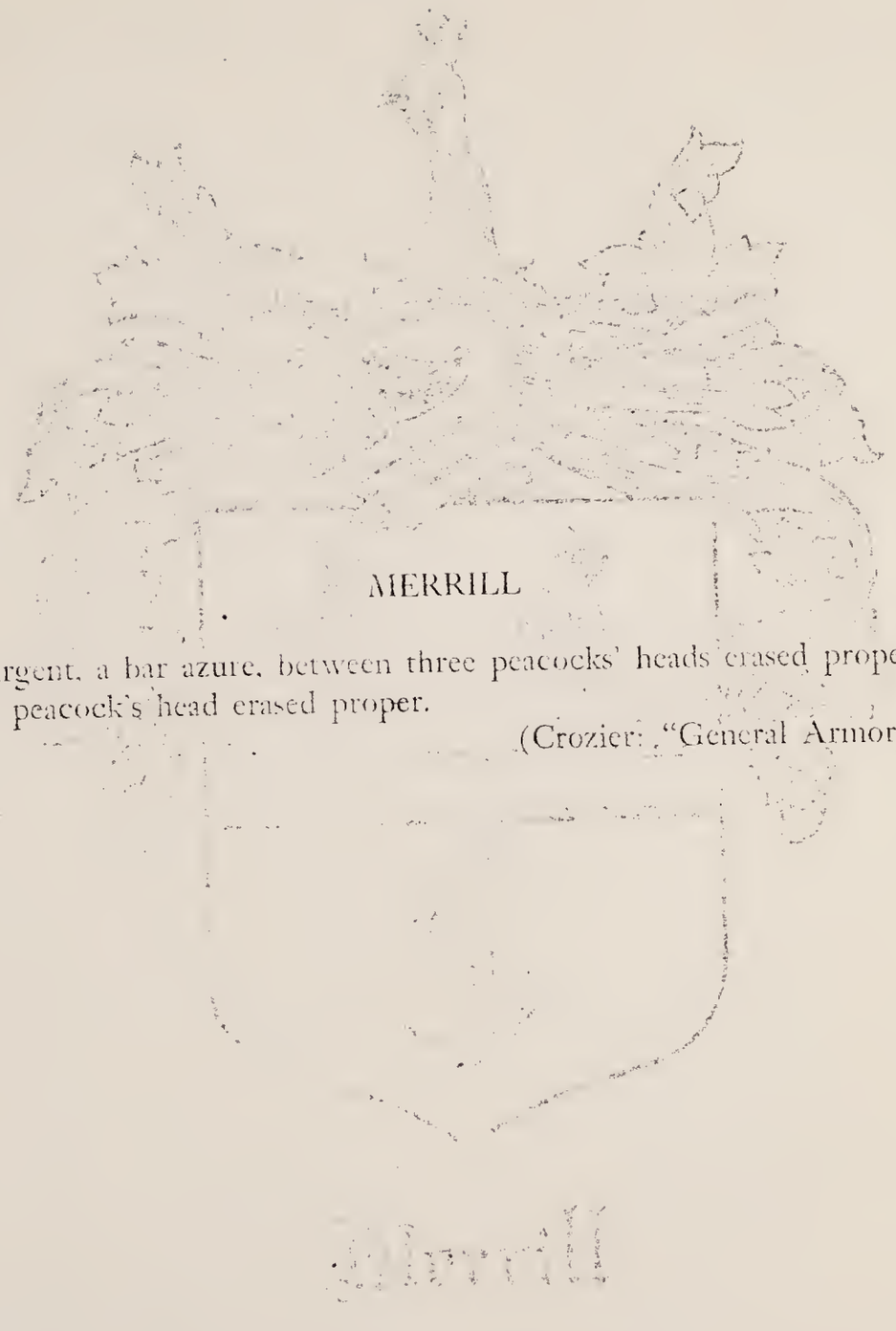
V

ASHBEL MIX, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Headsill) Mix, was born in 1760, and died February 15, 1807. He married Hannah Byington, who was born November 10, 1773, and died June 27, 1836. She was the daughter of Captain Joseph and Hannah (Warren) Byington, who were married February 20, 1772. Captain Byington, who was born September 23, 1736, and died August 25, 1798, married (first), March 7, 1757, Jemima Hungerford. She died September 1, 1759, and he married (second), April 28, 1760, Hannah Spencer, who died May 26, 1771. Hannah (Warren) Byington, his third wife, was born about 1752, and died May 13, 1819. He was the son of David and Mary *Byinton*. The former was born about 1709, and died March 3, 1768. Ashbel and Hannah (Byington) Mix had a son *Asahel*, of whom further.

("Bristol, Connecticut, Church Records," Vol. II, p. 193. "Probate



Merrill



MERRILL

*Arms*—Argent, a bar azure, between three peacocks' heads erased proper.
*Crest*—A peacock's head erased proper.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Records," Farmington District, File 4080. "United States Census, Bristol, Connecticut, 1800," p. 544. "Commemorative and Biographical Record, Hartford County, Connecticut," pp. 1269-70. J. F. and C. H. Boynton: "The Boynton Family," Part I, pp. 264, 266.)

VI

ASAHEL MIX, son of Ashbel and Hannah (Byington) Mix, was born November 12, 1795, and baptized July 6, 1800. He died between 1878, the date of his will, and August, 1879, when his widow received her dower share of his estate.

Asahel Mix married (first), June 13, 1820, Amna Judd. (Judd VI.) He married (second), Ruth Isabel London. A daughter of the first marriage was *Mary Elizabeth,* of whom further.

("Probate Records of Bristol, Connecticut," File 2052. Family records.)

VII

MARY ELIZABETH MIX, daughter of Asahel and Amna (Judd) Mix, was baptized June 15, 1828.

She married James Remington Mills. (Mills VII.)

("Bristol Church Records," Vol. II, p. 229. Wolcott: "Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 13, MS. Family records.)

(The Merrill Line)

I

NATHANIEL MERRILL, progenitor of this family in America, is believed to have been baptized at Whepstead, near Ipswich, Suffolk, England, May 4, 1601, the son of Nathaniel and Mary Merrell. He died at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 16, 1654/5. He came to America about 1633, and passed a year or two in Ipswich, Massachusetts, before settling in Newbury in 1635.

Nathaniel Merrill married, probably in England, Susanna, whose surname is not known, and who married (second), Stephen Jordan. They had a son *John,* of whom further.

(Samuel Merrill: "Merrill Memorial." typed MS. in the Connecticut State Library.)

II

JOHN MERRILL, son of Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill, was born in Newbury, about 1635, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, July 18, 1712. He married, September 23, 1663, Sarah Watson, who was born in September, 1647, the daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Watson, of Hartford. The latter was the daughter of Francis Smith, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. John Watson, who died in Hartford between March 26 and June 4, 1650, was the son of Robert and Elizabeth Watson, of Windsor, Connecticut. Robert Watson was born in England, and died in Windsor in 1637. Before coming to America with his wife and seven sons on the ship "Mary and John" in 1630, he resided in London, where he was a bell founder. John and Sarah (Watson) Merrill had a son *Abraham*, of whom further.

(Ibid. Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Press: "Watson," pp. 3-4, 8-13.)

III

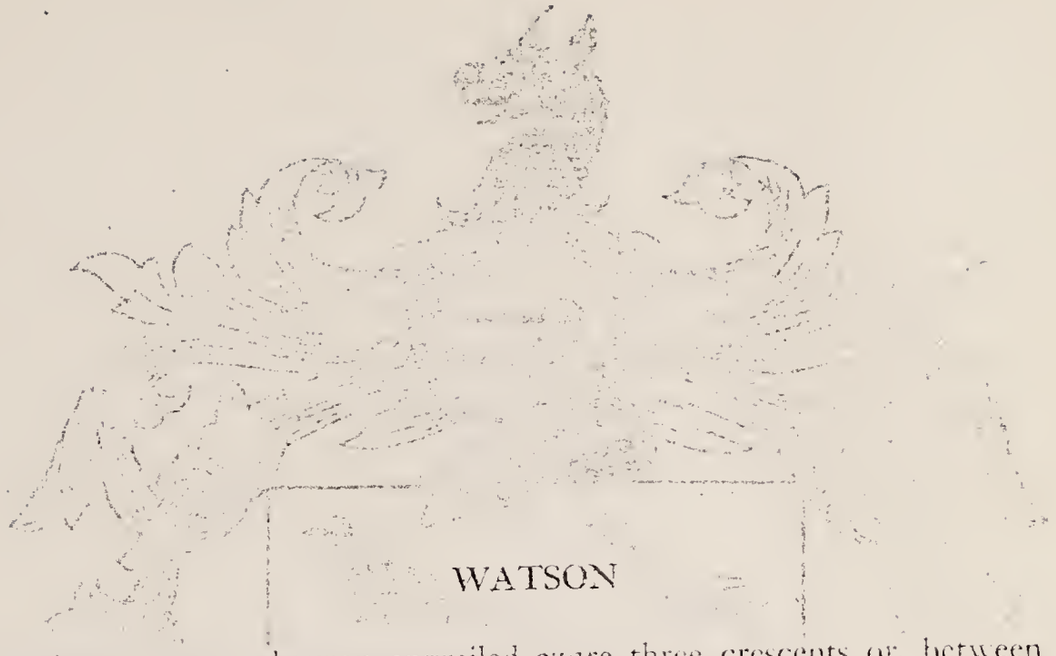
ABRAHAM MERRILL, son of John and Sarah (Watson) Merrill, was born in Hartford, December 21, 1670, and died November 6, 1747. He married, April 16, 1699, Prudence Kellogg. (Kellogg - Family in America II.) They had a son *Joseph*, of whom further.

(S. Merrill: "Merrill Memorial," typed MS. in the Connecticut State Library.)

IV

JOSEPH MERRILL, son of Abraham and Prudence (Kellogg) Merrill, was born in Hartford, March 28, 1707, and died October 13, 1788. He married (first), in 1734, Mary Merrill, his first cousin, daughter of Abel Merrill, the eighth child of John and Sarah (Watson) Merrill. (Merrill II.) Joseph Merrill married (second), March 31, 1741/2, Abigail Stone, of Guilford, Connecticut, who died in New Hartford, May 2, 1768. He married (third), in February, 1769, Martha (Allen) Chapins, who died in New Hartford, February 8, 1788, widow of David Chapins. A son of the second marriage was *Phineas*, of whom further.

(Ibid. "New Hartford, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 21, 22, 25, 28, 35, 52, 56, 57, 60 and 65.)



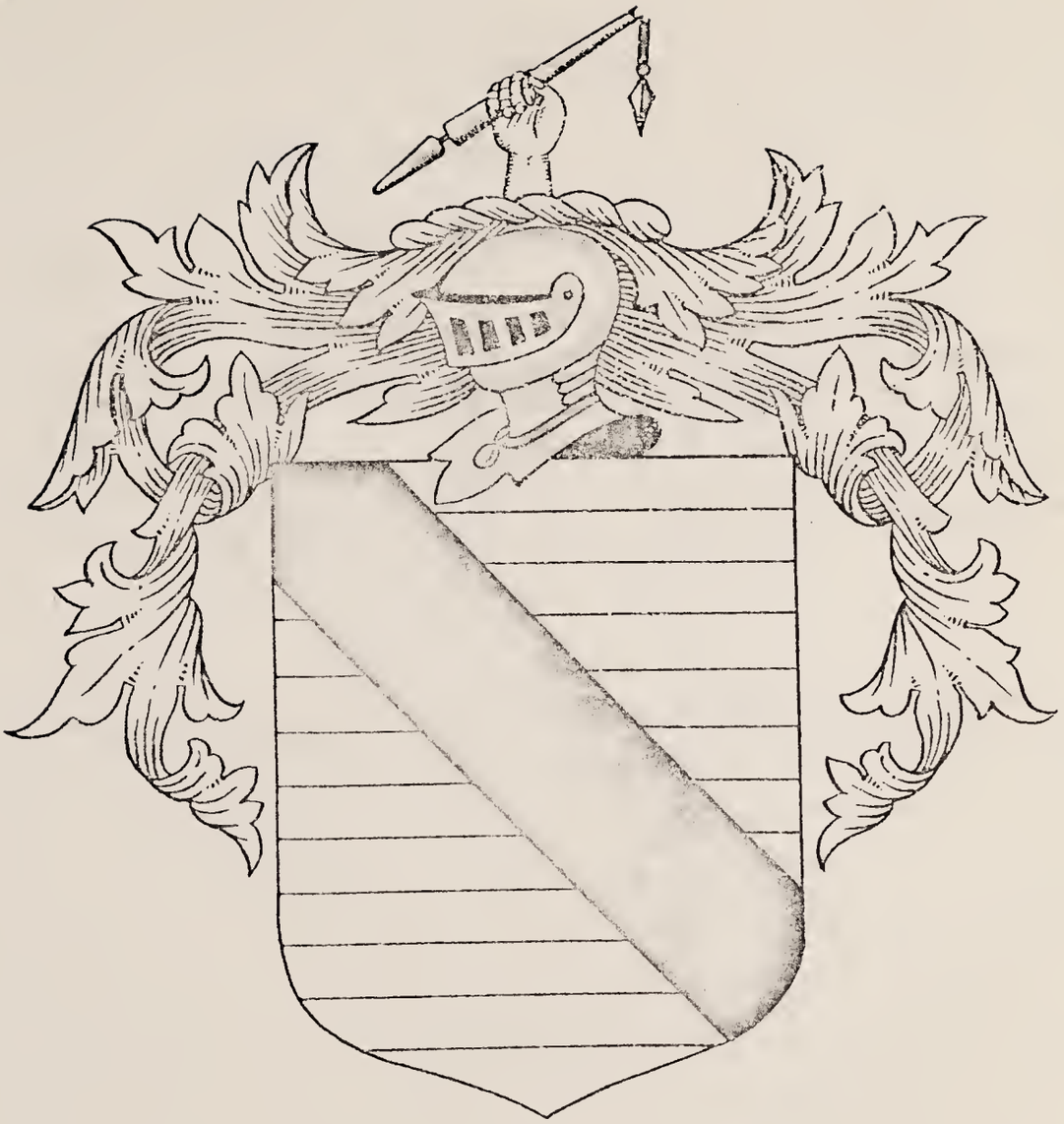
## WATSON

*Arms*—Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure three crescents or, between three martlets sable.

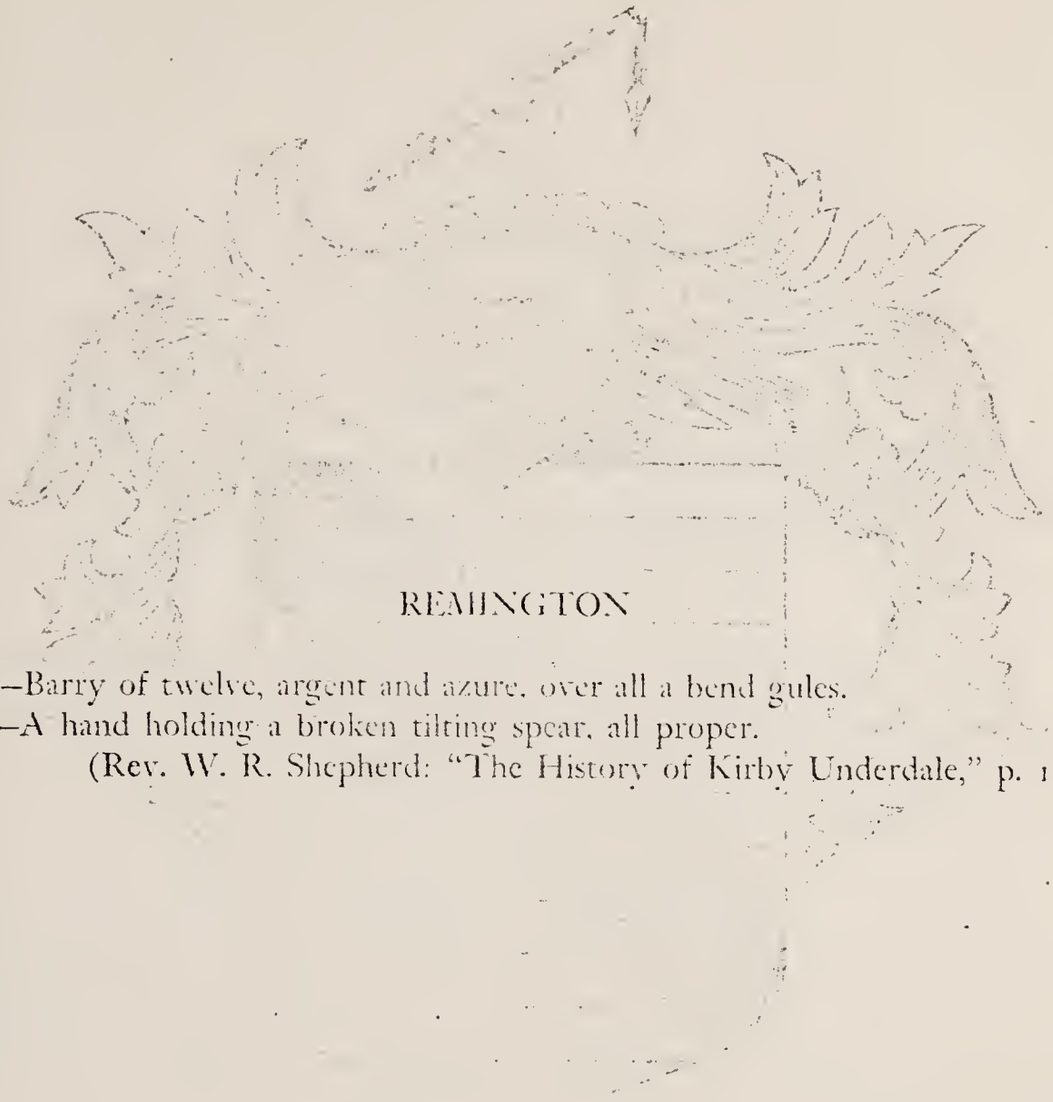
*Crest*—A griffin's head erased sable, gorged with two bars gemel argent.

(Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Press: "Watson," p. 6.)

Watson



Remington



REMINGTON

*Arms*—Barry of twelve, argent and azure, over all a bend gules.
*Crest*—A hand holding a broken tilting spear, all proper.
(Rev. W. R. Shepherd: "The History of Kirby Underdale," p. 137.)

V

CAPTAIN PHINEAS MERRILL, son of Joseph and Abigail (Stone) Merrill, was born in New Hartford, February 19, 1755, baptized March 2, following, and died there, March 31, 1828. He married, March 10, 1780, Anna Buell. (Buell VI.) They had a daughter *Harriet Buell*, of whom further.

(S. Merrill: "Merrill Memorial," typed MS. in the Connecticut State Library. "New Hartford, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 39.)

VI

HARRIET BUELL MERRILLL, daughter of Captain Phineas and Anna (Buell) Merrill, was born March 31, 1784. According to the "Merrill Memorial," she died September 17, 1827, but the "Vital Records" of New Hartford give the date as September 4, 1828.

She married Roger Mills. (Mills VI.)

(Ibid.)

(The Remington Line)

I

LIEUTENANT JOHN (1) REMINGTON, son of the Reverend Richard and Elizabeth (Hutton) Remington, and the progenitor of his family in America, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, "1667-month 4th-day 8." He came to America with his wife and two sons in 1637, and went first to Newbury, Massachusetts. From there he removed to Andover, and then to Rowley, both in the same colony. He was a freeman at the latter place in 1639. In 1640-41 he trained the militia there, becoming sergeant in 1645. On May 26, 1647, he was chosen lieutenant. After the death of his wife he removed to Roxbury.

Lieutenant John (1) Remington married (first), in England, Elizabeth, who died December 24, 1657. He married (second), Rhoda, widow of John Gore. A son of the first marriage was *Thomas*, of whom further.

(Rev. W. R. Shepherd: "The History of Kirby Underdale," supplement, pp. 9, 10, 18. Family records.)

II

THOMAS REMINGTON, son of Lieutenant John (1) and Elizabeth Remington, was born in Yorkshire, England, and died in Suffield, Connecticut, February 23, 1721. He married at Rowley, Massachusetts, 1 mo. 19, 1658, Mehitable Walker, said to have been the daughter of Captain Richard and Jane (Talmadge) Walker. She died in Suffield, December 17, 1718. They had a son *John,* (2) of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 11 of supplement. "Rowley, Massachusetts, Vital Records to 1850," pp. 182, 385. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXIII, pp. 178 et seq. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 524. Family records.)

III

JOHN (2) REMINGTON, son of Thomas and Mehitable (Walker) Remington, was born in Rowley, November 2, 1661. He married (first), at Suffield, December 6, 1687, Margaret Scott, who died July 14, 1693. He married (second), December 19, 1700, Hannah Hale, who was born September 14, 1680, and died April 1, 1768. A son of the second marriage was *Daniel,* of whom further.

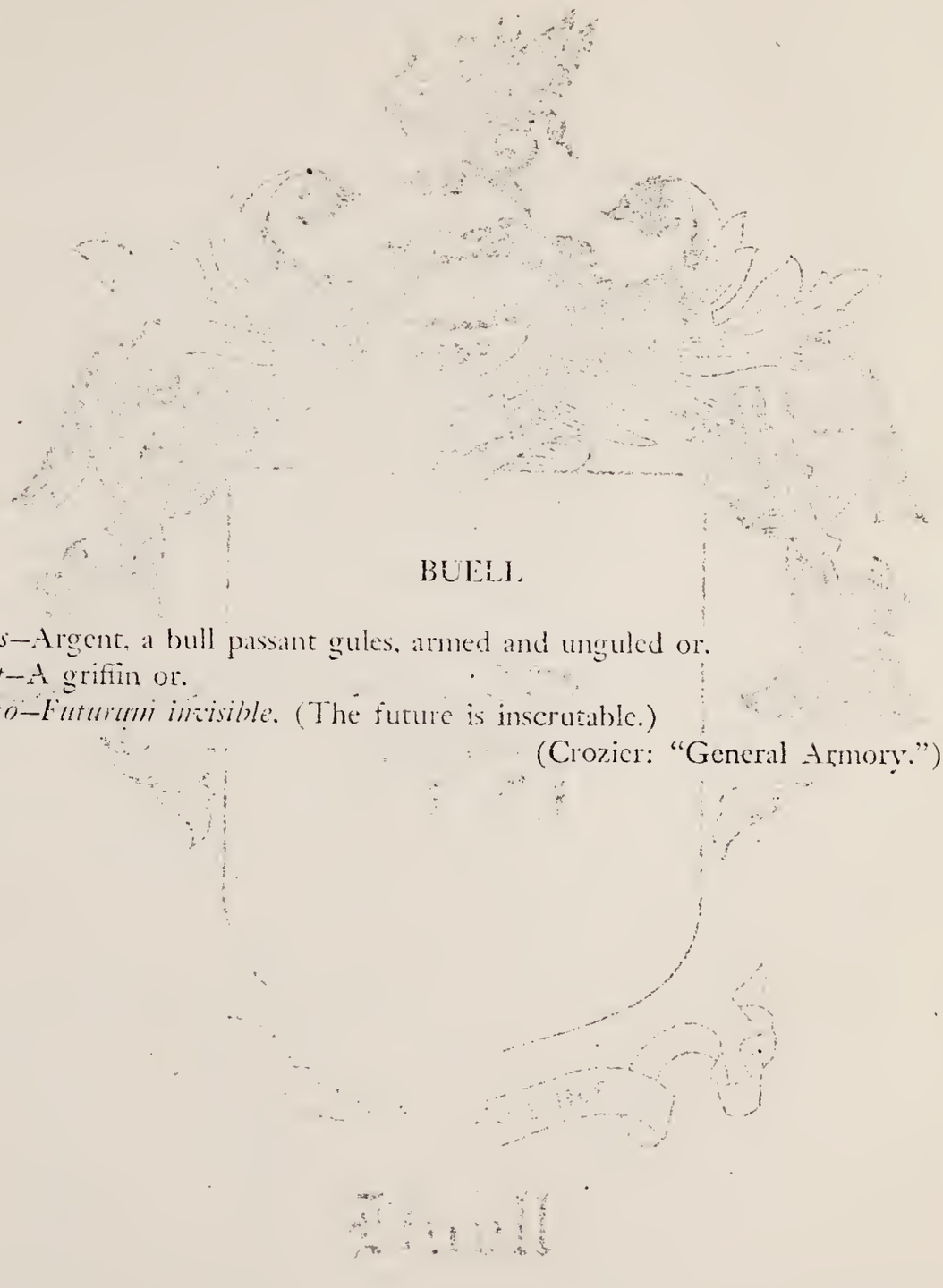
(Rev. W. R. Shepherd: "The History of Kirby Underdale," supplement, pp. 11, 12. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXIII, pp. 178 et seq. "Suffield, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 6, 20, 163. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 363.)

IV

DANIEL REMINGTON, son of John (2) and Hannah (Hale) Remington, was born in Suffield, February 10, 1706. He married there, January 7, 1730/31, Sarah Winchell. (Winchell IV.) They had a daughter *Hannah,* of whom further.

(Rev. W. R. Shepherd: "The History of Kirby Underdale," supplement, p. 12. "Suffield, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 20, 98, 126. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXIII, p. 179.)

# Buell



## BUELL.

*Arms*—Argent, a bull passant gules, armed and unguled or.
*Crest*—A griffin or.
*Motto*—*Futurum invisible*. (The future is inscrutable.)

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

V

HANNAH REMINGTON, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Winchell) Remington, was born July 2, 1737, and died at Goshen, Connecticut, July 12, 1777.

She married Deacon Joseph (2) Mills. (Mills V.)

("New Hartford, Connecticut, Church Records," p. 117; "Baptisms," p. 121.)

(The Buell Line)

I

WILLIAM BUELL, BEVILLE or BEVELLE, as the name is sometimes spelled, immigrant ancestor of this family in America, was born in Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, about 1610, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, November 23, 1681. It is probable that his mother came with him, as it is recorded that "Goode Buell died at Windsor, December 3, 1639."

William Buell married at Windsor, November 18, 1640, Mary, whose surname is unknown, and who died September 1 or 2, 1684. Eldest of their seven children, all born in Windsor, were *Samuel*, of whom further, and *Mary*, born September 3, 1642, who married Simon (2) Mills. (Mills II.)

(A. Welles: "History of the Buell Family in England and in America," pp. 23-5. "A Memory of the Buell Centennial Reunion," p. 29. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, pp. 288-89. G. C. Woodruff: "A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield," p. 39. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 126, 348-50.)

II

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BUELL, son of William and Mary Buell, was born in Windsor, September 2, 1641, and died in Killingworth, Connecticut, July 11, 1720. He removed to Killingworth on the first settlement of that town in 1664, and was an original proprietor there. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1693, '96, '97, '98, 1700, '01, '02, '04, '06, '08, '10, '11, '14 and 1715.

Captain Samuel Buell married in Windsor, November 13, or 18,

1662, Deborah Griswold, who was born June 28, 1646, and died February 7, 1719. She was the daughter of Edward and Margaret Griswold, who were married in England in 1630. Edward Griswold was born in England about 1607, and came to America from Kenilworth, Warwickshire. He built the "Old Fort" at Springfield, Massachusetts. He left Windsor about 1664 for Killingworth, Connecticut, whence he was deputy from 1667 to 1689. Margaret, his first wife, died August 23, 1670. Captain Samuel and Deborah (Griswold) Buell had a son *John*, of whom further.

(Ibid. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. IV, p. 2054. Society of Colonial Wars, "First Supplement to Index of Ancestors, 1941," pp. 41, 112.)

III

DEACON JOHN BUELL, son of Captain Samuel and Deborah (Griswold) Buell, was born in Killingworth, February 17, 1671, and died in Litchfield, Connecticut, April 9, 1746. He removed to Lebanon about 1695. In 1719 he was one of the founders of Litchfield, where he settled three years later.

Deacon John Buell married at Windsor, November 20, 1695, Mary Loomis. (Loomis - Family in America IV.) They had a son *Peter*, of whom further.

(G. C. Woodruff: "A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield," p. 39. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 126, 434. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. IV, p. 2054.)

IV

PETER BUELL, son of Deacon John and Mary (Loomis) Buell, was born in Lebanon, May 22, 1700. He married, December 26, 1734, Avis Collins. (Collins IV.) They had a son *Archelaus*, of whom further.

(G. C. Woodruff: "A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield." p. 40. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 127. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. IV, p. 2054.)

V

ARCHELAUS BUELL, son of Peter and Avis (Collins) Buell, was born April 14, 1737. He married May 3, 1758, Mary Landon, who was born November 22, 1739, daughter of David and Mary (Osborn) Landon, from East Hampton, Long Island, New York. They had a daughter *Anna*, of whom further.

(G. C. Woodruff: "A Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield," pp. 40-1. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 127.)

VI

ANNA BUELL, daughter of Archelaus and Mary (Landon) Buell, was born March 27, 1759, and died September 4, 1855. She married Captain Phineas Merrill. (Merrill V.)

(S. Merrill: "Merrill Memorial," typed MS. in the Connecticut State Library. "New Hartford, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 39.)

(The Judd Line)

I

DEACON THOMAS JUDD, immigrant ancestor of this family in America, was born in England about 1608, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 12, 1688. He came from England in 1633-34, and settled first at Cambridge (then Newtown), Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, on May 25, 1636. The same year he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and later to Farmington. After his second marriage he removed finally to Northampton where he was a selectman in 1682, and also deacon, as he had been in Farmington.

Deacon Thomas Judd married (first), a wife whose name is unknown, and who died in Farmington. He married (second), in Northampton, December 2, 1679, Clemence, widow of Thomas Mason. A son of the first marriage was *John*, of whom further.

(S. Judd: "Thomas Judd and His Descendants," pp. 9-11. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New Eng-

land," Vol. II, p. 574. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 217.)

II

LIEUTENANT JOHN JUDD, son of Deacon Thomas Judd, was born in Hartford, about 1640, and died at Farmington in 1715. He married Mary Hawkins, who was born in Windsor, July 16, 1644. She was the daughter of Anthony and Isabel (Brown) Hawkins. The latter died July 12, 1655, and Anthony Hawkins married (second), Ann Welles. He died in 1673/4. Lieutenant John and Mary (Hawkins) Judd had a son *Joseph*, of whom further.

(S. Judd: "Thomas Judd and His Descendants," p. 11, 53. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 382, 574. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II. p. 369.)

III

JOSEPH JUDD, son of Lieutenant John and Mary (Hawkins) Judd, was born in 1672, and died prior to December 12, 1755. He resided in Northington (now Avon), Connecticut.

Joseph Judd married (first), in 1706, Hannah Bidwell, of Hartford, who died in 1707. He married (second), in 1713, Sarah Winchell. (Winchell III-A.) They had a son *Jonah*, of whom further.

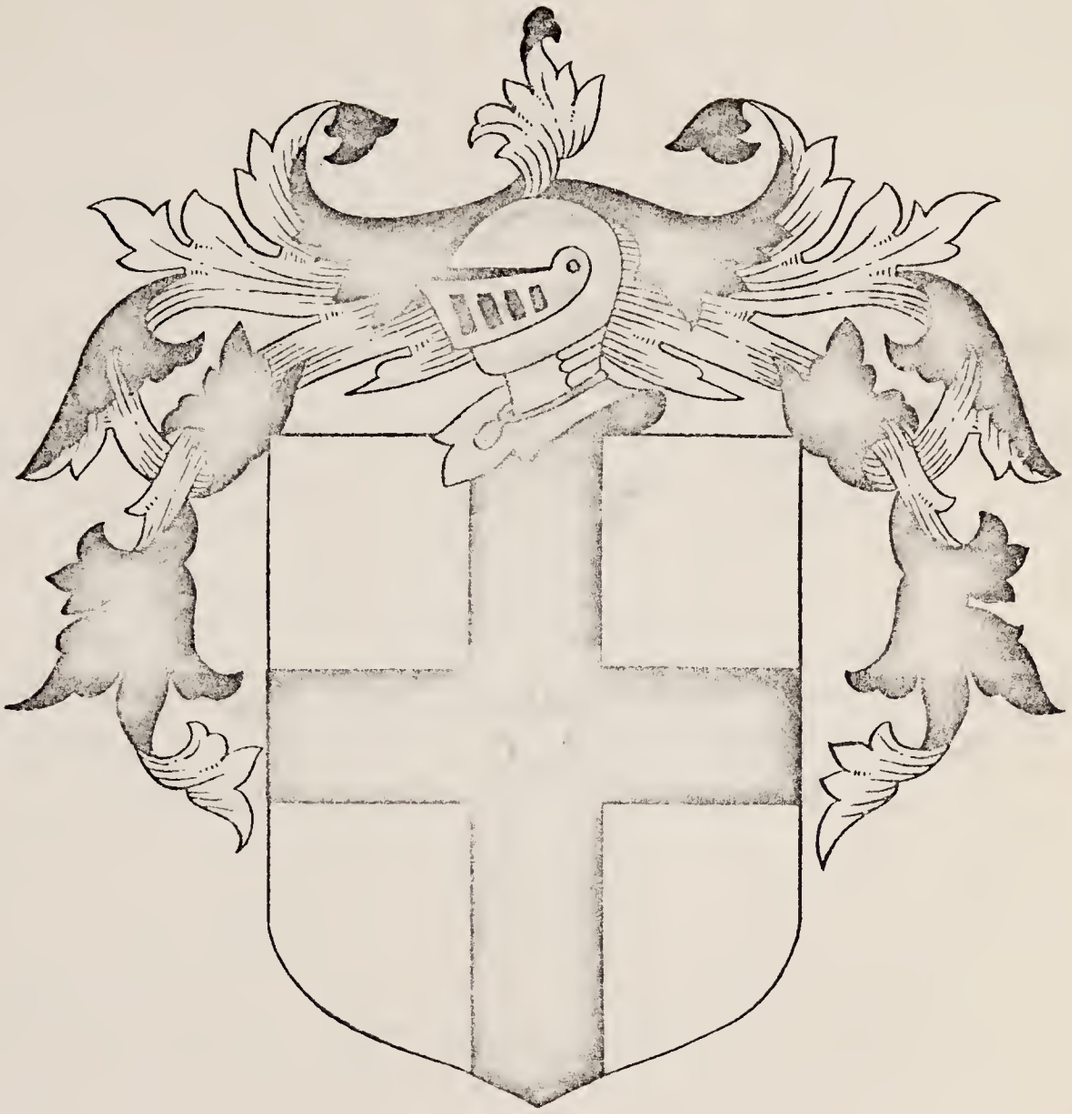
(S. Judd: "Thomas Judd and his Descendants," p. 53. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 796.)

IV

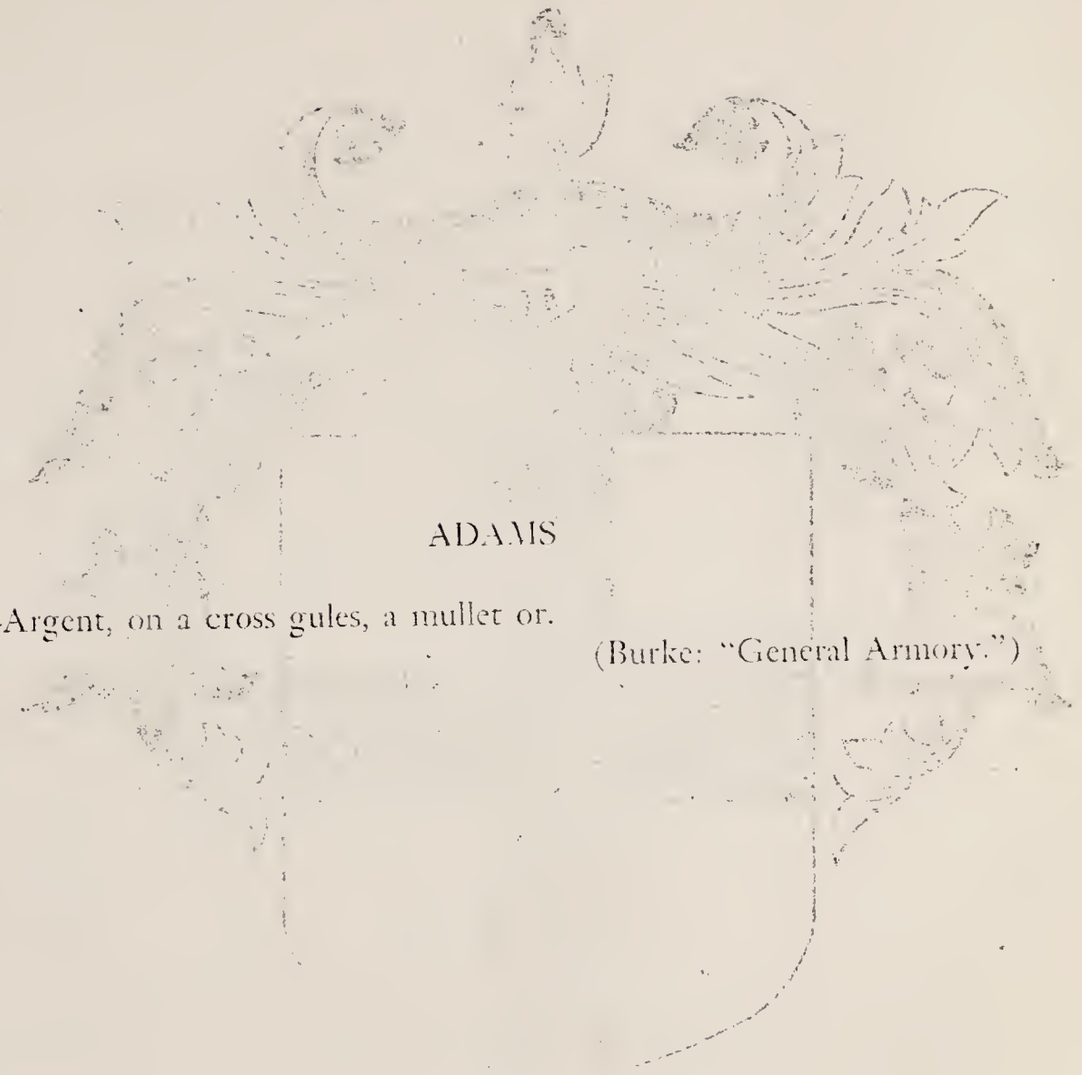
JONAH JUDD, eldest child of Joseph and Sarah (Winchell) Judd, was born September 30, 1714, and died June 2, 1761. He resided in Northington.

Jonah Judd married in 1748, Jemima Miller, who was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, September 14, 1729, and died in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, September 1, 1807. She was the daughter of Abram Miller. They had a son *Calvin*, of whom further.

(S. Judd: "Thomas Judd and his Descendants," p. 53, 54, 56.)



Adams



ADAMS

*Arms*—Argent, on a cross gules, a mullet or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

V

CALVIN JUDD, son of Jonah and Jemima (Miller) Judd, was born March 21, 1754, and died October 27, 1817. He resided in Northington.

Calvin Judd married Mary Ingham, who was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, June 21, 1762, daughter of Jonathan Ingham. They had a daughter *Amna*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI

AMNA JUDD, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Ingham) Judd, was born July 2, 1795, and died in 1874.

She married, as his first wife, Asahel Mix. (Mix VI)

Ibid.)

(The Adams Line)

I

GEORGE ADAMS, the emigrant ancestor of this line, was born in England, and died at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), Massachusetts, October 10, 1696. He was settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, by 1645, and two years later, was a proprietor of Nashuway, or Lancaster. He was a glover by trade. He removed to Cambridge Farms in November, 1664.

George Adams married Frances, whose surname is unknown, and they had a son *Daniel* (1), of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 9. Family records.)

II

DANIEL (1) ADAMS, son of George and Frances Adams, was born in 1652, and died at Simsbury, Connecticut, November 17, 1713. He removed to Simsbury shortly after his marriage.

Daniel (1) Adams married Mary Pinney. (Pinney III.) Their eldest child was a son *Daniel* (2), of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New

England," Vol. I, p. 9. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, Appendix, pp. 12, 831. "Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. VIII, pp. 248-49.)

III

DANIEL (2) ADAMS, son of Daniel (1) and Mary (Pinney) Adams, died January 10, 1712/13. He married Thanks, whose surname is unknown, and who died at Simsbury, November 2, 1724. She married (second), Joseph Pettibone, son of John and Sarah (Eggleston) Pettibone. Daniel (2) and Thanks Adams had a daughter *Hannah*, of whom further.

("Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. VIII, pp. 225-26. "Connecticut Court Records," Vol. IX, p. 150.)

IV

HANNAH ADAMS, daughter of Daniel (2) and Thanks Adams, died in September, 1776.

She married Deacon Joseph (1) Mills. (Mills IV.)

(Goodwin: "Genealogical Notes," p. 277.)

(The Winchell Line)

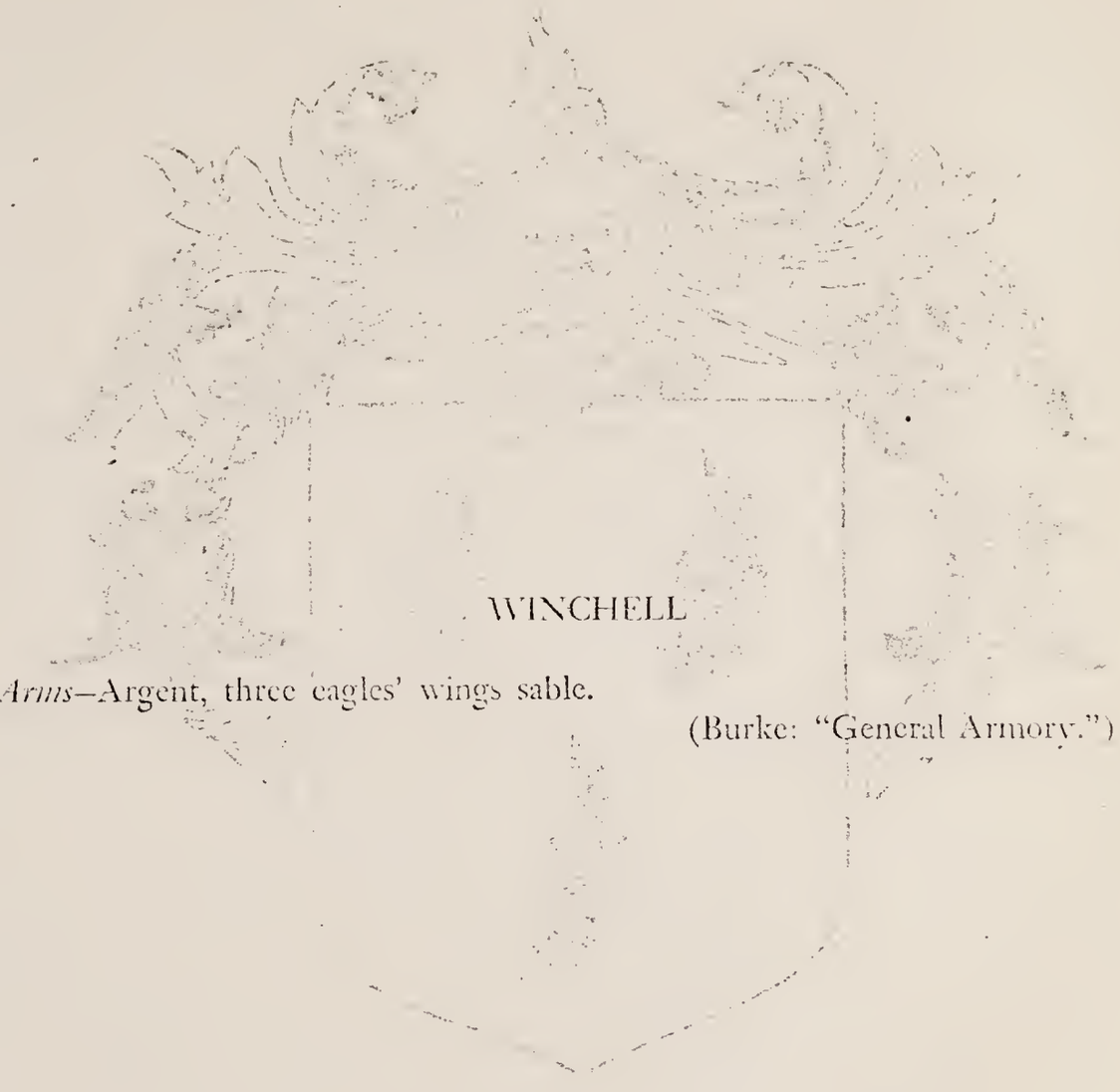
I

ROBERT WINCHELL, first of this family found of record, was born probably in England, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, January 21, 1668. His wife, whose name is unknown, died at Windsor, July 10, 1655. Among their eight children were sons *Nathaniel* and *David*, of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 591. N. H. and A. N. Winchell: "The Winchell Genealogy," pp. 61-4, 65. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 796.)

II-A

NATHANIEL WINCHELL, eldest son of Robert Winchell, was born about 1633, and died at Windsor, March 8, 1699/1700. He married there, April 8, 1664, Sarah Porter, who was born in 1646,

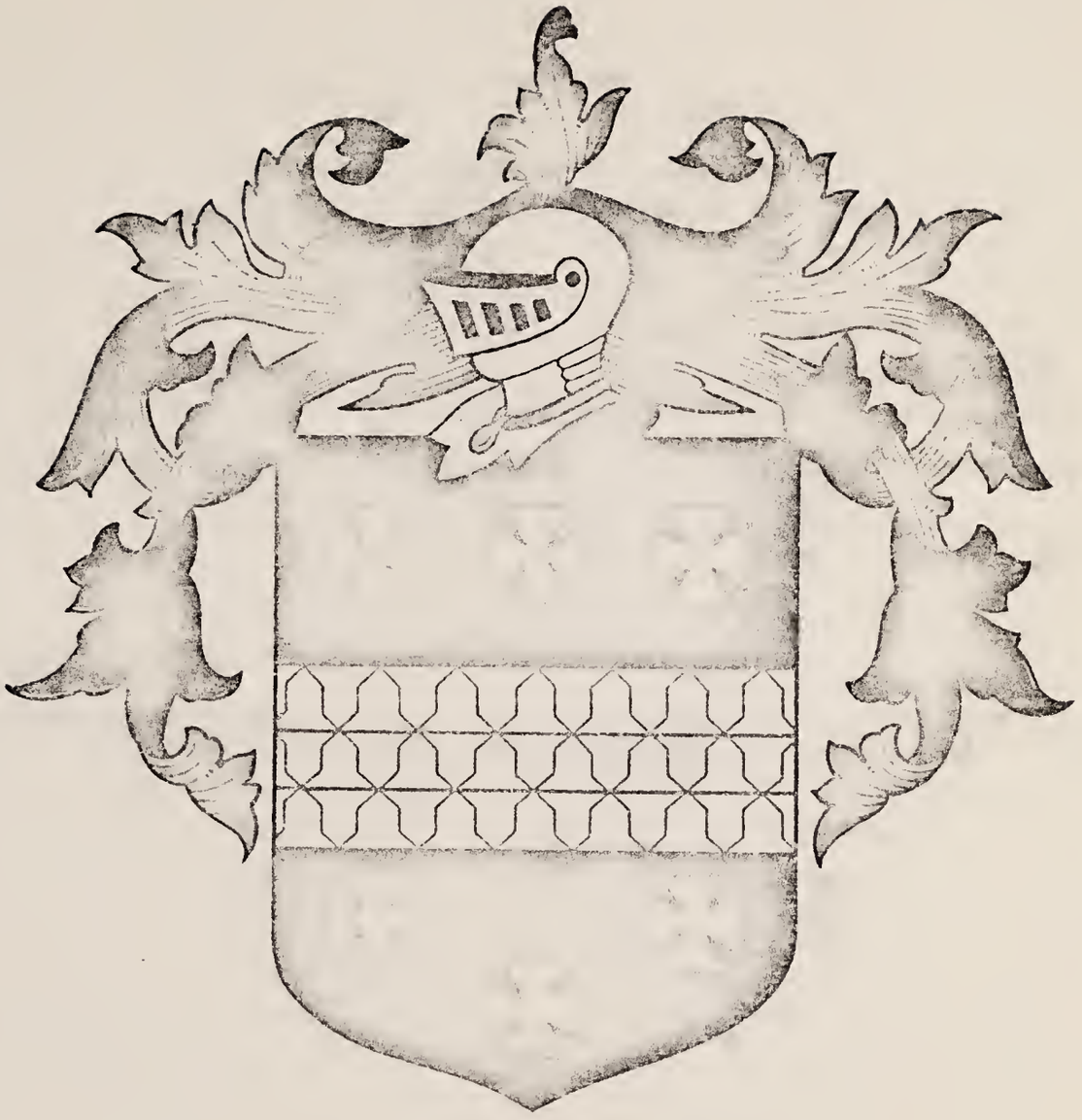


WINCHELL

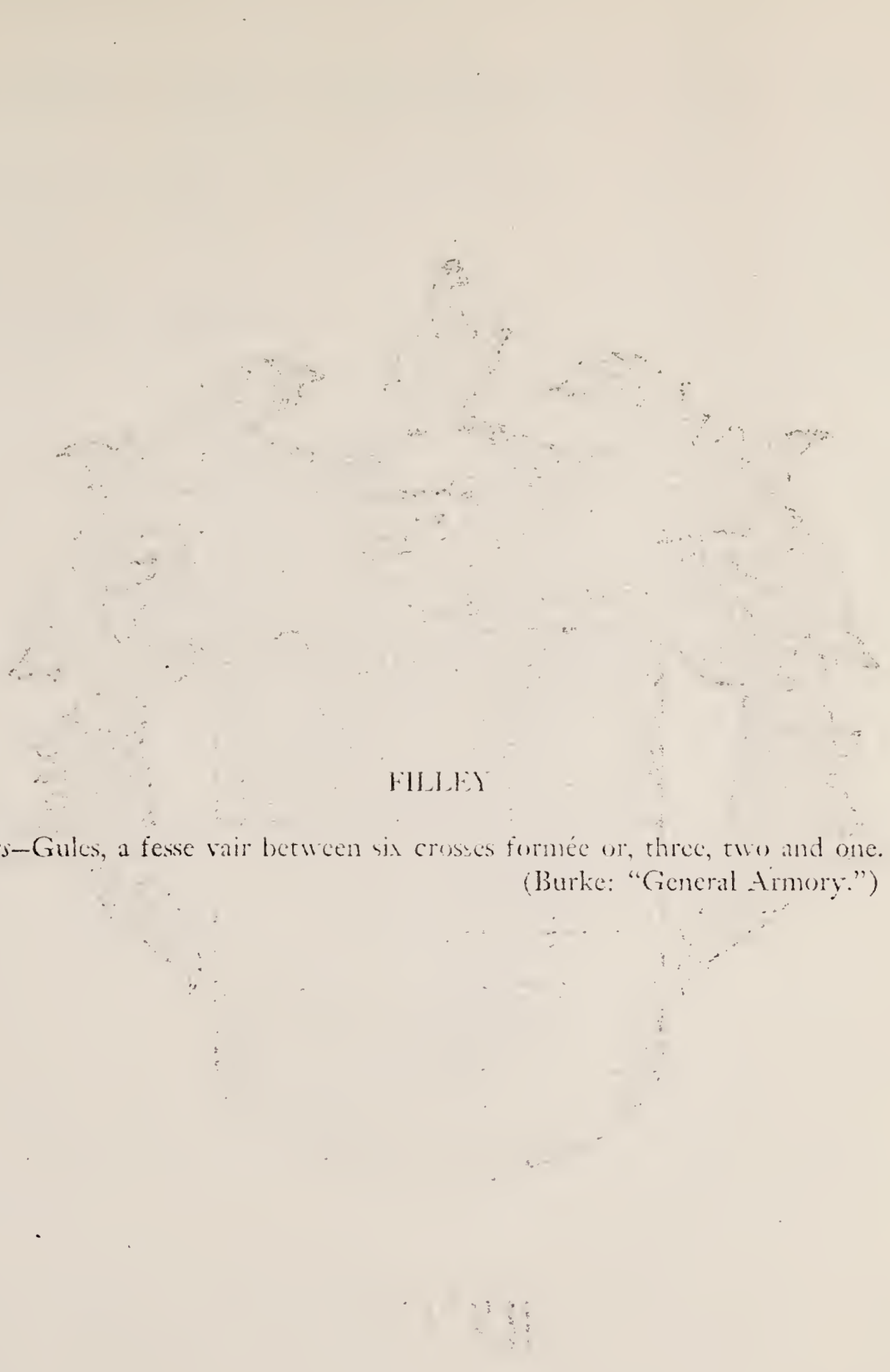
*Arms*—Argent, three eagles' wings sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Winchell



Filley



FILLEY

*Arms*—Gules, a fesse vair between six crosses formée or, three, two and one.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

and died at Windsor, in 1725, the eldest child of Thomas and Sarah (Hart) Porter. Thomas Porter was born, probably in England, and died in 1697. He married, November 20, 1644, Sarah Hart, who was born in England, daughter of Deacon Stephen Hart. The latter, who was born in Braintree, Essex, England, about 1605, and died in 1683, came to America about 1632, and settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. Nathaniel and Sarah (Porter) Winchell had a daughter *Sarah*, of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 368; Vol. III, p. 464; Vol. IV, p. 591. N. H. and A. N. Winchell: "The Winchell Genealogy," pp. 61-4, 65. H. R. Stiles: History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 796. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IX, p. 54. A. Andrews: "Genealogy of Stephen Hart and his descendants," p. 42. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut." Vol. III, p. 1657.)

III-A

SARAH WINCHELL, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Porter) Winchell, was born at Windsor, December 26, 1674.

She married Joseph Judd. (Judd III.)

(H. R. Stiles: History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 796. S. Judd: "Thomas Judd and his Descendants," p. 53. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 591.)

II-B

DAVID WINCHELL, son of Robert Winchell, was baptized in Windsor, October 22, 1643, and died at Suffield, Connecticut, December 29, 1723. After his removal to Suffield he was selectman and surveyor there for twenty-five years.

David Winchell married (first), November 17, 1669, Elizabeth Filley, who was born March 4, 1650, the daughter of William and Margaret Filley, who were married September 2, 1642. William Filley came from Devonshire, England, in 1639 with Reverend Ephraim Huit. David Winchell married (second), May 1, 1672, Mary Griffin, who died June 23, 1728. The only child of the first marriage was *Joseph*, of whom further.

(N. H. and A. N. Winchell: "The Winchell Genealogy," pp. 68, 77, 78. H. S. Sheldon: "History of Suffield, Connecticut," p. 44. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 250. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V. p. 225.)

III-B

JOSEPH WINCHELL, son of David and Elizabeth (Filley) Winchell, was born at Windsor, September 13, 1670, baptized five days later, and died at Suffield, March 11, 1743. He succeeded his father as surveyor and town clerk, serving for thirty-two years.

Joseph Winchell married, January 2, 1700, Sarah Taylor. (Taylor III) Their eldest child was *Sarah*, of whom further.

(N. H. and A. N. Winchell: "The Winchell Genealogy," pp. 76, 77, 92, 93. H. S. Sheldon: "History of Suffield, Connecticut," pp. 42, 43, 44.)

IV

SARAH WINCHELL, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Winchell, was born at Suffield, December 1, 1701.

She married Daniel Remington. (Remington IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Taylor Line)

I

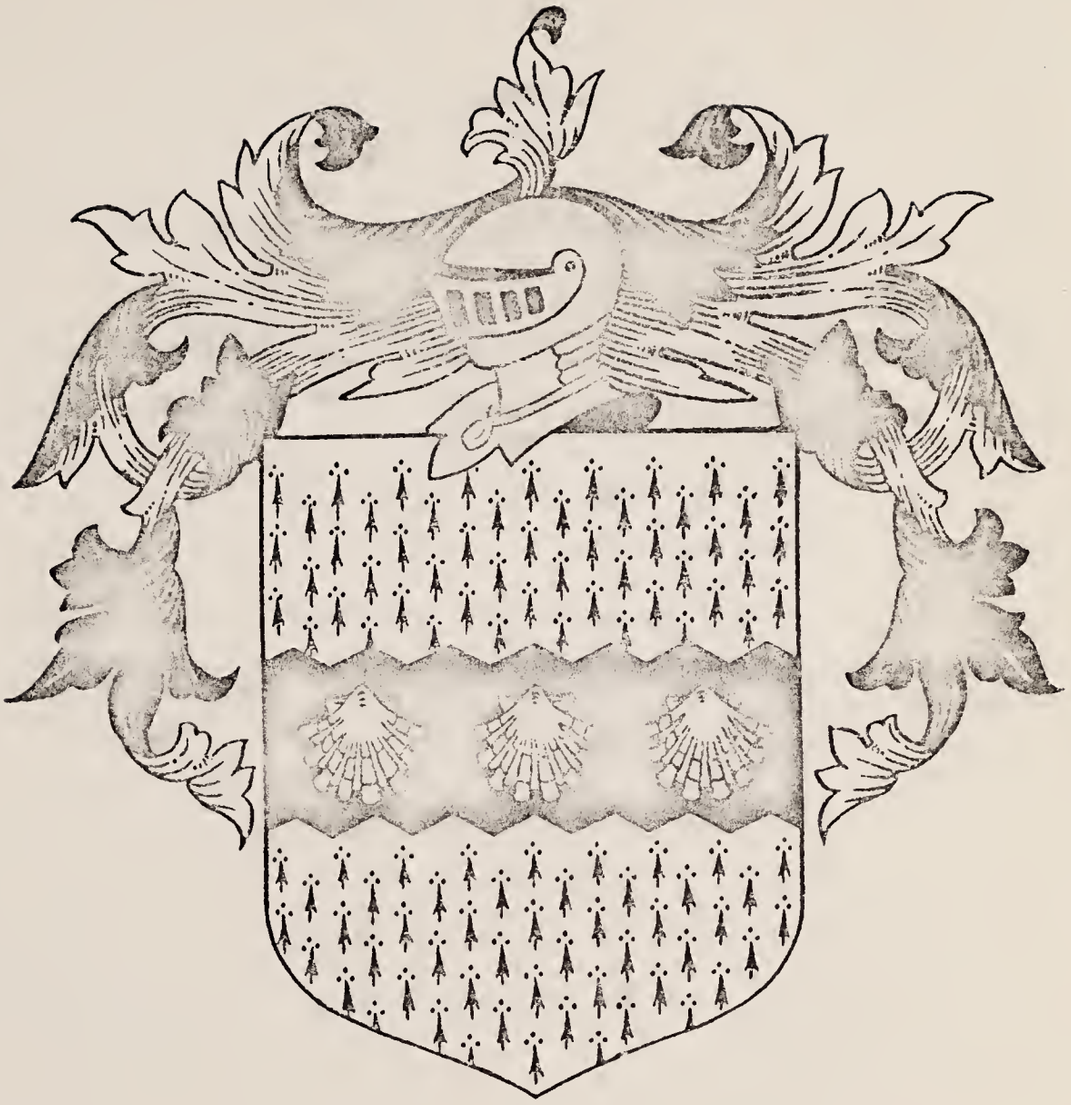
JONATHAN (1) TAYLOR, believed to be the founder of this line in America, died in Suffield, Connecticut, in September or October, 1683. His name appears in records of Springfield, Massachusetts in 1649, and he received a "sitting" in the seventh seat of the meeting house in 1659. He still held this in 1662. In 1665, 1666 and 1671 he was fence viewer, and in 1675 and 1680 he received bounties from the town for killing wolves.

Jonathan (1) Taylor married Mary, whose surname is unknown, and who died September 9, 1683. They had a son *Jonathan* (2), of whom further.

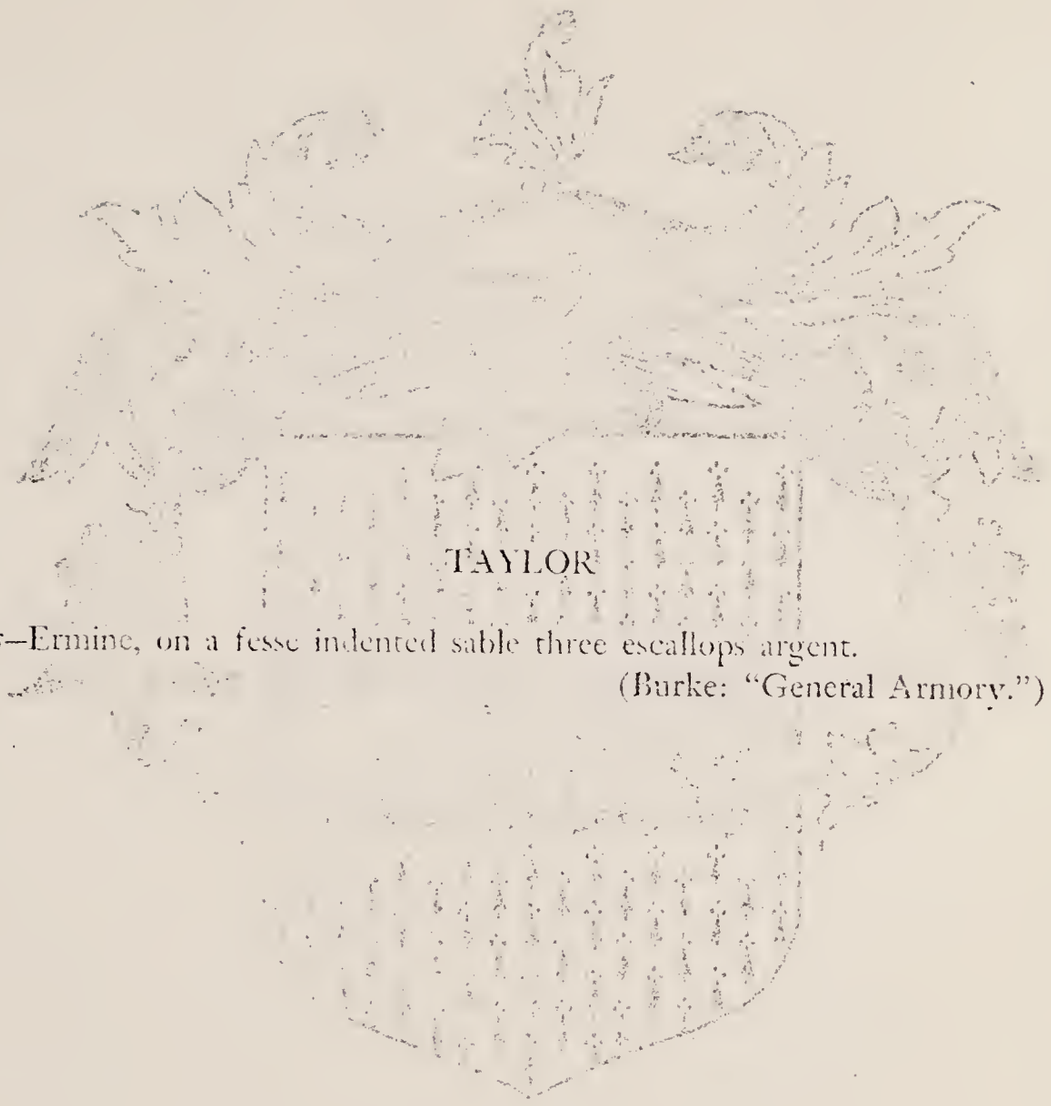
(H. M. Burt: "The First Century of Springfield," Vol. I, pp. 43,

*Winchells House*

*Built by Capt. Joseph Winchell about 1723 in Crooked Lane*



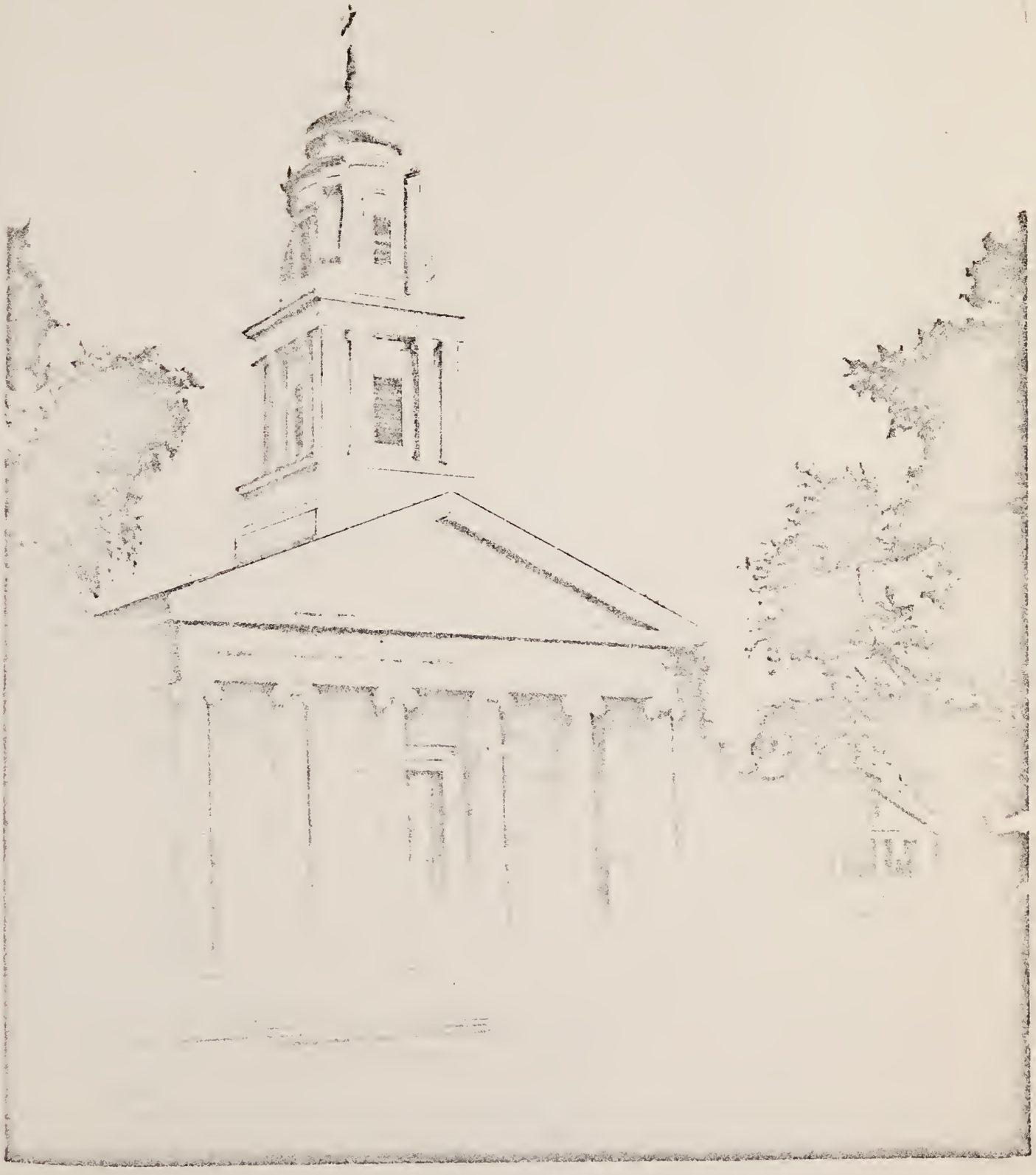
Taylor



TAYLOR

*Arms*—Ermine, on a fesse indented sable three escallops argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



*Suffield Church*

*Jonathan Taylor, Deacon*

*Photo through Courtesy of Mr. Newton C. Brainard*

Kellock
(Kellogg)

KELLOCK
(KELLOGG)

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three talbots' heads couped azure within a bordure gules.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet a sinister hand between two wings, all proper.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

127, 221, 239, 242, 310, 353, 355, 396, 411 and 432. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 262.)

II

DEACON JONATHAN (2) TAYLOR, son of Jonathan (1) and Mary Taylor, was born in Springfield, March 11, 1655, and died in Suffield, January 23, 1726. He took the oath of Allegiance with his father on December 31, 1678, or January 1, 1679. Between that date and March 12, 1699/1700 he removed to Suffield, where he became a deacon of the church.

Deacon Jonathan (2) Taylor married, July 7, or 11, 1678, Sarah Brooks, daughter of William and Mary (Burt) Brooks, of Springfield, who were married October 8, 1654. William Brooks was born in England, and died in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1688. He came to Boston in 1635, settled at Springfield in 1649, and removed to Deerfield in 1686. Mary (Burt) Brooks, who was born in 1634, and died in Deerfield in 1689, was the daughter of Henry and Ulalia (Marche) Burt, who were licensed to marry December 23, 1619. Henry Burt was born, probably in Haberton, Devonshire, England, and died in Springfield, April 30, 1662. He came to America, bringing his wife, some time before November, 1639, when his house in Roxbury, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire. He removed to Springfield the following year, and was made clerk of the band, clerk of the writs, lay exhorter at Sabbath meetings, and annually one of the five men chosen "by ye general vote and consent of ye Plantation for ye ordering ye prudential affairs of ye towne." Ulalia (Marche) Burt, his wife, came from Dean Prior, Devonshire, and is believed to have been of Huguenot parentage. Deacon Jonathan (2) and Sarah (Brooks) Taylor had a daughter *Sarah*, of whom further.

(H. S. Sheldon: "History of Suffield," p. 42. H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield," Vol. I, pp. 419, 432, Vol. II, p. 295. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, pp. 263, 313; Vol. IV, p. 262. F. R. Holmes: "Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700," pp. xxxiii, xxxviii. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXX, p. 142. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Henry and Ulalia Burt," p. 1. H. M. and S. W. Burt: "Henry Burt, of Springfield," p. 161.)

III

SARAH TAYLOR, daughter of Deacon Jonathan (2) and Sarah (Brooks) Taylor, was born in Suffield, January 23, 1682.

She married Joseph Winchell. (Winchell III-B).

(H. S. Sheldon: "History of Suffield," p. 42. H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield," Vol. I, pp. 419, 432; Vol. II, p. 295. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 262. N. H. and A. N. Winchell: "The Winchell Genealogy," p. 76.)

## (The Kellogg Line)

### The Family in England

I

PHILIP KELLOGG, first of this lineage found of record, resided in Bocking, Essex, England, near Braintree, in 1583. Two years later he was located in the nearby parish of Great Leighs. The name of his wife is not known, but he had a son *Martin,* of whom further.

T. H. Hopkins: "Kelloggs in the Old World and the New," p. 11.)

II

MARTIN KELLOGG, son of Philip Kellogg, was baptized at Great Leighs, Essex, November 23, 1595, and died in Braintree in the same county between May 20 and September 20, 1671. He was a weaver by trade.

Martin Kellogg married in St. Michaels, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, October 22, 1621, Prudence Bird, daughter of John Bird, and they had a son *Joseph*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 13-16.)

### The Family in America

I

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH KELLOGG, son of Martin and Prudence (Bird) Kellogg, was baptized in Great Leighs, Essex, England, April 1, 1626, and died at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1708. The first record of him in New England was in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1651. In 1657 he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and then to Hadley

BIRD

*Arms*—Vert, three bucks' heads proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Bird

where he was a town proprietor. From 1661 until after 1687 he kept the ferry between that town and Northampton. He was selectman at Hadley many times, and served on the committee for the purchase of Swamfield from the Indians. He was appointed sergeant in 1661, and while holding that rank, commanded the town troops at the Battle of Turner's Falls in 1676. Two years later he was promoted to ensign, and to lieutenant five months thereafter.

Lieutenant Joseph Kellog married (first), probably in England, Joanna, whose surname is not known. He married (second), Abigail Terry. (Terry—Family in America II.) A daughter of the second marriage was *Prudence*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 23-31.)

II

PRUDENCE KELLOGG, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Abigail (Terry) Kellogg, was born in Hadley, October 14, 1675, and died September 21, 1747.

She married Abraham Merrill. (Merrill III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Collins Line)

I

JOHN (1) COLLINS, first of this line to be recorded, was born probably in England, and died in New England, March 29, 1670. He came to America some time prior to 1638. In 1640 he had a grant of land at Braintree, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the church at Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1646, and took the oath as freeman, May 6, following. A shoemaker and tanner by trade, he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

John (1) Collins married Susannah, whose surname is unknown, and they had a son *John* (2), of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 434. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXI, pp. 283-86.)

II

JOHN (2) COLLINS, eldest child of John (1) and Susannah Col-

lins, was born in 1640, and died in Guilford, Connecticut, December 10, 1704. He removed with his first wife to Middletown, Connecticut, in 1663, and soon after to Saybrook. In 1668 he was at Branford, where he signed the New Plantation Covenant. In October of the following year he was a freeman, and by December he had removed to Guilford. Like his father he was a shoemaker.

John (2) Collins married (first), Mary, whose surname may have been Trowbridge, and who died in 1668. He married (second) June 2, 1669, Mary Kingsnorth, and (third) March 6, 1700, Dorcas Swain, daughter of Samuel Swain and widow of John Taintor. A son of the first marriage was *John* (3), of whom further.

(Ibid. R. H. Hinman: "A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," pp. 664-65, R. D. Smith: "History of Guilford, Connecticut," p. 22.)

III

JOHN (3) COLLINS, son of John (2) and Mary Collins, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1665, and died January 24, 1751. He married, July 23, 1691, Anne Leete, (Leete III.) They had a daughter *Avis*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV

AVIS COLLINS, daughter of John (3) and Anne (Leete) Collins, was born in 1708, and died November 1, 1754.

She married Peter Buell. (Buell IV.)

(Ibid. G. C. Woodruff: "A Genealogical Record of the Inhabitants of the Town of Litchfield." p. 40.)

(The Pinney Line)

I

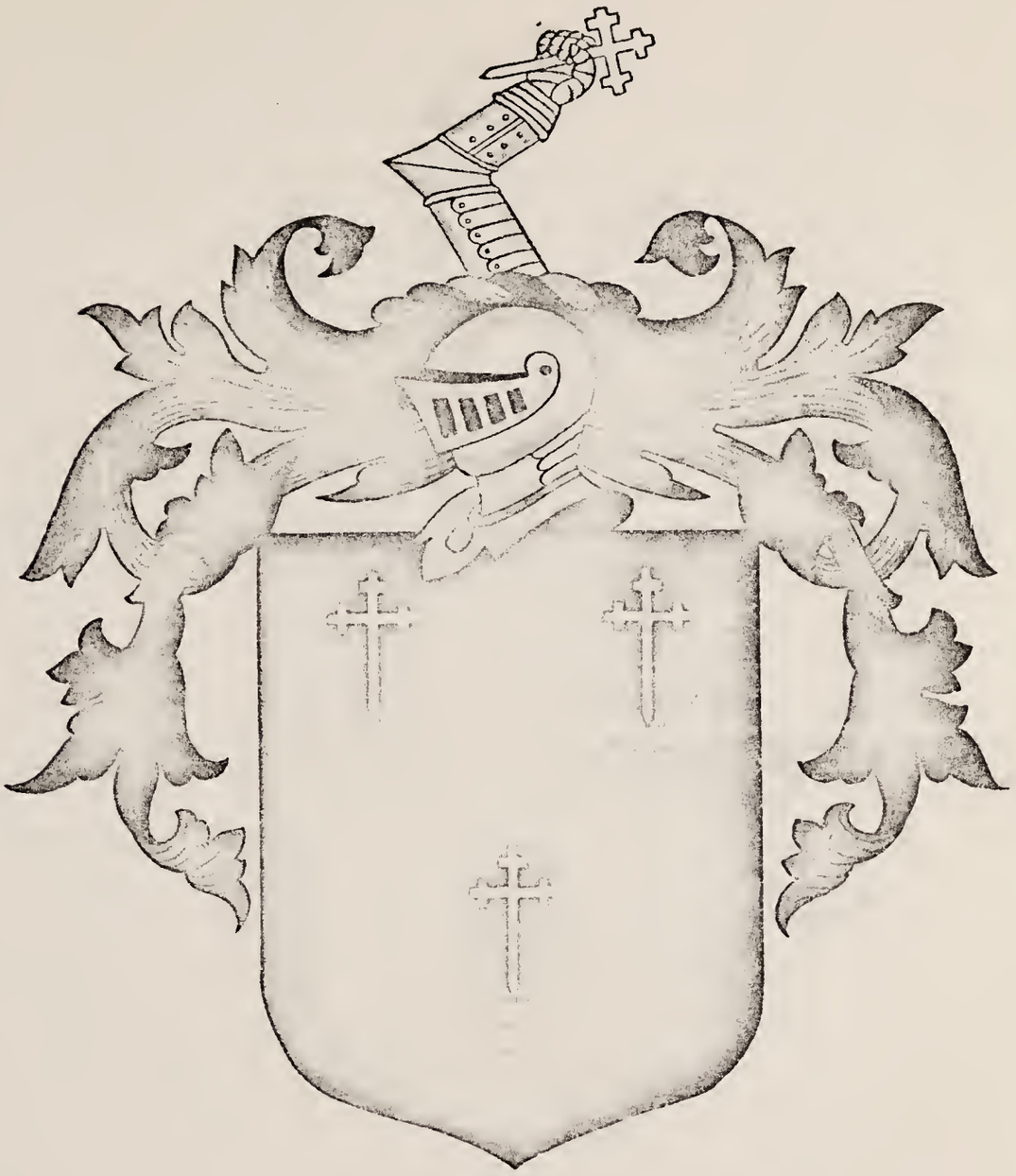
HUMPHREY PINNEY, emigrant ancestor of this family in America, son of John and Joanna Pinney, was born in Somersetshire, England, and died in Windsor, Connecticut, August 20, 1683. He came to New England on the "Mary and John" in 1630.

Humphrey Pinney married at Dorchester, Massachusetts, Mary

PINNEY

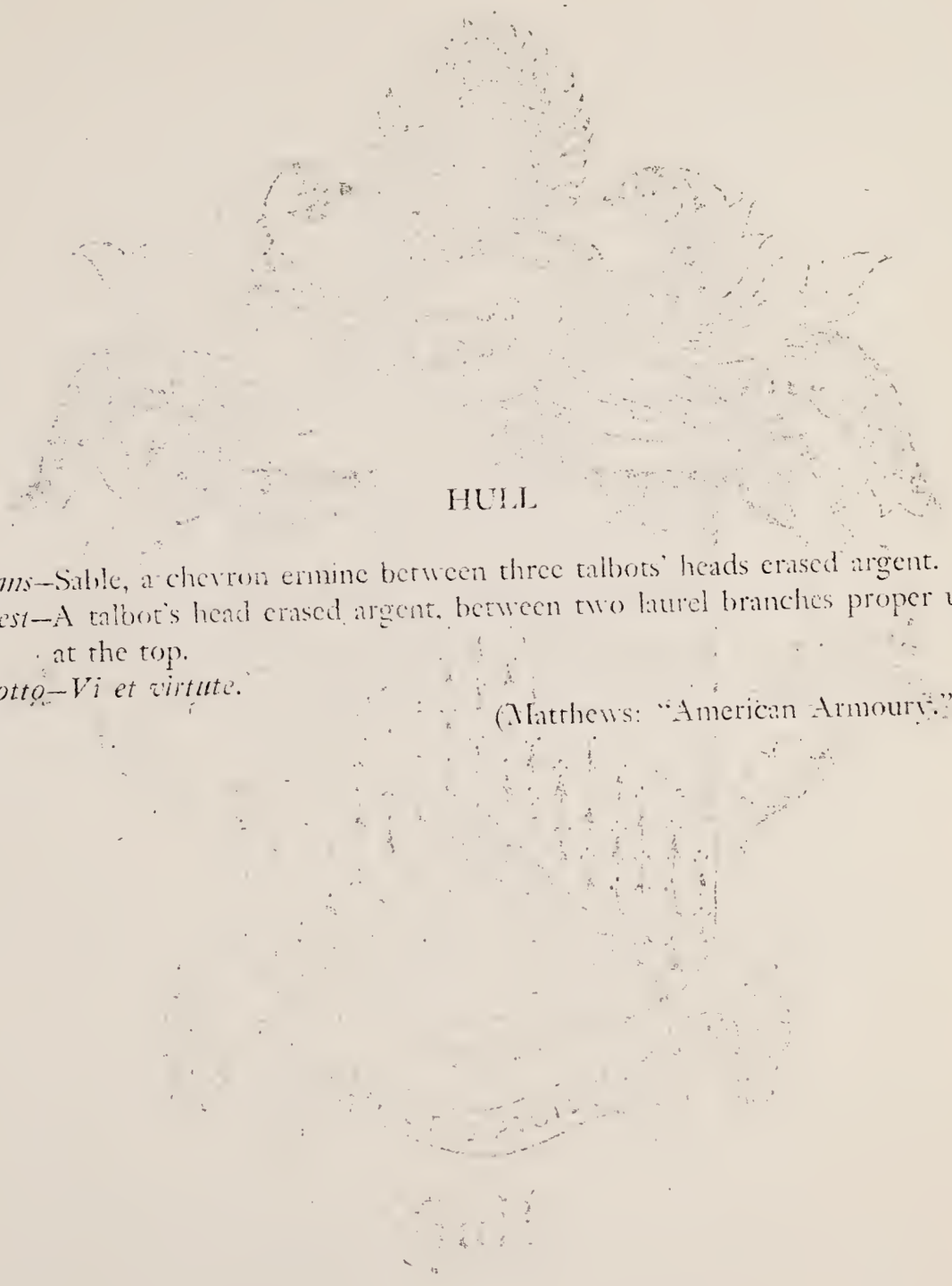
*Arms*—Gules, three crescents or, issuing from each a cross crosslet fitchée argent.
*Crest*—An armed hand and arm proper holding a cross crosslet fitchée argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Pinney

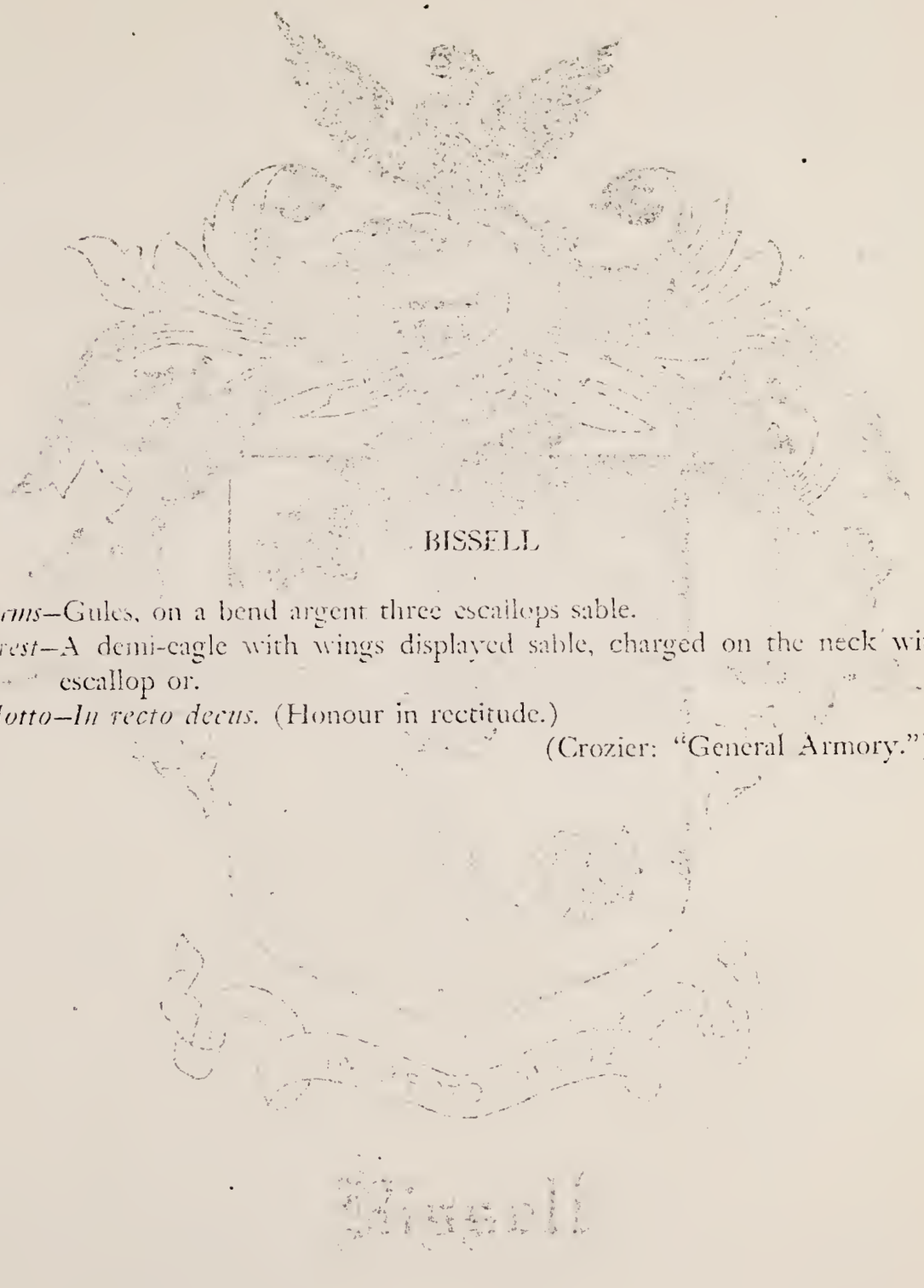
Hull



## HULL

*Arms*—Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbots' heads erased argent.
*Crest*—A talbot's head erased argent, between two laurel branches proper united at the top.
*Motto*—*Vi et virtute.*

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")



BISSELL

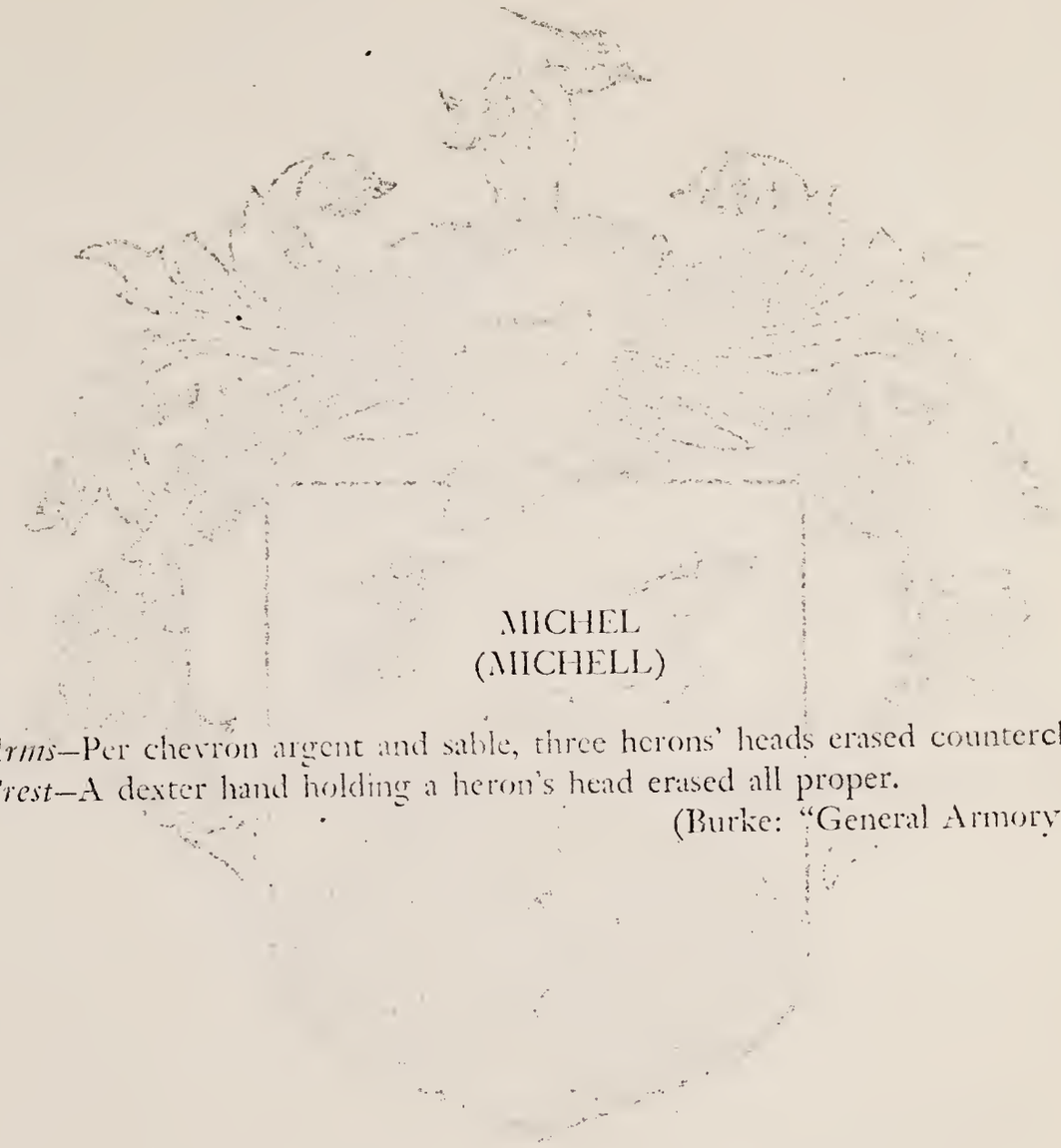
*Arms*—Gules, on a bend argent three escallops sable.

*Crest*—A demi-eagle with wings displayed sable, charged on the neck with an escallop or.

*Motto*—*In recto decus.* (Honour in rectitude.)

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

# Bissell



MICHEL
(MICHELL)

*Arms*—Per chevron argent and sable, three herons' heads erased counterchanged.
*Crest*—A dexter hand holding a heron's head erased all proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Michel
(Michell.)

Hull, who was baptized at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England, July 27, 1618, and died August 16, 1684. She was the daughter of George and Thomasene (Michell) Hull, who were married at Crewkerne, August 17, 1614. George Hull, son of Thomas and Johane (Peson) Hull who were married at Crewkerne, January 11, 1572, was born there about 1590, and died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in August, 1659. He came to America on the "Mary and John." He was a surveyor. After his removal from Windsor to Fairfield, he was representative from the latter town to the General Court, and was assistant to Governor Roger Ludlow. Thomasene (Michell) Hull was the daughter of Robert Michell, well-to-do yeoman of Stockland, Dorsetshire. Humphrey and Mary (Hull) Pinney had a son *Samuel*, of whom further.

(H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. I. p. 160; Vol. II, pp. 416, 608-10; Appendix, p. 842. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 186; Vol. II, p. 492; Vol. III, pp. 438-39. Philmore and Ross; "Somerset Parish Registers," Vol. V, p. 6. Weygant: "Hull Family in America," p. 1, 2-3, 9-14, 19-20, 245-46. D. H. Hurd: "History of Fairfield County, Connecticut," pp. 262, 298, 333-34.)

II

SAMUEL PINNEY, son of Humphrey and Mary (Hull) Pinney, was born at Dorchester. He removed to Simsbury, Connecticut, but after that town was burned by the Indians he settled in Ellington, Connecticut.

Samuel Pinney married, November 17, 1665, Joyce Bissell, daughter of Captain John Bissell. The latter was born in 1590-91, probably in England, and died October 3, 1677. He married twice, but the names of his wives are unknown. The first wife died May 21, 1641, and the second in 1665. Samuel and Joyce (Bissell) Pinney had a daughter *Mary*, of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 439. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 77-8. E. N. Jessop: "General Daniel Bissell, His Ancestors and Descendants," pp. 4-5. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V, p. 457. R. Hinman: "A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," pp. 235-36. Society of Colonial Wars," "Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," p. 46.)

III

MARY PINNEY, daughter of Samuel and Joyce (Bissell) Pinney, was born at Dorcester, Massachusetts, June 16, 1667.

She married Daniel (1) Adams. (Adams II.)

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 439. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II p. 77.)

## (The Terry Line)

## The Family in England

I

ROBERT TERRY, earliest recorded member of this family, resided at Long Sutton, Hampshire, England. He married Alice, whose surname is unknown, and they had a son *Stephen* (1), of whom further.

(J. P. Kellogg: "Notes on the Families of Terry, White and Woodbury," p. 4.)

II

STEPHEN (1) TERRY, son of Robert and Alice Terry, died at Aldershot, Hampshire, in 1598. He married prior to 1555, Johanna Cooper, daughter of John Cooper. She predeceased him. They resided at Long Sutton, Manor of Crondal, and their oldest child was a son *John*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

REVEREND JOHN TERRY, "the elder," son of Stephen (1) and Johanna (Cooper) Terry, was born about 1555, and died in Stockton, Wiltshire, May 10, 1625. He was admitted to Winchester College in 1572. Five years later he was a Fellow at New College, Oxford University, and in 1590 was installed as rector of Stockton.

Reverend John Terry married about 1590, Mary White, who was born about 1570. She was the daughter of John White and granddaughter of Robert White. The youngest son of Reverend John and Mary (White) Terry was Stephen (2), of whom further.

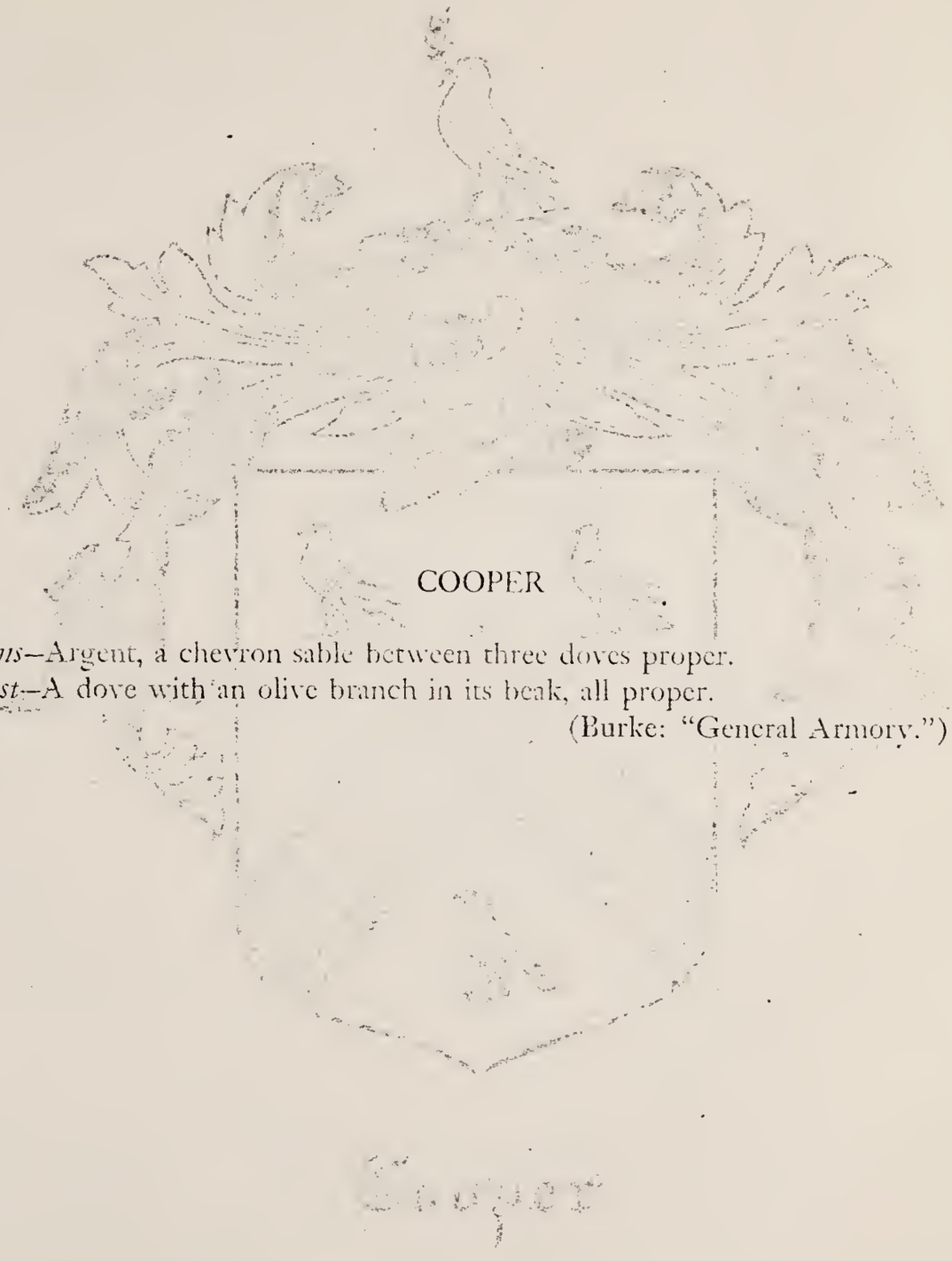
(Ibid., pp. 7, 9.)

TERRY

*Arms*—Argent, a cross between four martlets gules.
*Crest*—A demi-lion proper holding a fleur-de-lis gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Terry



COOPER

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron sable between three doves proper.
*Crest*—A dove with an olive branch in its beak, all proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Cooper

The Family in America

I

STEPHEN (2) TERRY, son of Reverend John, "the elder," and Mary (White) Terry, was born at Stockton, Wiltshire, England, August 25, 1608, baptized there six days later, and died at Hadley, Massachusetts, in September, 1668. After his father's death he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Reverend John White. In 1630 he came to New England on the "Mary and John."

Stephen (2) Terry married Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, and who died in Hadley, August 11, 1683. They had a daughter *Abigail,* of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 8.)

II

ABIGAIL TERRY, daughter of Stephen (2) and Elizabeth Terry, was born September 21, 1646, and died at Hadley, before October 31, 1726.

She married Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg. (Kellogg — Family in America I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Loomis Line)

The Family in England

I

THOMAS LUMMYNS, first of the family to be of record, died in 1551. He had a son *John* (1), of whom further.

(E. S. Loomis: "Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America," pp. 53, 61, 62, 64, 72, 73, 86 and 93.)

II

JOHN (1) LUMMYS, son of Thomas Lummyns, dated his will in 1567. He married Kyrsten Pasfield (or Jackson), and they had a son *John* (2), of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

JOHN (2) LUMMYS, son of John (1) and Kyrsten (Pasfield, or Jackson) Lummys, was baptized in 1562, and died in 1619. He lived in Thaxted, Essex.

John (2) Lummys married Agnes, whose surname is unknown, and they had a son *Joseph*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

## The Family in America

I

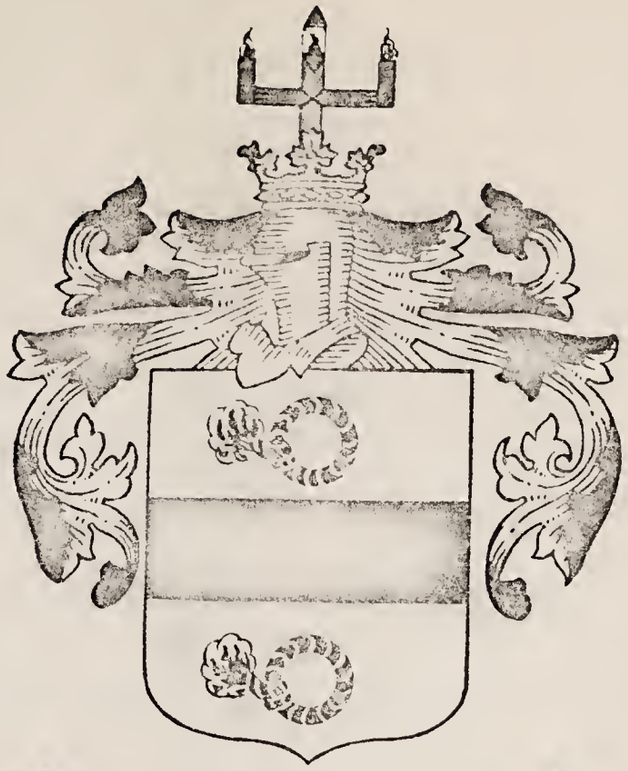
JOSEPH LOOMIS, son of John (2) and Agnes Lummys, was baptized in England, August 24, 1590, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, November 25, 1658. He was a woolen draper of Braintree, Essex, and came to America on the ship "Susan and Ellen," arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1638.

Joseph Loomis married in Messing, Essex, June 30, 1614, Mary White, who was baptized August 24, 1590, and died August 23, 1652. She was the daughter of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White, of Messing. The latter was baptized March 11, 1562, daughter of William Allgar, of Shalford, Essex. Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis had a son *John* (3), of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 104, 122, 126-30, 131 and 132. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 432-33. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LV, pp. 28-9. C. W. Manwaring: "Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 135.)

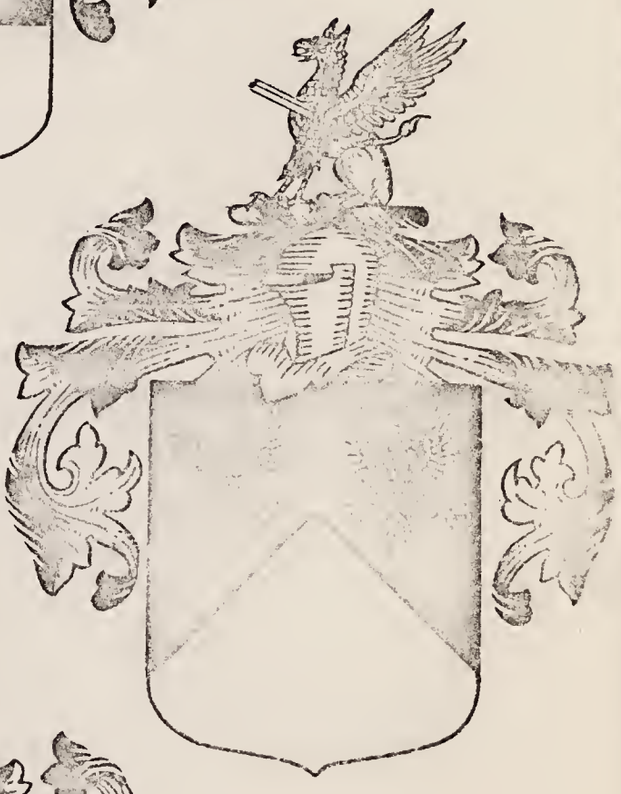
II

DEACON JOHN (3) LOOMIS, son of Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis, was born in England about 1622, and died at Windsor, September 1 or 2, 1688. He married in Windsor, February 6, 1648/9, Elizabeth Scott, who was born in England about 1625, and died May 7, 1696. She was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Scott who came from Rattlesden, Suffolk, on the "Elizabeth" in 1634. Thomas Scott, who was born in England about 1594, died in Hartford, Connecticut. Deacon John (3) and Elizabeth (Scott) Loomis had a son *John* (4), of whom further.



Teete

Payne



Shute

Slade

## LEETE

*Arms*—Argent a fesse gules between two rolls of matches sable kindled proper.
*Crest*—On a ducal coronet an antique lamp or, fired proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## PAYNE

*Arms*—Or, on a chief indented sable three cinquefoils of the first.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## SHUTE

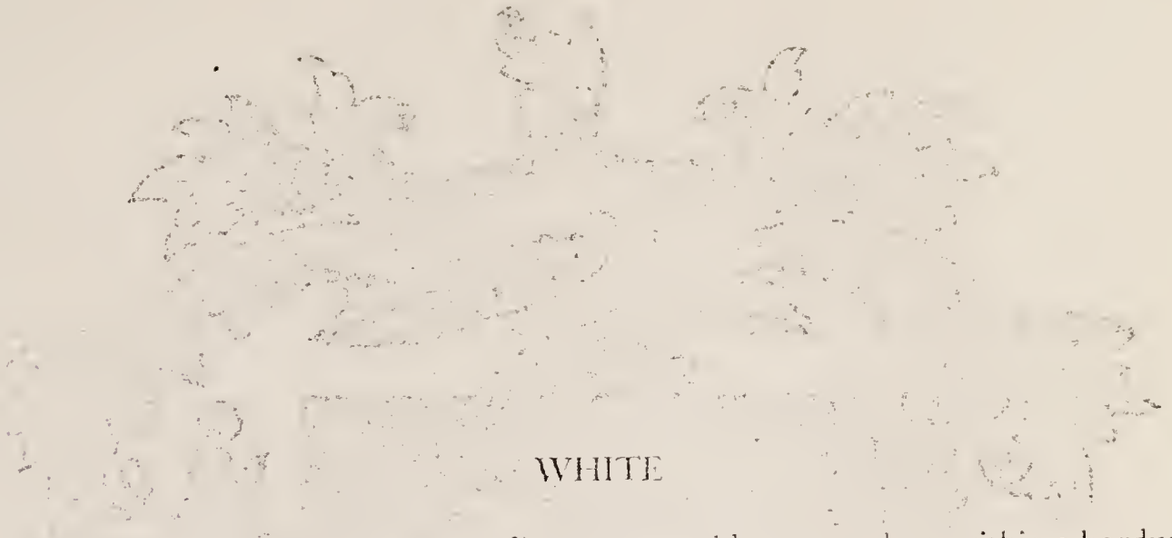
*Arms*—Per chevron sable and or, in chief two eagles displayed of the last.
*Crest*—A griffin sejant or, pierced in the breast with a broken sword-blade argent vulned gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## SLADE

*Arms*—Argent three horses' heads erased sable a chief gules.
*Crest*—A horse's head erased sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



WHITE

*Arms*—Gules, on a canton argent a lion passant sable crowned or, within a bordure of the third, charged with estoiles of the fourth.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

White

(Ibid. C. E. Banks: "Planters of the Commonwealth," p. 118. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 39.)

III

DEACON JOHN (4) LOOMIS, son of Deacon John (3) and Elizabeth (Scott) Loomis, was born November 9, 1649, and died August 31, 1715. He married (first), a wife whose name is unknown, and (second), December 30, 1696, Sarah, widow of Isaac Warner. A daughter of the first marriage was *Mary*, of whom further.

(H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 433-34.)

IV

MARY LOOMIS, daughter of Deacon John (4) Loomis was born March 20, 1672/3, and died November 4, 1768.

She married Deacon John Buell. (Buell III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Leete Line)

I

GOVERNOR WILLIAM LEETE, emigrant ancestor of this family in America, was born in Doddington, Huntingdonshire, England, in 1612-13, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, April 16, 1683. He was the son of John Leete by his wife Anna (Shute) Leete, daughter of Robert Shute, a justice of the King's Bench. John Leete, who died in 1648, was the son of Thomas Leete, of Ockington, Cambridgeshire, who died in 1654, by his wife Maria (Slade) Leete, daughter of Edward Slade, of Rushton, Northamptonshire.

Governor William Leete married (first), August 1, 1636, at Hail Weston, Huntingdonshire, Anne Payne, who died September 1, 1668. She was the daughter of the Reverend John Payne, of Southoe. He married (second), April 7, 1670, Sarah, widow of Henry Rutherford, who died February 3, 1673, and he married (third), Mary, widow of Governor Newman and of Reverend Nicholas Street. The eldest son of the first marriage was *John*, of whom further.

(E. L. Leete: "The Descendants of William Leete," pp. 2 et seq. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 75. Talcott: "Records of Guilford." "Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut," Part II, p. 893.)

II

JOHN LEETE, son of Governor William and Anne (Payne) Leete, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1639, and died November 25, 1692. He married, October 4, 1670, Mary Chittenden, who was born in 1647, and died March 9, 1712. She was the daughter of William and Joanna (Sheaffe) Chittenden. William Chittenden, son of Robert and Mary (Merriam) Chittenden, was baptized in Marden Parish, near Cranbrook, Kent, England, in March, 1594, and died at Guilford, Connecticut, February 1, 1660/61. He came to America in 1639, having previously served as a major in the Netherlands. He married in Kent, Joanna Sheaffe. (Sheaffe V.) John and Mary (Chittenden) Leete had a daughter *Anne*, of whom further.

(Ibid. A. Talcott: "Chittenden Family—William Chittenden of Guilford, Connecticut, and his Descendants," pp. 5, 8-12. R. D. Smith: History of Guilford, Connecticut," pp. 9, 12, 18.)

III

ANNE LEETE, daughter of John and Mary (Chittenden) Leete, was born August 5, 1671, and died November 22, 1724.

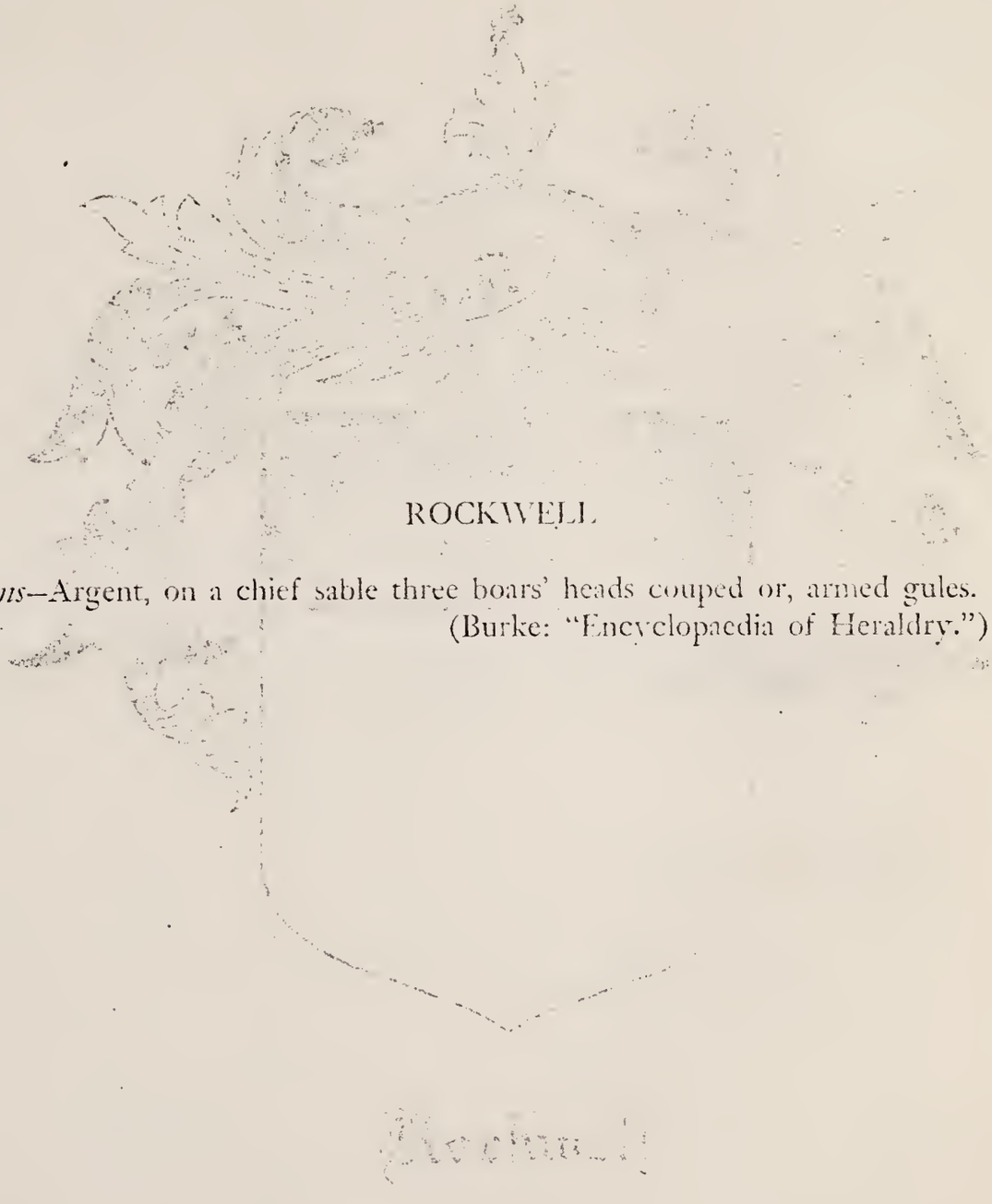
She married John (3) Collins. (Collins III.)

(Ibid. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IX, p. 335.)

(The Rockwell Line)

I

WILLIAM ROCKWELL, son of John and Honor (Newton) Rockwell, emigrant ancestor of this family, was baptized at Fitzhead, Somersetshire, England, February 6, 1591, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1640. He resided at Dorchester, Dorsetshire, before coming to America on the "Mary and John" in 1630 with his wife and two small children.

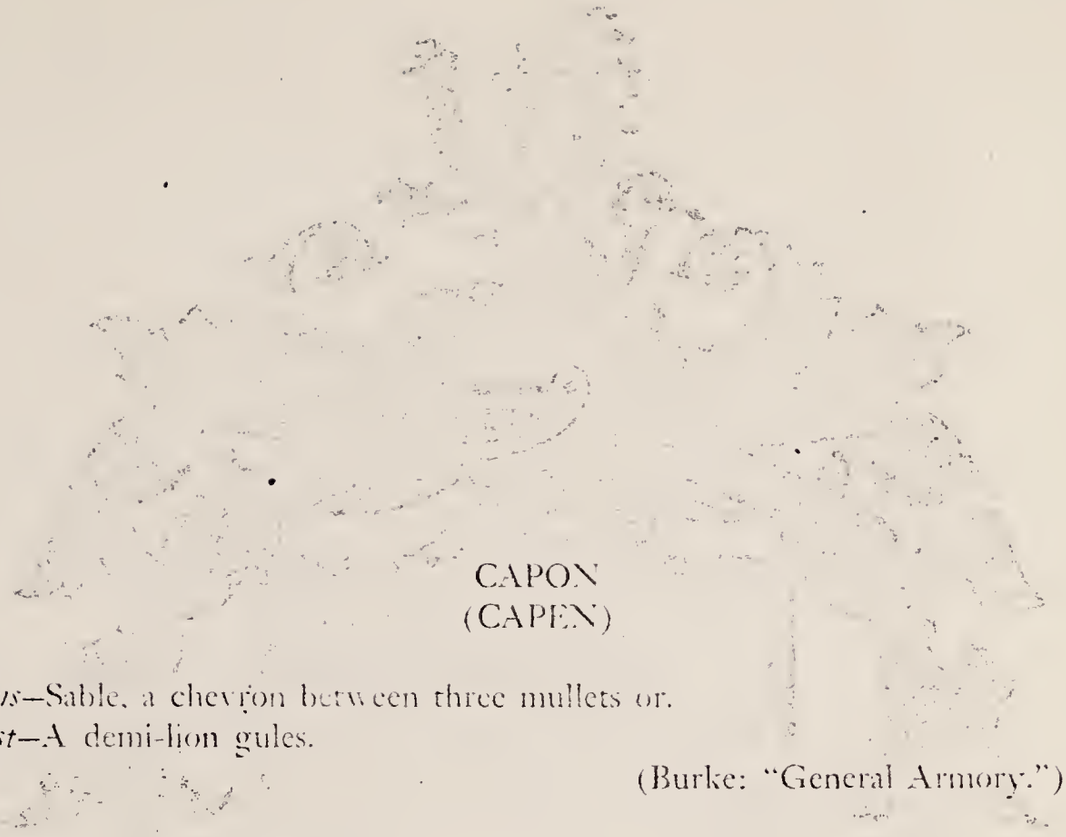


ROCKWELL

*Arms*—Argent, on a chief sable three boars' heads couped or, armed gules.
(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

Rockwell

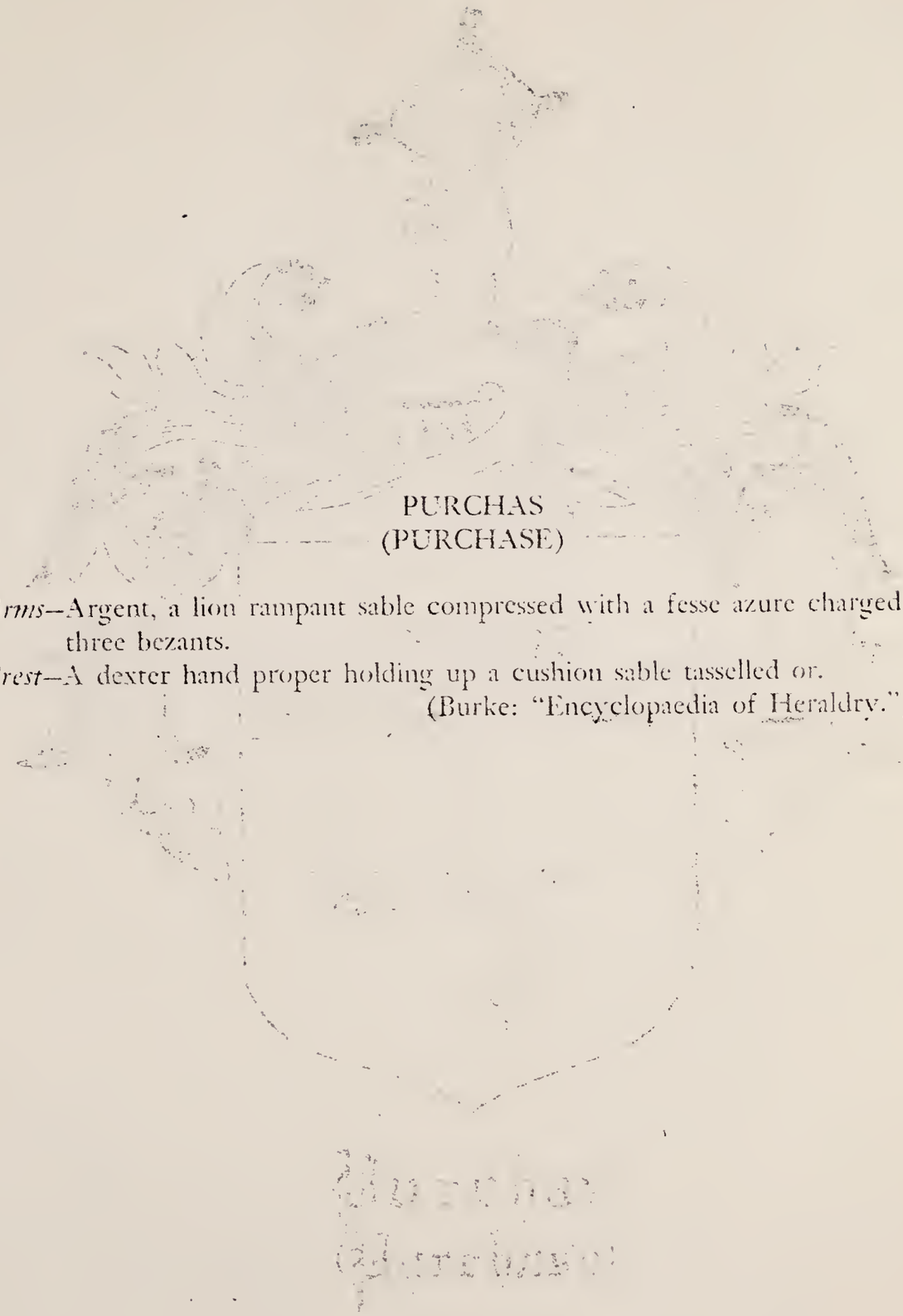
Capon
(Capen)



CAPON
(CAPEN)

*Arms*—Sable, a chevron between three mullets or.
*Crest*—A demi-lion gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



PURCHAS
(PURCHASE)

*Arms*—Argent, a lion rampant sable compressed with a fesse azure charged with three bezants.

*Crest*—A dexter hand proper holding up a cushion sable tasselled or.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

Purchas
(Purchase)

William Rockwell married at Dorchester, England, April 14, 1624, Susanna Capen, who was born in England, April 11, 1602, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, November 13, 1666. She was the daughter of Bernard and Joan (Purchase) Capen, who were married at Dorchester, England, in 1596. Bernard Capen, who died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 8, 1638, aged seventy-six, came there from Dorchester, England, about 1633. His wife, Joan Purchase, who was born in England about 1578, died in Dorchester, Masachusetts, March 26, 1653. She was the daughter of Oliver and Anne Purchase, who came from Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633, where he died the same year. William and Susanna (Capen) Rockwell had a son *John*, of whom further.

(F. W. Rockwell: "The Rockwell Family," pp. 1-8, 39, 100. H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogy of Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 648. MS. by Mary Lovering Holman in the Library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. "Fourth Report of Boston Record Commissioners," p. 4. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 376.)

II

JOHN ROCKWELL, son of William and Susanna (Capen) Rockwell, was born July 18, 1627, and died at Windsor, September 3, 1673. He married (first), May 6, 1651, Sarah Ensign, who died and was buried in Hartford, daughter of James and Sarah Ensign. James Ensign, who died in Hartford between November 23, 1670, the date of his will, and March, 1671, when it was probated, came from England prior to 1634, when he was settled at Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. He was freeman there March 4, 1635, but removed to Hartford with his wife about 1639. The latter died in May, 1676. John Rockwell married (second), at Dorchester, Massachusetts, August 18, 1662, Deliverance Hayes. The eldest child of the first marriage was a daughter *Ruth*, of whom further.

(H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, pp. 648-49. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 124-25. "Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County, Connecticut," Part I, p. 661; Part II, p. 868.)

III

RUTH ROCKWELL, daughter of John and Sarah (Ensign) Rockwell, was born March 5, 1654, and baptized six days later.

She married Daniel (1) Mix. (Mix II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Sheaffe Line)

I

THOMAS (1) SHEAFE, as he spelled the name, first of this family to be of record, was born in Cranbrook, Kent, England, about 1470, and died there about 1520. He is buried in the Church of St. Dunstan in Cranbrook.

Thomas (1) Sheafe married about 1496, Alice, whose surname is thought to have been Hendley, and they had a son *Richard*, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register." Vol. LV, pp. 208-213. "The American Genealogist," Vol. XXII, pp. 85-94.)

II

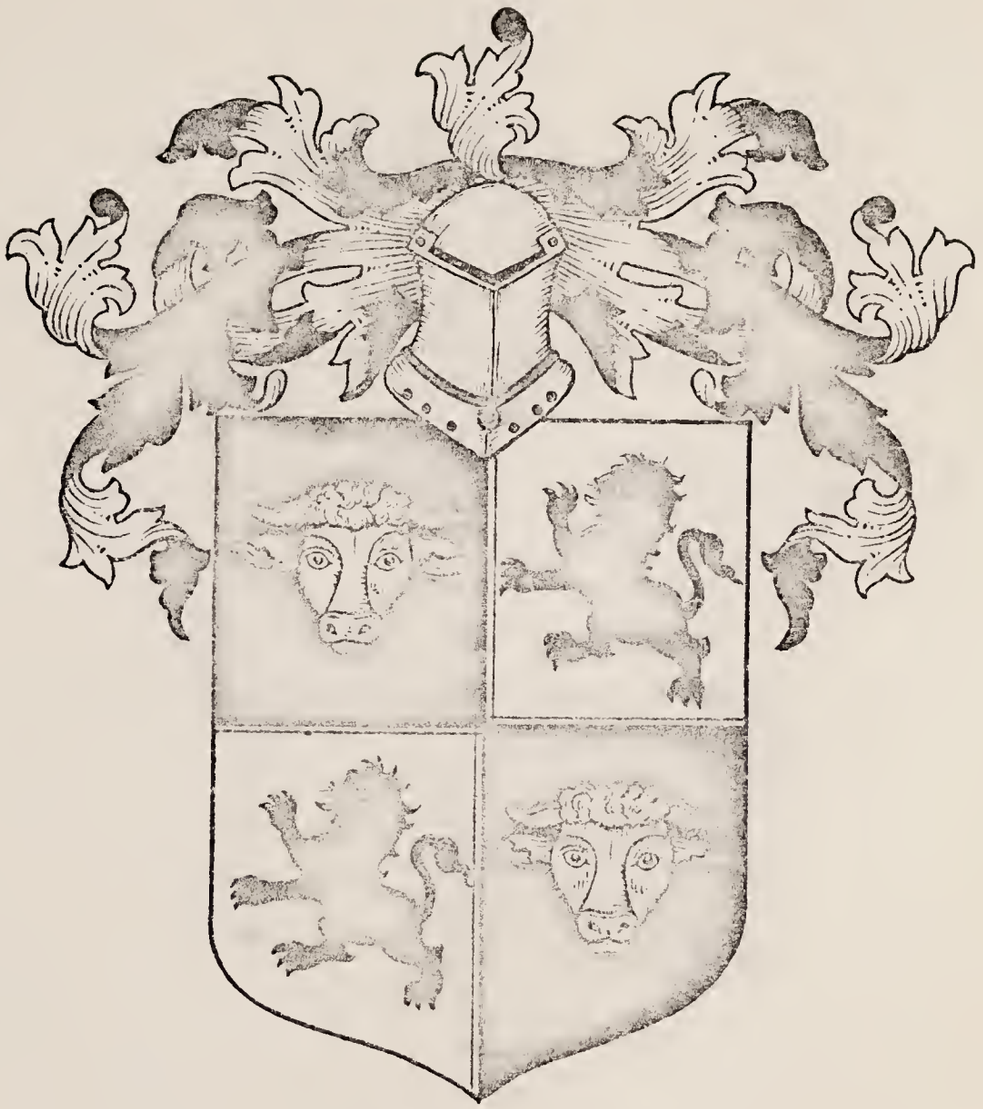
RICHARD SHEFF, as the name was spelled in his generation, son of Thomas (1) and Alice Sheafe, was born in Cranbrook in September, 1505, died in 1557, and is buried in the Church of St. Dunstan, Cranbrook. He married about 1530, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, and who was buried in the Church of St. Dunstan, October 12, 1564. They had a son *Thomas* (2), of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

THOMAS (2) SHEAFE, as he spelled his name, son of Richard and Elizabeth Sheff, was born in Cranbrook about 1532, and was buried there in the Church of St. Dunstan, September 6, 1604. He married about 1558, Mary Harmon, who was born in 1536, and died in Cranbrook, in November, 1609. They had a son *Edmund*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)



Bazier
(Bozier)

DAZIER
(DOZIER)

*Arms*—Quartered, 1st and 4th, gules, an ox full-faced argent; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a lion gules.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

IV

EDMUND SHEAFFE, as the name finally came to be spelled, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Harmon) Sheafe, was baptized March 17, 1559/60, and was buried in Cranbrook, November 1, 1626.

Edmund Sheaffe married (first), May 30, 1586, Elizabeth Taylor, who was buried in Cranbrook, March 5, 1598. He married (second), the widow Jane Downe, of Challock, and (third), Joane (Jordan) Kitchell, widow of John Kitchell, and sister of Nicholas Jordan, Esquire. She died in Guilford, Connecticut, August 1, 1659. A daughter of the third marriage was *Joanna*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V

JOANNA SHEAFFE, daughter of Edmund and Joane (Jordan-Kitchell) Sheaffe, was born about 1614, and died in Guilford, Connecticut, August 16, 1668.

She married, as her first husband, William Chittenden. (Leete II.) She married (second), Abraham Cruttenden.

(Ibid.)

(The Dozier Line)

I

SAMUEL DOZIER, first of this line to be of definite record, was born about 1794-95. His name is found in the 1830 Federal Census for Currituck County, North Carolina.

He married (first), November 3, 1825, Adelia Bell Baxter, who was born September 19, 1807, and died between 1830 and 1840, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Bell) Baxter. The latter was the daughter of John and Bridget (Mathias) Bell, while Isaac Baxter was the son of Joseph and Mary (Ferebee) Baxter. Samuel Dozier married (second), about 1846-47, Margaret, whose surname is not known. A son of the first marriage was *Isaac*, of whom further.

("United States Census, County Currituck, North Carolina," 1830, p. 216; 1840, p. 113; 1850, p. 129. Family records.)

II

ISAAC DOZIER, son of Samuel and Adelia Bell (Baxter)

Dozier, was born in North Carolina, May 12, 1829, and died in Connecticut, February 19, 1886. He removed to the latter state between 1850 and 1860, settling in Bristol, where he was a mechanic and clock worker. During the Civil War he served as a private in Company I, 25th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. His discharge was dated August 26, 1863.

Isaac Dozier married, May 1, 1855, Lydia Maria Doolittle. (Doolittle IX.) They had a daughter *Adelia Baxter*, of whom further.

("United States Census, Hartford County, Connecticut," 1860, p. 1; 1870, p. 77. Family records.)

III

ADELIA BAXTER DOZIER, daughter of Isaac and Lydia Maria (Doolittle) Dozier, was born July 7, 1858, and died July 20, 1928.

She married Herbert J. Mills. (Mills VIII.)

(Family records.)

(The Doolittle Line)

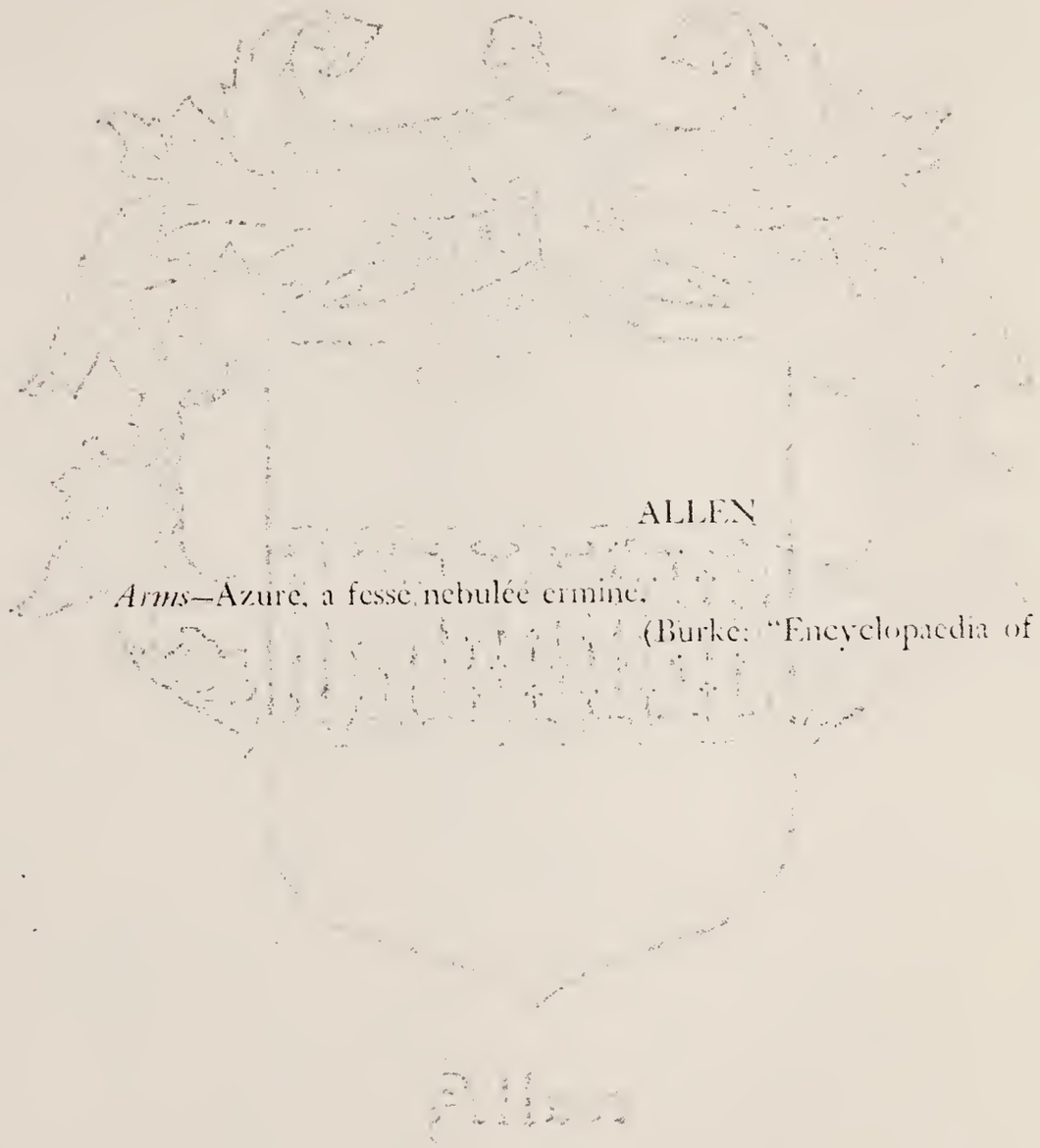
I

ABRAHAM (1) DOOLITTLE, progenitor of this family in America, was born in England about 1620, and died in Wallingford, Connecticut, August 11, 1690. He was one of the first settlers of the latter place, which was incorporated May 12, 1670. Two years thereafter he was a representative from there to the General Court. During King Philip's War he was a member of the vigilance committee.

Abraham (1) Doolittle married (first), Joane Allen, daughter of James Allen, of Kempston, Bedfordshire, England. He married (second), July 2, 1663, Abigail Moss, who was born April 10, 1642, and died November 5, 1710, daughter of John Moss. A son of the first marriage was *Abraham* (2), of whom further.

(J. Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 59-60. P. F. Mason: "A Record of the Descendants of Richard Hull, of New Haven, Connecticut," p. 17. W. F. Doolittle: "The Doolittle Family in America," Part I, p. 37. "Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 120-21.)

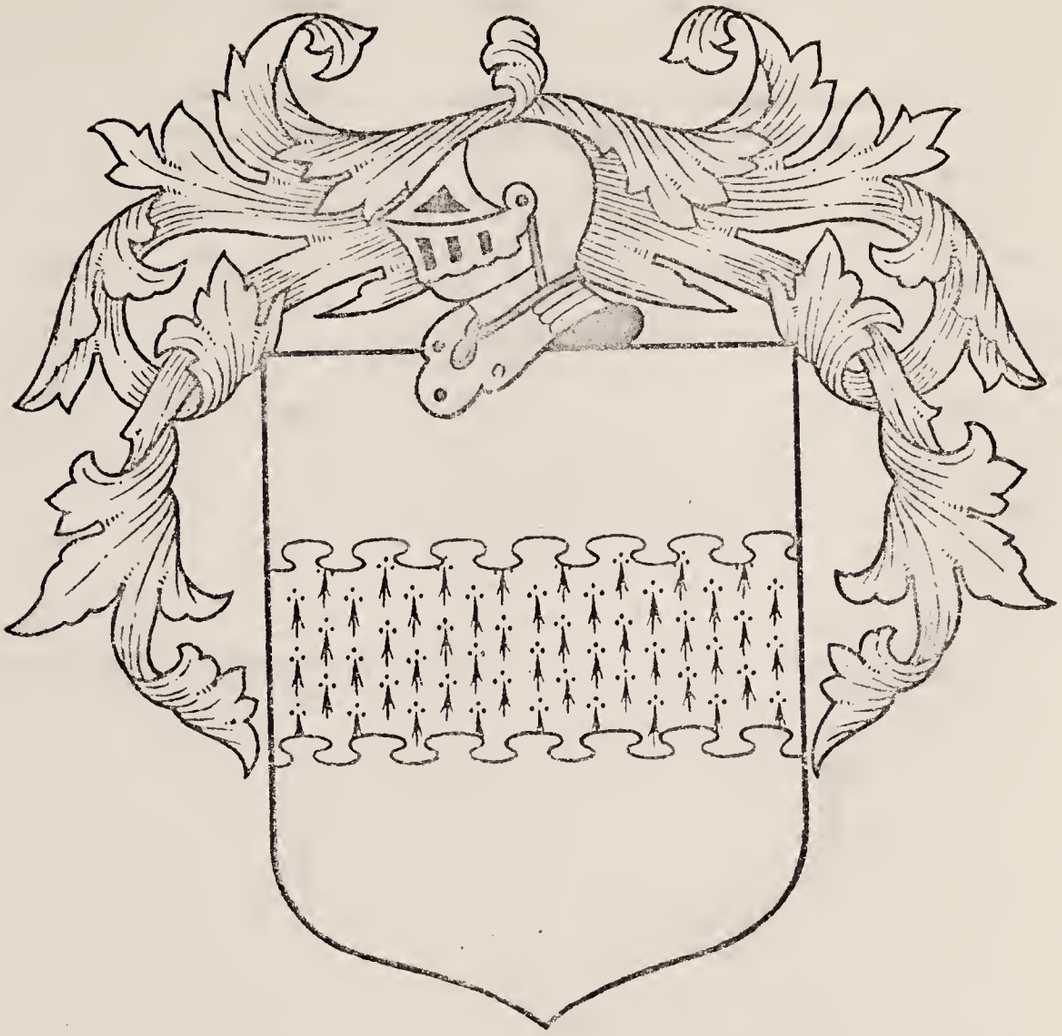
*Rose Farm built before 1735 – erected by one of the three sons of*
*Abraham Doolittle, settler of Wallingford, 1670*



ALLEN

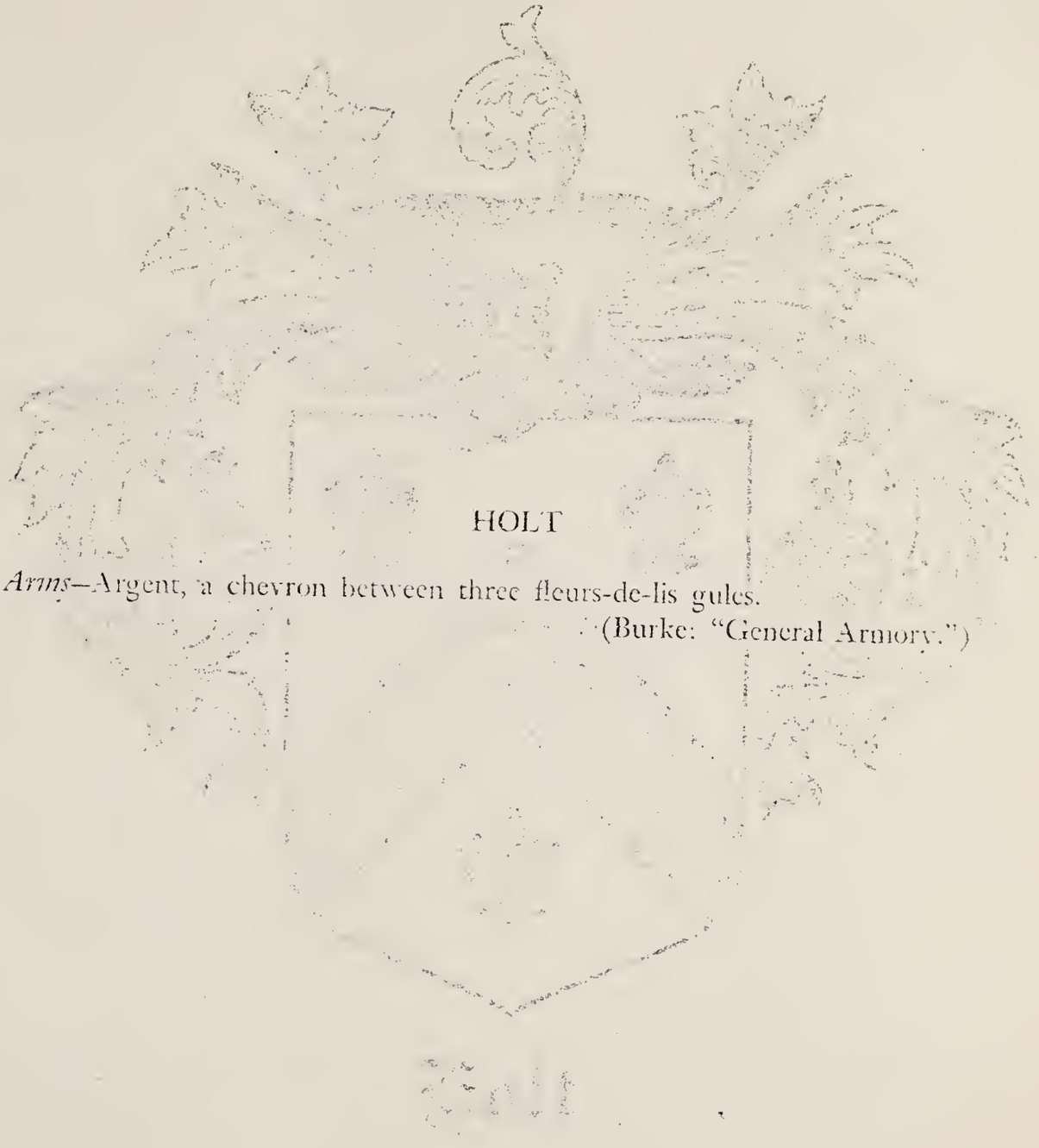
*Arms*—Azure, a fesse nebulée ermine.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")



Allen

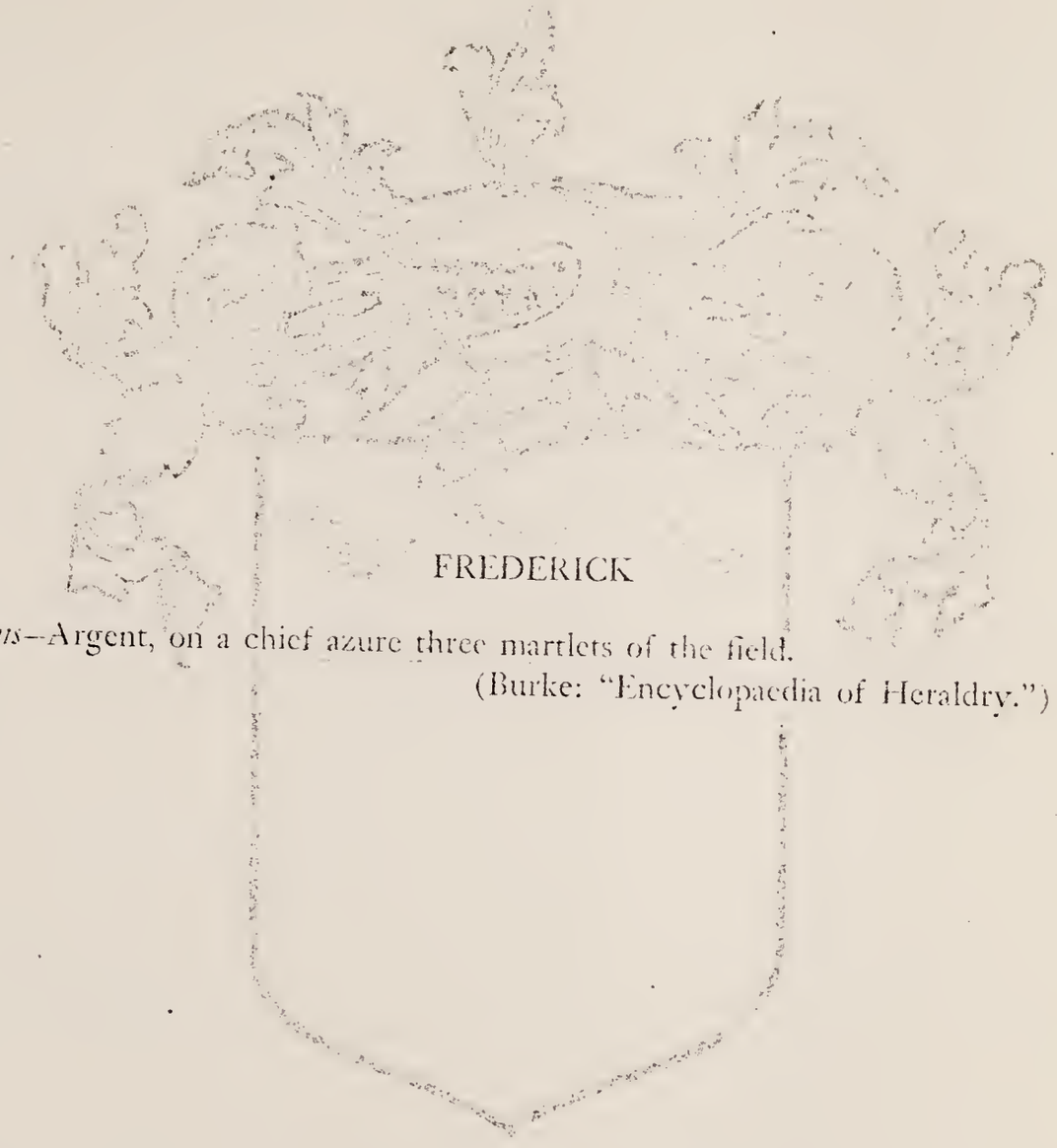
Holt



HOLT

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



FREDERICK

*Arms*—Argent, on a chief azure three martlets of the field.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

Frederick

II

ABRAHAM (2) DOOLITTLE, son of Abraham (1) and Joane (Allen) Doolittle, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, February 12, 1649, and died at Wallingford, November 10, 1732. He was chosen constable at the latter place, May 7, 1672, and in October, 1710, was relieved by the General Court from paying county rates.

Abraham (2) Doolittle married (first), at Wallingford, November 9, 1680, Mercy Holt, who was born in New Haven in 1649, and died about 1688. She was the daughter of William and Sarah Holt. William Holt was born about 1610, and died in Wallingford in 1683. His wife died in 1717. Abraham (2) Doolittle married (second), February 12, 1689, Ruth Lathrop, of New London; and (third), June 5, 1695, Elizabeth Thorp, who was born in 1668, and died August 27, 1736. She was the daughter of Sergeant Samuel and Mary Thorp, of New Haven. The eldest son of the first marriage was *John*, of whom further.

(W. F. Doolittle: "The Doolittle Family in America," Part I, pp. 57-61. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 60, 455. D. L. Jacobus: "Early Families of New Haven," p. 784. "Vital Records of New Haven," p. 9, 13, 16, 21. Atwater: "History of New Haven," pp. 546, 550, 553. "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," Vol. VI, pp. 293-94.)

III

JOHN DOOLITTLE, son of Abraham (2) and Mercy (Holt) Doolittle, was born in Wallingford, August 13, 1681, and died there in November, 1746. He settled in a farm on the west side of the Quinnipiac River which runs through the town.

He married, February 28, 1705, Mary Frederick, who was born July 22, 1685, the daughter of William and Mary (Tuttle) Frederick. (Tuttle III.) They had a son *Obed* (1), of whom further.

(W. F. Doolittle: "The Doolittle Family in America," Part I, p. 73. W. Cothren: "History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 65-78; Vol. III, pp. 9-10. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," pp. 623-24. " New Haven Vital Records," pp. 58, 60, 128, 237.)

IV

OBED (1) DOOLITTLE, son of John and Mary (Frederick)

Doolittle, was born in Wallingford, October 2, 1717, and died November 4, 1746. The name of his wife is not known, but they had a son *Obed* (2), of whom further.

(W. F. Doolittle: "The Doolittle Family in America," Part II, p. 135.)

V

OBED (2) DOOLITTLE, son of Obed (1) Doolittle, married Miss Talmadge, and they had a son *Obed* (3), of whom further.

(Ibid., Part III, p. 229.)

VI

OBED (3) DOOLITTLE, son of Obed (2) Doolittle, was born in Wolcott, Connecticut, March 3, 1764, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 7, 1853. He participated in the Revolutionary War, receiving a pension for his services. He was a farmer and joiner, and had charge of the raising of the Congregational Church in Chester, Connecticut.

Obed (3) Doolittle married (first), January 12, 1786, Lucetta Blakeslee (Blakeslee V.). He married (second), in Watertown, Connecticut, Polly, whose surname is unknown. The eldest son of the first marriage was *Sylvanus Clark*, of whom further.

(Ibid., Part IV, pp. 361-63.)

VII

SYLVANUS CLARK DOOLITTLE, son of Obed (3) and Lucetta (Blakeslee) Doolittle, was born November 25, 1786, baptized in Chester, Connecticut, in 1790, and died in that State, January 27, 1857. About 1806 he removed to Georgia for four or five years, subsequently returning with his family to Connecticut.

Sylvanus Clark Doolittle married in Georgia, November 25, 1807, Roxana Squires, and their eldest child was a son *Sylvanus S.*, of whom further.

(Ibid., Part VI, pp. 609-10. "Chester, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. P, p. 454.)

PURCHAS
(PURCHASE)

*Arms*—Argent, a lion rampant sable compressed with a fesse azure charged with three bezants.
*Crest*—A dexter hand proper holding up a cushion sable tasselled or.
(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

MEEKES
(MIX)

*Arms*—Gules, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure indented or.
*Crest*—A demi-lion argent.
*Motto—Pro recto.* (For integrity.)
(Chart compiled for Mrs. Irene Howe Mix Root, of Hartford, Connecticut, by Georg Fuller Green, of Kansas City, Missouri, 1935.)

DAZIER
(DOZIER)

*Arms*—Quartered, 1st and 4th, gules, an ox full-faced argent; 2d and 3d, argent, a lion gules.
(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

TOTHILL
(TUTTLE)

*Arms*—Or, on a chevron azure three crescents argent.
(Burke: "General Armory." Crozier: "General Armory.")

ROCKWELL

*Arms*—Argent, on a chief sable three boars' heads couped or, armed gules.
(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

PURCHAS
(PURCHASE)

PRO JECT

MEEKES
(MIX)

Wm. Holt, b. abt. 1610; d. 1683
m. Sarah, d. 1717

Mercy Holt
b. 1649; d. abt. 1688;

Abraham Doolittle
b. in England abt. 1620; d. in Conn. Aug. 11, 1690; m. 1st Joane Allen

James Allen

Abraham Doolittle
b. Feb. 12, 1649
d. Nov. 10, 1732

m. Nov. 9, 1680

John Doolittle, b. Aug. 13, 1681; d. in Nov., 1746

John Doolittle
Mary Frederick

Obed Doolittle

Obed Doolittle

Obed Doolittle
b. Mar. 3, 1764
d. Oct. 7, 1853
m. Jan. 12, 1786

Lozetta Blakeslee
b. May 19, 176-
d. Jan. 22, 1832

Sylvanus Clark Doolittle, b. Nov. 25, 1786; d. Jan 27, 1857, m. 25, 1807, Roxana Squires

Sylvanus S. Doolittle, b. Jan. 25, 1808; d. Mar. 6, 1846, m. April 11, 1830, Mary Ann Dayton, d. Oct. 5, 1887

Lydia Maria Doolittle, d. Aug. 20, 1871

Isaac Dozier
d. Feb. 19, 1886
m. May 1, 1855

Adelia Baxter Dozier
b. July 7, 1858; d. July 20, 1928

Herbert J. Mills
b. Sept. 15, 1851; d. Mar. 13, 1933

m. May 1, 1878

Bertha Dozier Mills
b. Aug. 31, 1879

Mary Elizabeth Remington
James Remington
Jan Mills

Asahel Mix, b. abt. 1795; d. 1874
bapt. July 6, 1800; m. June 13, 1820, Anna Judd, b.

Ashbel Mix
b. Feb 15, 1807

Timothy Mix, b. 1725
d. Jan. 23, 1800
m. Oct. 26, 1752

Elizabeth Headsill
b. 1734
d. 1804

Hannah Byington
b. Nov. 10, 1773
d. June 27, 1836

Lieutenant Joseph Byington

Hannah Warren

DAZIER
(DOZIER)

Daniel Mix
b. 1685

Lydia Irwin
1712
m.

Daniel Mix

Ruth Rockwell

Thomas Mix
Rebecca Hunnen
Roger Rockwell

James Ensign m. Sarah

Sarah Ensign

Barnard Capen, b. Apr. 14, 1624, d. Nov. 13, 1666; William Rockwell, d. 1640

Susanna Capen, m. Apr. 1, 1663; William Rockwell, d. July, 1673

John Rockwell
b. July 18, 1627
d. Sept. 3, 1673

Oliver Purchase m. Anne

Joan Purchase, d. Mar. 26, 1653; m. 1638; d. Nov. 8, 1696

ROCKWELL

Wm Tuttle, b. Eng. abt 1609; d. Conn. early in June, 1673; m. Eliz., d. Dec 30, 1684

Lt. Francis Bell, d Jan 8, 1690; m. Rebecca, d. May 17, 1684

Mary Tuttle, b. Aug. 17, 1643; m. William Frederick of New Haven, Conn.

Mary Frederick, b. Feb 17, 1666; d. July 22, 1685

Jonathan Tuttle, d. 1705, m. Rebecca Bell, b. Feb. 17, 1643

TOTHILL
(TUTTLE)

Bridget Mathias

John Bell

Mary Bell

Joseph Baxter

Isaac Baxter

Adelia Bell Baxter
b. Sept. 19, 1807; m. Nov. 3, 1825, Samuel Dozier, b. abt. 1794-5

Mary Ferebee

VIII

SYLVANUS S. DOOLITTLE, son of Sylvanus Clark and Roxana (Squires) Doolittle, was born January 25, 1808, and died March 6, 1846.

He married, April 11, 1830, Mary Ann Dayton, who was born August 11, 1809, and died October 5, 1887. They had a daughter *Lydia Maria*, of whom further.

(Ibid. "Watertown, Connecticut, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 43. Settlement of Estate of Sylvanus S. Doolittle, Bristol, Connecticut. Family records.)

IX

LYDIA MARIA DOOLITTLE, daughter of Sylvanus S. and Mary Ann (Dayton) Doolittle, was born March 5, 1840, and died August 20, 1871.

She married Isaac Dozier. (Dozier II.)

(Family records.)

(The Blakeslee Line)

I

SAMUEL BLAKESLEE, first of this line to be recorded, died in New Haven, Conecticut, May 17, 1672. He came to America in the ship "Hopewell' about 1635, and settled first in Boston, Massachusetts, where he resided on Boston Neck and pursued his trade as a blacksmith until his removal to Guilford. He settled in New Haven some time before November 2, 1659, when his daughter Mary was born there. He married there, December 3, 1650, Hannah Potter, who died November 7, 1723, daughter of John and Elizabeth Potter. She married (second), December 21, 1676, Henry Brooks. Samuel and Hannah (Potter) Blakeslee had a son *John*, of whom further.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 213. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 124. "Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County, Connecticut," Part I, pp. 317-18, 501.)

II

JOHN BLAKESLEE, son of Samuel and Hannah (Potter) Blakes-

lee, was born in Guilford, October 22, 1651, baptized December 13, 1655, and died March 12, 1712. He married Grace Ventrus, who was baptized in July, 1653, and died before 1722, daughter of Moses and Mary (Graves) Ventrus, of Farmington, who were married January 14, 1647. Grace (Ventrus) Blakeslee married (second), January 29, 1717, John Doolittle. John and Grace (Ventrus) Blakeslee had a son *Moses* (1), of whom further.

(Ibid. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 370.)

III

SERGEANT MOSES (1) BLAKSELEE, son of John and Grace (Ventrus) Blakeslee, was born about 1678, and baptized December 13, 1685. He removed to Waterbury about 1739, where he settled on land assigned to him in what is now the town of Plymouth, Connecticut. He was appointed a deacon of the church there on its organization in 1740, and was prominent in town affairs.

Sergeant Moses (1) Blakeslee married, January 1, 1701/2, Sarah Benton, of Hartford, who was born about 1685, and died June 2, 1756. They had a son *Moses* (2), of whom further.

(Ibid. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 213.)

IV

MOSES (2) BLAKESLEE, son of Sergeant Moses (1) and Sarah (Benton) Blakeslee, was born January 25, 1728/9, and died March 6, 1807. He married (first), September 24, 1753, Hannah Dunbar. (Dunbar IV.) He married (second), February 23, 1775, Mary Cook, who was born April 7, 1728, and died October 31, 1812. A daughter of the first marriage was *Lucetta,* of whom further.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, pp. 213, 217.)

V

LUCETTA BLAKESLEE, daughter of Moses (2) and Hannah (Dunbar) Blakeslee, was born May 19, 1765, and died January 22, 1832.

She married, as his first wife, Obed (3) Doolittle. (Doolittle VI.)

(Ibid. W. F. Doolittle: "The Doolittle Family in America," Part IV, pp. 361-63.)

(The Dunbar Line)

I

ROBERT DUNBAR, immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in Scotland in 1630, and died October 5, 1693. He came to America prior to 1655, when he settled at Hingham, Massachusetts. For years there were but two men in that town who paid a higher tax than he.

Robert Dunbar married Rose, whose surname is unknown, and who died November 10, 1700. They had a son *John* (1), of whom further.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. III, p. 583, W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 788.)

II

JOHN (1) DUNBAR, son of Robert and Rose Dunbar, was born in Hingham, December 1, 1657, and died in 1733. He married (first), July 4, 1679, Mattithiah Aldridge, who was born July 10, 1656, daughter of George and Catharine (Seald) Aldridge, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. George Aldridge was born in Derbyshire, England, about 1605, and died at Mendon, Massachusetts, March 1, 1682. He sailed for America, November 6, 1631, and settled first at Dorchester. From about 1640 to 1663 he resided at Braintree, Massachusetts, finally removing to Mendon where he was one of the first seven settlers. He married in England, September 3, 1629, Catharine Seald, who was born in 1610, and died in Mendon, January 11, 1691. John (1) Dunbar married (second), July 24, 1700, Elizabeth Beecher, who was baptized January 17, 1685/6, and died in 1758. A son of the first marriage was *John* (2), of whom further.

(Ibid. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 25. W. R. Cutter: "New England Families," Second Series, Vol. I, p. 131.)

III

JOHN (2) DUNBAR, son of John (1) and Mattithiah (Aldridge) Dunbar, died May 13, 1746. He married June 14, 1716, Elizabeth

Fenn, who was born April 29, 1692, and died November 2, 1751. She was the daughter of Edward and Mary (Thorpe) Fenn. The latter, who was born October 31, 1666, and died July 24, 1725, was the daughter of Sergeant Samuel and Mary (Benton) Thorpe. Sergeant Samuel Thorpe, who was baptized June 14, 1646, and died February 2, 1728, was the son of William Thorpe, of New Haven, who was born in England in 1603, and died in 1679. Mary Benton Thorpe, who was born February 2, 1642, and died March 1, 1718, was the daughter of Edward and Alice (Purden) Benton. Edward Benton, who was born in the parish of Epping, Essex, February 24, 1600, and died at Guilford, Connecticut, October 28, 1680, married (first), in Essex, January 15, 1626, Alice Purden. He married (second), Anne, whose surname is unknown. John (2) and Elizabeth (Fenn) Dunbar had a daughter *Hannah*, of whom further.

(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. III, pp. 583, 598; Vol. VII, pp. 1776-77. C. E. Benton: "Caleb Benton and Sarah Bishop," p. 39.)

IV

HANNAH DUNBAR, daughter of John (2) and Elizabeth (Fenn) Dunbar, was born April 20, 1733, and died September 21, 1774.

She married Moses (2) Blakeslee. (Blakeslee IV.)

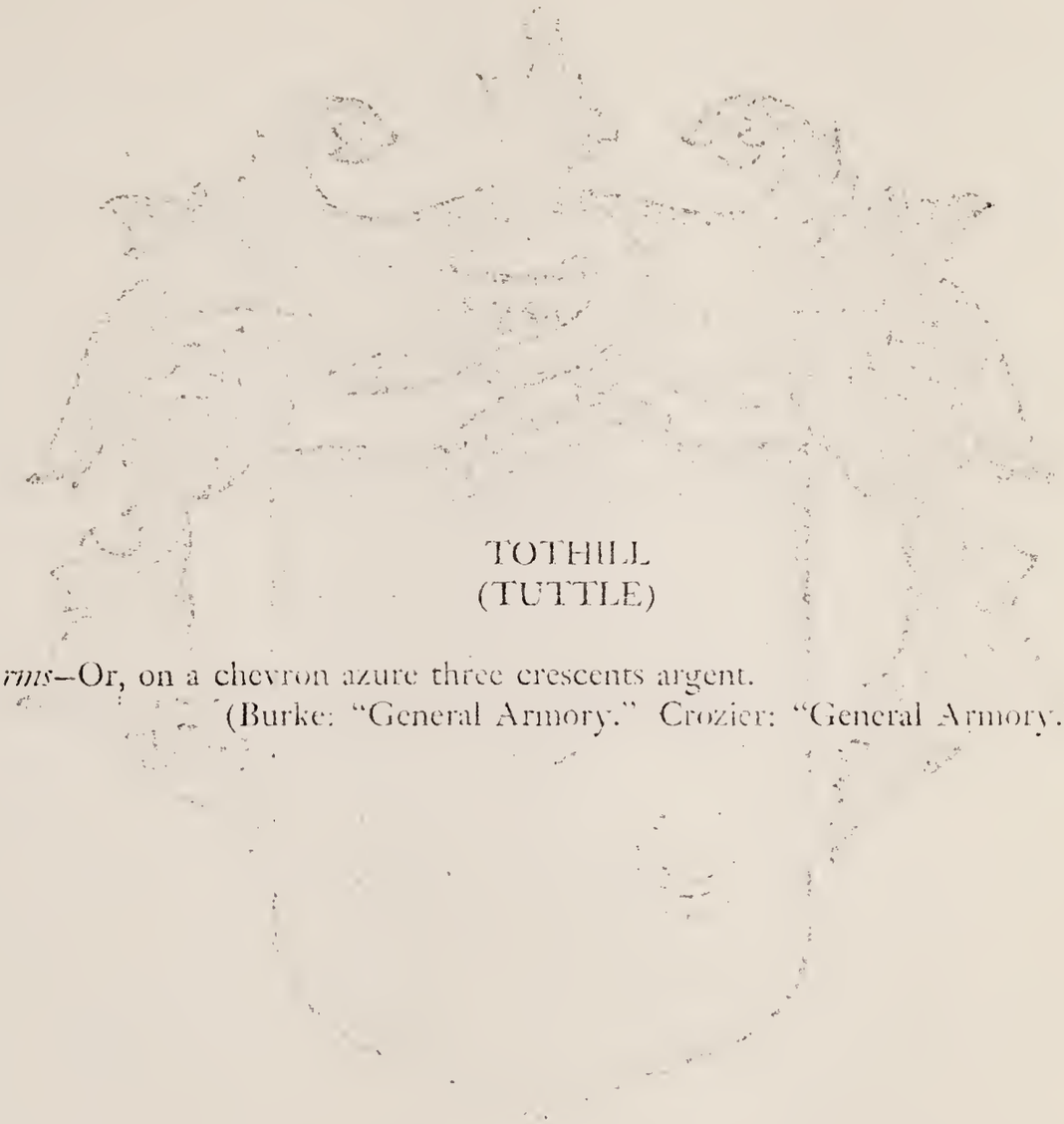
(D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. I, p. 217; Vol. III, p. 584.)

(The Tuttle Line)

I

WILLIAM TUTTLE, first of this family in America, was born in England about 1609, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, early in June, 1673. He came to America in the ship "Planter," from Ringstead, Northamptonshire, and arrived in Boston, June 7, 1635. His social position in the colonies is indicated by the fact that, though a young man, he is styled "Mr."

William Tuttle married in England, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown.She was born between 1609 and 1612, and died December 30, 1684. They had a son *Jonathan*, of whom further.

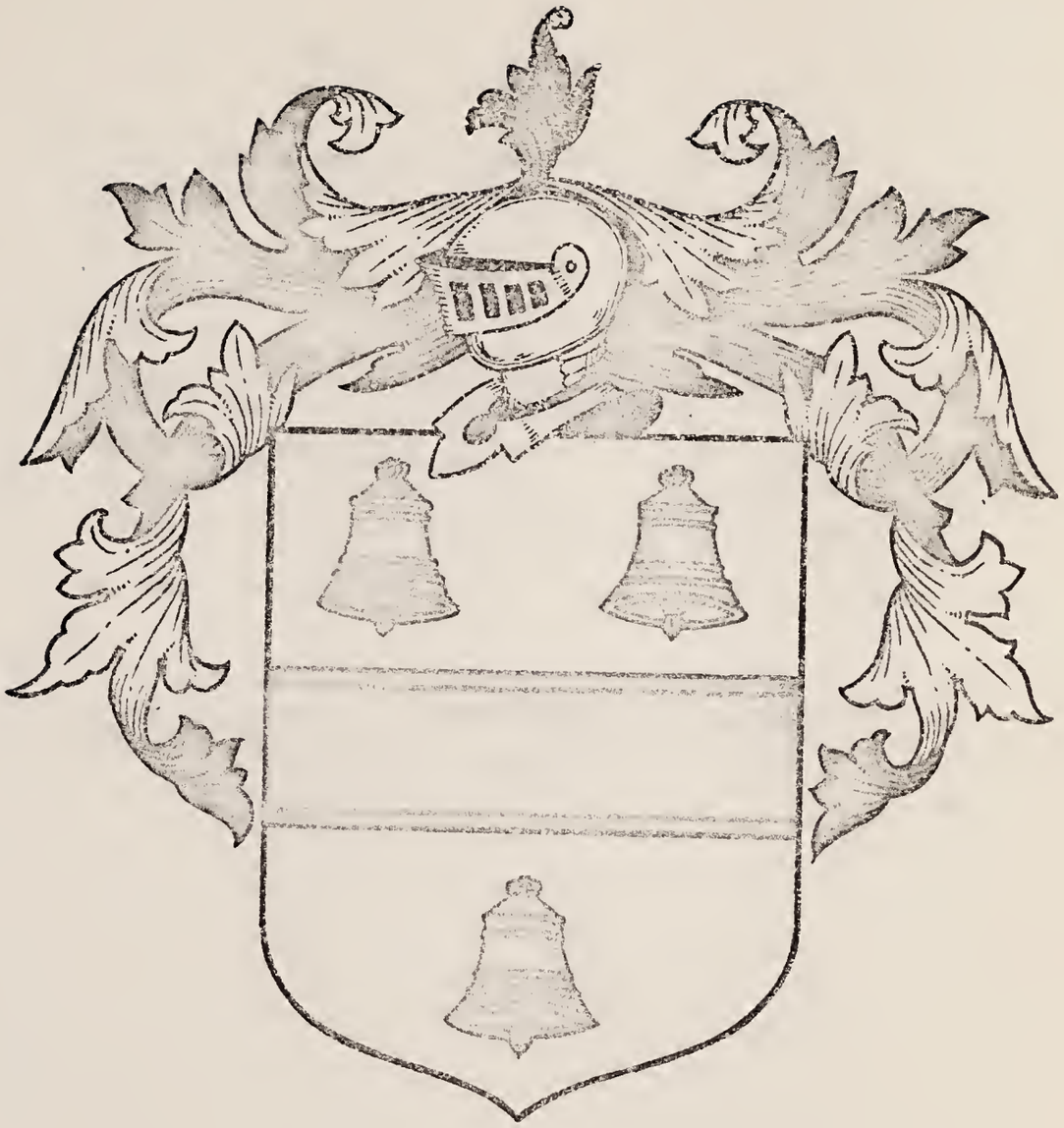


TOTHILL
(TUTTLE)

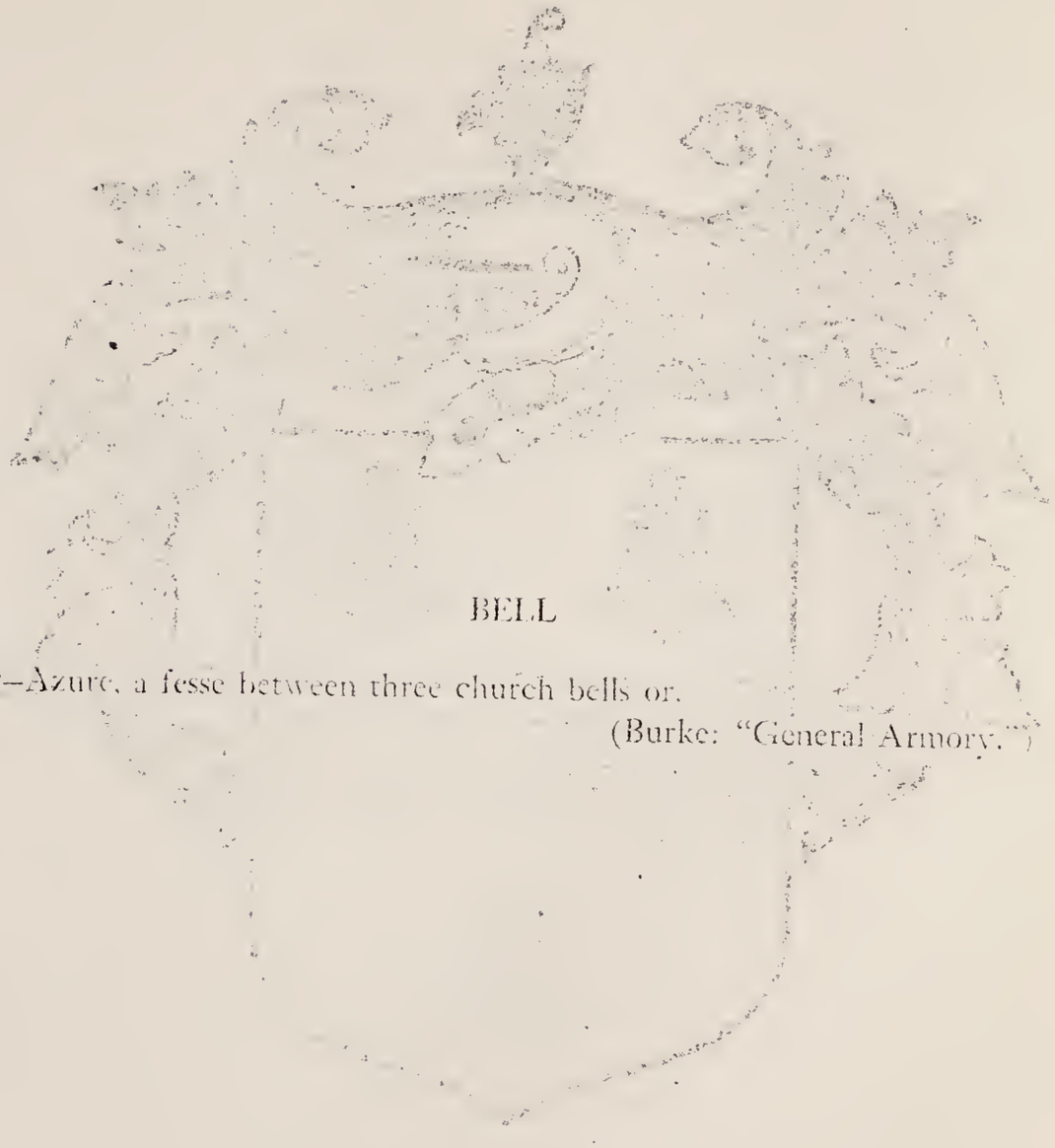
*Arms*—Or, on a chevron azure three crescents argent.
(Burke: "General Armory." Crozier: "General Armory.")

Tothill
(Tuttle)

Tothill
(Tuttle)



Bell



BELL

*Arms*—Azure, a fesse between three church bells or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(G. F. Tuttle: "The Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle," pp. 1-li, liii, liv, lviii-lx; 1, 82, 136, 192, 278-79, 337, 347, 452-53, 565. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 352. Atwater: "History of New Haven," pp. 109, 543, 546. D. L. Jacobus: "Early Families of New Haven," pp. 1881-82. C. E. Banks: "The Planters of the Commonwealth," p. 142.")

II

JONATHAN TUTTLE, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 2, 1637, and died in New Haven in 1705. He married Rebecca Bell, who was born in August, 1643, the daughter of Lieutenant Francis and Rebecca Bell. Lieutenant Francis Bell, who died January 8, 1690, settled first in Wethersfield, Connecticut, but was one of the twenty-nine founders of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1640. He was a freeman in New Haven Colony the following year, and in 1666 was made lieutenant. On January 7 of the next year he was one of those signing the deed for Stamford when it made a second purchase from the Indians. In 1676 he was a freeman of the Connecticut Colony. His wife died in Stamford, May 17, 1684. Jonathan and Rebecca (Bell) Tuttle had a daughter *Mary*, of whom further.

("New Haven Vital Records," pp. 58, 68. Atwater: "History of New Haven," p. 551. "Fairfield Probate Records," p. 116. R. R. Hinman: "A Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 186.)

III

MARY TUTTLE, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Bell) Tuttle, was born February 17, 1666.

She married William Frederick. (Doolittle III.)

(D. L. Jacobus: "Early Families of New Haven," p. 1883.)

# HON. GEORGE HENRY WARING

## *Industrialist and Public Servant*

THE exceptionally broad activities of the Hon. George Henry Waring, late of Tiverton, made him an outstanding figure in Rhode Island, and in his native state of Massachusetts. In the Massachusetts business world he had been a cotton and cloth broker, an executive in the textile industry, and he was a leader in the public affairs of Rhode Island, both local and statewide. Equally well he was to the fore as a member of a variety of organizations, civic, historical, and fraternal, and clubs of a social and sports character.

George Henry Waring was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on July 28, 1873, second son of Thomas B. and Margaret Ann (Birch) Waring, both natives of England and both now deceased. He was graduated from the B. M. C. Durfee High School with the class of 1893, and had already become a contributor to his own livelihood. Opportunities were opening in the reviving American industries, especially in the field of textiles, and George Henry Waring became identified with these. However, his first business adventure of note was with Flint and Barker, furniture retailers of Fall River. Later he embarked in the textile business as a clerk for Tuttle, Milne and Company, cloth brokers. After a period with that firm, he resigned to form the cotton brokerage firm of Waring and Brayton. His associate was the late William L. S. Brayton, who resigned after a period of years to become treasurer of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company. The firm was then established as George H. Waring and Company, in which he continued until his retirement in 1929. In his career as a broker he became interested in textile manufacturing and once held controlling interest in the Arkwright Conanicut and American Linen Mills. He was a member of the New York Cotton Exchange in the 1920s.

Sound constructive citizenship and service to the community and the State, were characteristics of the life of Mr. Waring. He believed thor-

oughly in the principles and ideas of the Republican party and was influential in its counsels and campaigns. Party affiliations had little to do, however, with his election to a number of offices in the Town of Tiverton. He was chairman of the Town Council in 1913, 1914 and 1921; treasurer of the town in 1934 and 1935; and tax assessor from 1931 to 1934. He served eight years in the Rhode Island Senate, beginning in January, 1939. He led the effort to tax personal tangible property of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and was a member of the special Senate Committee to study telephone rates and services. Senator Waring was a member of a joint legislative committee which led to state condemnation and acquisition of the Masonic Temple in Providence for use as a State building. He was named by Governor J. Howard McGrath to a State Tax Study Commission and served until the Commission's replacement by a five member bi-partisan committee. He likewise sponsored or supported measures in the Legislature that led to the procurement of funds to start The Law Library in Newport, and for the widening and improvements of such roads as the Bath Highway; and he heartily endorsed any legislation that made for the best interests of communities in the state and the welfare of their residents.

His personal memberships included those in such organizations as the Men's Republican Club of Rhode Island, the Men's Republican Club of Newport County, the Tiverton Chamber of Commerce, the Tiverton Lions Club, the Whitridge Hall Association and Historical Society, the Tiverton Rod and Gun Club, the Rhode Island Child Service, and the Little Compton Credit Union. Active in church affairs, he was junior warden of the Holy Trinity Church, Tiverton, and a member of the Finance Committee of the Diocesan Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rhode Island. He largely supplied the funds for the building of a church in Tiverton.

At Fall River, Massachusetts, on June 15, 1899, George Henry Waring married Mary Hooper Bassett, daughter of Charles A. and Mary Louisa (Hooper) Bassett. Her mother was the daughter of Dr. Foster Hooper of Fall River, Massachusetts, a leading physician of his day for whom the old Foster Hooper School, now Technical High School, was named. Charles A. Bassett was a member of the prominent Taunton family and a descendant of William Bassett who came from England in the ship "Fortune." Mr. and Mrs. Waring became the parents of the following children: 1. Seabury Bassett, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Yale University, who served with the United States Navy

in World Wars I and II. He married Alice Elizabeth Collins, and they have a daughter: i. Susan Bassett. 2. Margaret Ann. 3. Janice Meredith, who married Norman Darrell Harvey, Jr., and is the mother of two sons: i. Norman Darrell, III. ii. William Corcoran, II. 4. Mary Hooper, who married Thomas Smith Moran, and they have two sons and two daughters: i. Thomas Smith, Jr. ii. George Waring. iii. Mary Katherine. iv. Janice Ann.

The death of the Hon. George Henry Waring occurred at his home, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, at the age of seventy-three years on February 9, 1947. In the country of his ancestors he would have been a "country gentleman"—a public personage of repute, honored for his achievements in business and on behalf of his fellowmen, an exemplar of the best type of citizenship and of a true humanitarianism based upon his genuine love of people in all walks of life. In the years to come his memory will be cherished by the many who knew him well and were influenced by his example and personal aid.

Nelson J Aylsworth

# HON. NELSON J. AYLING

## *Judge, Probate Court*

DURING thirty-four years of distinguished service at the bench, the Honorable Nelson J. Ayling, judge of the Probate Court for the district of Norwich, Connecticut, became one of his state's most widely known and highly esteemed citizens. His public post gave Judge Ayling, a man of great heart and public spirit, an ideal opportunity for serving the people, and this he did over a period of three decades, unstinting in his efforts, unswerving in his devotion to the cause of justice, yet always helpful, friendly, and personable.

Judge Ayling was born in Columbus, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1868, son of Henry M. and Mary J. (Carrier) Ayling. Judge Ayling's paternal grandfather, John, was the first of the family to come to these shores. He was a native of the County of Surrey, England, and brought his wife, Sarah (Trussler) Ayling, and family to America in 1836. They settled in Columbus Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, then a newly inhabited section close to the frontier, where conditions of real pioneer life prevailed. It was there that Judge Ayling's father, Henry M., was brought up, and he followed his father's occupation, that of farming. He was one of a family of thirteen children, each of whom grew up to establish families of their own. Henry M. had been born before the family's migration to the New World, his birth date being June 26, 1835. When old enough to earn a livelihood independent of his father, young Henry M. Ayling entered the lumber business for himself, rafting lumber down the Allegheny River, often as far as Ohio River ports. He later concentrated his attention on farming, and became one of the substantial men of his section, and one held in high esteem among the members of his community. He married Mary Jane Carrier, daughter of Nelson and Thurza (Marble) Carrier. Born April 28, 1846, in Warren County, Pennsylvania, her paternal ancestry goes back through two hundred years of New England history to 1661, and through the

days of the Salem witchcraft trials in 1692. It is recorded that Martha (Allen) Carrier, wife of Thomas Carrier, was burned at the stake in the latter year. Henry M. and Mary Jane (Carrier) Ayling became the parents of two children. In addition to Nelson J., of further mention, there was a daughter, Lola M., who married Warren R. Carr, who held a responsible position with the Erie Railroad Company. Henry M. Ayling was a loyal Republican, and served as commissioner of Warren County, Pennsylvania.

Nelson J. Ayling spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and after graduating with high honors from the local high school, left his home in Columbus, Pennsylvania, to become a student at Chaffee Institute in Oswego, New York. Although he had worked the farm diligently with his father, while not at his classes, and had become conversant with all aspects of farming, he did not find in it a career to satisfy him; and when, in August, 1889, he secured a position as bookkeeper and stenographer with the firm of Sawyer, Manning and Company, wool brokers and knit goods manufacturers in Boston, he left his native Pennsylvania never to return. He remained with Sawyer, Manning and Company until March, in 1890. He then became associated with the Union Hardware Company of Torrington, Connecticut, as purchasing agent, continuing in that capacity until December, 1894. The Union Hardware Company was one of the largest and best known concerns in Connecticut at that time, and young Nelson Ayling's abilities and conscientiousness were recognized. Before severing his connection with that company, he was in full charge of the requisition department.

In December, 1894, having determined upon a legal career, Nelson J. Ayling began the study of law in the offices of Halsey and Briscoe, of Norwich, Connecticut, and along with his acquisition of the rudiments of the profession with that firm, took a course with the Sprague Correspondence School of Law at Detroit, Michigan. During the period of his law studies, he served as assistant stenographer for the courts of New London County. He took his bar examination at New Haven in December, 1898, and was admitted to the Connecticut State Bar on February 16, 1899. He at once began private practice, and was from the first remarkably successful. His private practice received most of his attention for several years, although public office early made its claims upon his energies. Indeed, as early as December 15, 1896, he had been appointed clerk of the city court, serving from January 1, 1897 to July 1, 1899, and soon after admission to the Connecticut Bar was appointed

a commissioner of the superior court. On the conclusion of his tenure as clerk of the city court, July 1, 1899, he became prosecuting attorney, serving until January 1, 1905, when he resigned following his election as probate judge of Norwich, entering on his new duties on January 4, 1905. Previously he had been elected, in November, 1902, to the Connecticut State Senate, representing the Tenth District, and in this upper lawmaking body of the state legislature he served as senate chairman on the committees of agriculture, rules and constitutional amendments, both the rules and amendments committees being joint groups including house members. As a legislator, Nelson J. Ayling's brilliant mind and exceptional qualifications proved no less valuable to his constituents and to his party, the Republican, than they had in his service at the bench. While representing the Tenth District, Nelson J. Ayling was instrumental in obtaining the first appropriation for the Norwich State Hospital. In the welfare of this hospital he was always vitally interested, serving as treasurer from September 24, 1903, to July 11, 1922, and was appointed attorney for cause September 24, 1903, serving in that capacity until his retirement as probate judge, October 1, 1938.

When on January 4, 1905, he assumed the probate judgeship, there came under his jurisdiction one of the largest districts in the state of Connecticut, comprising the townships of Norwich, Griswold, Preston, Lisbon, Franklin, Sprague and Voluntown. To the responsibilities of this large district, Judge Ayling brought qualifications of a high order, his service being distinguished by faithfulness and thoroughness. He made a close and conscientious study of the workings of probate courts and probate laws, and in the annual meetings of the Probate Judges Association of the State of Connecticut he was an earnest and successful advocate of the standardization of the application of probate laws of the state, and of ways and means management. From the time of his first election in 1904, Judge Ayling was re-elected each biennium without a single interim. He had a Democratic opponent in each election until 1916, and from that time on was the candidate of both major parties, a case of fusion which has been true of no other candidate in the history of the district. Politically, Judge Ayling was always a Republican, but his honest, fairminded service was appreciated by the membership of both parties throughout the years. His tenure as Judge of Probate extended from January 4, 1905, to October 1, 1938, a period of thirty-three years and nine months; but in consequence of his wisdom and his willingness to serve, his assistance was made available to his

successor, so that he was active in this work past the statutory age and until the time of his last illness. His services as counsel were highly valued by his successor. Editorial comment at the time of his death thus appraises the merit of his long and distinguished service at the bench:

> . . . How thoroughly he acquainted himself with the duties of that office (the judgeship) and how efficiently and considerately he administered it is known throughout the district where most of the homes have at one time or another experienced the fair and thoughtful handling of estates under his direction. Few probably realize, however, the extra hours and effort that were given in aiding those who were unfamiliar with probate law and who relied upon the court in untangling their difficulties.

Nelson J. Ayling filled many other positions outside the path of his profession. He was a vice president, director and trustee of The Norwich Savings Society, and an official in several local corporations, who placed the utmost trust in his judgment and business sense. He was president and director of both the Lace Selling Company and of the Richmond Lace Works (the Maine corporation), assuming those offices in March, 1919. The Massachusetts corporation of the Richmond Lace Works was organized in May, 1925, and he was then elected president and director, which posts he continued to hold until his death. He was formerly a director of the Uncas-Merchants National Bank, for many years.

He was prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined on November 24, 1897. He was a member of all York and Scottish Rite bodies; joined the Franklin Chapter No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, on June 14, 1900, Franklin Council No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, June 12, 1902, and the Columbian Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, on December 19, 1902. He became Eminent Commander, Columbian Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1913, and a member of the Grand Commandery. Other Masonic organizations, and the dates of his affiliation with them, are: King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., November 30, 1908; Van Rensselaer Council, Princes of Jerusalem, February 10, 1909; Norwich Chapter Rose Croix, February 22, 1909; Connecticut Consistory, S. P. R. S., March 22, 1909; Sphinx Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Hartford, April 15, 1903; and the Nemrod Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R., December 5, 1921, being a charter member of the Grotto, and a trustee for many years until the time of his death. He was an incorporator of the Masonic Temple Corporation from 1910, representing the King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, was elected a director in 1932, serving the remainder of his life, and became a vice president in 1939. He was elected president of this organization in 1940, and re-elected in 1941, 1942 and 1943, declining re-election in 1944 for reasons of health. He was a member of the building committee that erected the new Masonic Temple on Washington Street in Norwich, and was largely responsible as well for the Elks Lodge quarters there. He was a member of the Shrine Bedouin Club of Eastern Connecticut. On March 1, 1948, Judge Ayling was presented the fifty-year button by Somerset Lodge.

As a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Judge Ayling was one of the early members of Norwich Lodge No. 430, which he joined May 15, 1902; and as one of its pioneers contributed to its early growth and its prosperity during fifty years. He was exalted ruler of the Norwich Lodge from April 1908 until 1909, was presented the Past Exalted Ruler's Jewel April 1, 1909; and in recognition of his devoted and valuable services, was voted an honorary life membership March 21, 1929. He was named a trustee in 1912, serving until 1929, and was a member of the Norwich and the Connecticut Past Exalted Rulers associations. He was chairman of the building committee that erected the new three-story addition where the lodge room is located, and burned the mortgage April 16, 1925, at an appropriate celebration. On April 18, 1929, marking the occasion of his resignation as trustee and the receipt of life membership in the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Norwich Lodge No. 430 celebrated a "Judge Ayling Night."

He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Uncas Lodge, and belonged for many years to the Rotary Club and the Arcanum Club. He was one of the original five members of the Rod and Line Club, which was later dissolved, and one of the organizers of the Westbrook Fishing Club. He enjoyed fishing as long as his health permitted, and among the home-centered recreations greatly enjoyed reading, being especially a keen student of history. Despite his many activities, professional, civic and fraternal, he profoundly ap-

preciated his own home, and found there the quiet and inspiration which encouraged him in his life of accomplishment.

Judge Ayling had worn the uniform of the Connecticut National Guard from March 25, 1901, until his honorable discharge, June 6, 1904, holding the rank of corporal in Company A of the Third Regiment. He served during World War I in a civilian capacity, being a member of the legal advisory board of the New London County draft board. Professionally, he was affiliated with the New London County and the Connecticut State bar associations.

Reference has been made to Judge Ayling's efforts toward the welfare of his community. For many years he was a trustee of the Norwich State Hospital, to the founding of which his energies had been devoted while a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He was elected a trustee of the Maplewood Cemetery Association on February 6, 1917, serving until his death; and he was president of the Tuberculosis Relief Association of Norwich, being elected to that office April 2, 1913. To whatever public movement he gave his support, Judge Ayling brought the same conscientiousness, the same high endeavor, and the same keen discernment, which characterized his activities on the bench. He was a great student all his life, and a gifted orator, and was always keenly interested in any matter pertaining to the betterment of Norwich and its people.

Judge Nelson J. Ayling was twice married. He married (first) at Norwich, Connecticut, June 7, 1904, Mildred E. Gifford. They became the parents of two children: 1. John Henry, born September 10, 1912, died June 10, 1920. 2. Ruth Gifford, born December 1, 1915, married to Joseph F. Palmieri, of Huntington, Long Island, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Palmieri are the parents of three children, John Robin, Stephen and Christopher Joseph. Mildred (Gifford) Ayling died March 9, 1916, and Judge Ayling married (second) October 10, 1936, Margaret M. Bresnahan of Norwich.

When on August 31, 1948, Judge Nelson J. Ayling died at his home at 7 Huntington Place in Norwich, the entire community was grieved by the passing of one of its best loved and most respected figures, who had led a life exemplary in its self-sacrifice, and in its wealth of accomplishments for others. Of the many resolutions of respect passed at the time of his death by the membership of organizations with which he had been connected, the following, from The Norwich Savings Society well expresses the esteem in which he was

universally held. That Judge Ayling had been connected with The Norwich Savings Society since the time of his arrival in Norwich in December, 1894, indicates the thoroughness of understanding from which this appreciation grew:

The Norwich Savings Society
Norwich, Connecticut
Incorporated 1824

JUDGE NELSON J. AYLING

The Directors of The Norwich Savings Society wish to record their profound sorrow in the loss of a beloved associate of many years in the death of Judge Nelson J. Ayling on August 31, 1948.

He was the Senior Trustee and Director, having been elected a Trustee in 1903 and a Director in 1910. He had been a Vice President since 1925 and First Vice President since 1940 and had served on the Finance Committe since 1944.

Judge Ayling had an earlier connection with the Society, for while a law student in the office of the Society's attorneys, Halsey and Briscoe, he acted as its stenographer.

Regular in attendance at meetings, Judge Ayling's advice was always timely and good and his judgment, broadened by his long term as Judge of Probate, was of great value to his associates.

No one will ever know the extent of the services given by him to the needy and uninformed. Personal sorrow did not change his sense of obligation to this Society and to the community. No one has served them more faithfully. It has truly been said of him: "He was everybody's friend."

September 7, 1948.

The Norwich, Connecticut, "Bulletin" thus appraised the significance of his life among the members of the community he had so ably served:

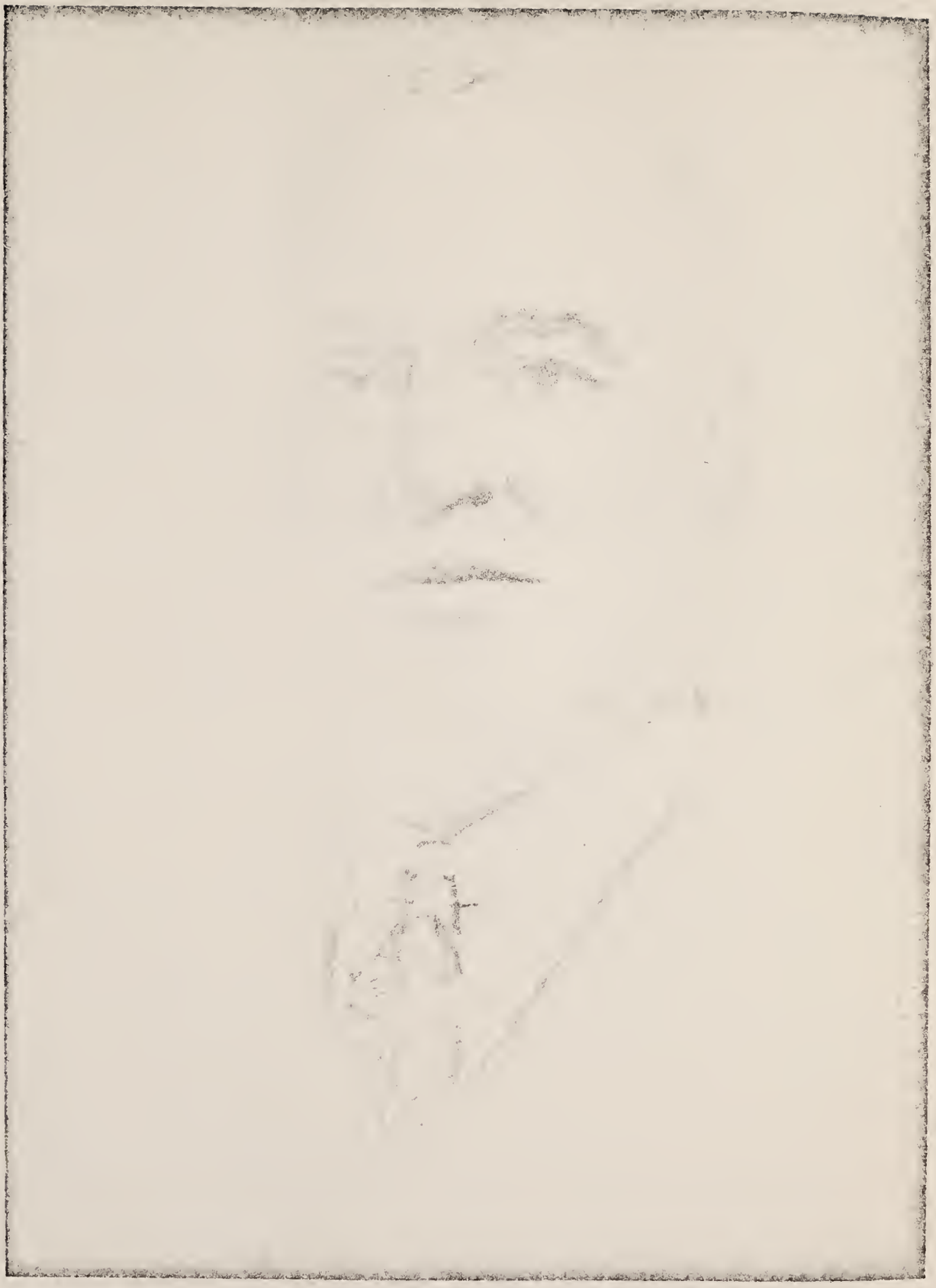
The passing of Judge Ayling takes from the community a man who was a friend of everyone. His pleasant, unassuming manner, his approachability, his keen regard for what was fair and right was recognized by all who knew him and his legion of friends, now

scattered throughout the nation, will always remember Judge Ayling as a friend indeed. As a public official he leaves behind a record that is a most enviable one and is best reflected in the fact that for a period of nearly a half-century he was called upon to serve his community without consideration of his political beliefs.

At a Court of Sorrow, meeting in Norwich, May 19, 1950, under the auspices of the New London County Bar Association, Judge Ayling's successor, Judge E. G. Moran, spoke and concluded his tribute in these terms:

> Judge Ayling's tenure of office as Judge of Probate for the district of Norwich was one of the lengthiest in the history of the Connecticut probate court system. He served continuously as judge of the Norwich probate court for a span of thirty-three consecutive years from January 1, 1905, until October 1, 1938, when he reached the statutory retirement age. Thereafter, until a year prior to his death, he remained in the probate court as a sound counselor and adviser. So satisfactory was his service as a probate judge that he was nominated by both political parties through his successive terms of office. To eastern Connecticut he became a tradition, and no true estimate can be made of the value of the service he rendered. He applied his thorough knowledge and training in probate law and practice with great kindness and with an understanding sympathy which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. He bore the burdens and sorrows of others in a spirit of unselfish service. His was a life rich in friendships firmly established on a foundation, the cornerstones of which were inherent honesty, splendid integrity and deep loyalty to duty.

His long and conscientious service to his community, both in his official capacity and as public-spirited citizen, has left its mark in the annals of Norwich and of the State of Connecticut.



Lyman Carter.

# LYON CARTER

## *Investment Banker*

LYON CARTER, investment banker of Boston and a partner in the firm of Estabrook and Company, was, in addition, an official in a number of banks and business concerns, and had been at various times a governor of both the New York and the Boston stock exchanges. He continued in a family tradition of conscientious service to society.

Mr. Carter was born February 21, 1892, in Burlington, Vermont, where his father at that time occupied the pulpit as a Congregational minister. His parents were the Rev. Charles F. and Harriet F. (Herrick) Carter, and both had been born at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, of old New England stock. In his later years, the genealogy of his family proved of considerable interest to Mr. Carter.

Preparing for his advanced education at Phillips Exeter Academy, Lyon Carter entered Yale University, where he majored in economics and law and was conspicuous in athletic events, participating in football and pole vaulting. He graduated from Yale in 1915, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon afterwards joined the investment firm of Conning and Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, with which he remained until this country entered World War I. He then enlisted in the United States Army and served two years with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery in 1917, and the following year was transferred to the coast artillery, where he was made a first lieutenant, serving with Battery F, 56th Artillery, First Army Corps.

On his return from military service, Mr. Carter joined the firm of Estabrook and Company in Boston, in which Mrs. Carter's father was a partner. In this firm he remained active until his death; in 1929 becoming a partner. He was a member of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange until the time of his death, and was a former gov-

ernor of the Boston Stock Exchange, and of the Association of Stock Exchange firms, his election to these boards being indicative of the recognition granted him by his colleagues. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Investment Bankers Association, and a director of the Lexington Trust Company, the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., and the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Carter made his home in Lexington, Massachusetts, where his father had been minister for many years, and where he and Mrs. Carter grew up together. He served on the war price board and the ration board of this community during World War II, and in many ways proved himself one of its devoted and conscientious citizens. He and Mrs. Carter maintained a summer home at Cape Cod. Mr. Carter was a member of the Algonquin Club, the Down Town Club, the St. Bernard Fish and Game Club, and the Country Club. He was a communicant of the First Parish Congregational Church in Lexington.

On May 12, 1917 at Lexington, Lyon Carter married Ruth Sherburne, daughter of F. Foster and Maud (Tenney) Sherburne, both natives of Boston and of old New England stock. Children born to this union were: 1. Foster Sherburne, who served in the United States Navy Air Corps. He married Shirley Hanson and their children are Carol, Foster, Jr., and Lyon II. 2. Charles F., 2nd. He served in the United States Army Air Corps during World War II, and is married to the former Miss Agnes Duffy. 3. Tenney Sherburne, who married Jane Anderson.

Mr. Carter was interested in horticulture and he and Mrs. Carter spent much time in their gardens on the Cape. He died at the Cape Cod Hospital in Hyannis after a brief illness, being then in his fifty-ninth year. His constructive influence in the business life of Massachusetts and among the people of his community, assure him of a lasting place in New England's annals.

# NELSON HARVEY SMITH

## *Business Executive*

IN the life and affairs of Boston, Massachusetts, his native city and the scene of the most of his business activities, Nelson Harvey Smith was one of the leaders. He carried to new heights the firm which his father had founded, and his connections with civic and social circles were noteworthy. His career in the city was therefore eminently successful and one to be envied.

An interesting feature of the story of Nelson Harvey Smith was his eventual attainment of a desire and ambition to become known as a "farmer and innkeeper." This Bostonian, an exceptionally broadly educated Harvard man, longtime business head and community leader, retired from commerce and the city to buy a farm and build an inn, and to spend a happy decade in operating both. He did it on the grand scale on a great acreage at Sanbornton, New Hampshire, on the historic Steele Hill. The Inn is one of the exclusive caravansaries in the White Mountain area; the farm is noted for its fine Guernsey herd. Possibly the urge to return to the land was inherited from New England ancestry, especially his maternal grandfather, Harvey P. Hood, founder of the dairy firm that bore his name.

Nelson Harvey Smith was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on February 15, 1890, son of Marcell Nelson and Nellie (Hood) Smith, his father being the founder of the Smith-Patterson jewelry firm. He prepared for higher education at the Noble and Greenough private school, Boston, and matriculated at Harvard University, where he was graduated with the class of 1913, a Bachelor of Arts. He received the Master of Arts degree eleven years later, having studied the history of religions under the famous scholar and theologian, Professor George Foote Moore. When he started on his career in business it was in association with Smith-Patterson, jewelers and silversmith, in Boston. Of this company he was made president in 1921, and from it retired in 1939

when the concern was sold to the Jordan Marsh Corporation. During World War I, he served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy, with the Naval Aviation Branch, teaching aviation at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He became a member of the Harvard and other clubs.

Nelson Harvey Smith initiated the fulfillment of a lifelong ambition when, in 1937, he purchased the Charles Tyler Estate on Steele Hill, New Hampshire. There are many tales concerning this historic place, which received its name from two Steele brothers who acquired hundreds of acres here to prospect for metals, especially gold. The Smith property comprises twelve hundred acres approximately two miles in length, north and south, and one mile wide, east and west, readily accessible throughout the year, yet withdrawn from the noise of highway traffic. The elevation is eleven hundred feet, which affords a panorama of rolling farm lands and woods, stretching down to Lake Winnisquam. The splendid Inn, opened on June 1, 1941, is spacious and the seat of gracious hospitality to guests in its seventeen rooms and in its cottages. A half mile or more distant is the wholly separate "Farm" where general crops, fruits and vegetables are grown, and pasturage is provided for a noteworthy herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Every worthwhile sport, indoors and out, is enjoyed winter and summer, from riding and skiing to swimming and golf.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, on May 1, 1922, Nelson Harvey Smith married Margaret Johnson, who was born at Manchester, April 18, 1899, daughter of Dr. Orlando H. and Isabelle (Sawyer) Johnson. Her mother passed away in 1939, while the father, a dental surgeon, died in November, 1932. Mrs. Smith received her education in Manchester High School, and Wellesley College from which she was graduated in 1920, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is an active member of the League of Women Voters. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of the following children: 1. Caroline Margaret, a graduate of Dana Hall, attended Wellesley College for one year; she married, June 8, 1942, Dr. John Douglas Crawford, of Boston, a graduate of Harvard University. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford became the parents of a daughter: Margo Crawford, born July 3, 1946. Both Mrs. Crawford and her daughter were killed in an air crash at Newfoundland in October, 1946, while en route to join Dr. Crawford, who was stationed in Europe. 2. Marcell Nelson Smith, II, born September 20, 1924, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, class of 1942, and Harvard Uni-

versity, class of 1946, with the degree Bachelor of Arts, cum laude; later taking post-graduate courses at Harvard School of Business Administration. He enlisted for service in World War II, United States Army, in November, 1942, and trained with the cavalry at Fort Riley. He was sent overseas to join the 26th Division of General Patton's Third Army and participated in the Northern France, Ardennes and Central Europe campaigns; later served with the occupation forces and received his honorable discharge with the rank of sergeant. He married, June 29, 1947, Elizabeth Twitchell, and they are the parents of a son: i. Nelson Harvey Smith, II, born June 5, 1948; they reside at 185 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. 3. Nelson Hood Smith, born October 4, 1927, a graduate of the Dublin Preparatory School, at Dublin, New Hampshire, class of 1946; he then entered the employ of the New England Forestry Foundation, but since his father's death has been assisting his mother in the operation of Steele Hill Farms and Inn. 4. Margaret Isabelle, born September 19, 1928; a graduate of Windsor Mountain School at Lenox, Massachusetts, class of 1946; she married Robert Cushman King, and they live at Winsted, Connecticut. 5. Felicity Annabelle, born February 2, 1930, a graduate of Buckingham School, at Cambridge, class of 1947; she married, November 10, 1947, Peter Miles Snyder, of Evanston, Illinois, son of Franklin Bliss Snyder, president of Northwestern University. Mr. Snyder is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1946, and the Harvard School of Business Administration, class of September, 1948. During World War II he was a naval aviator serving in the Pacific theater of operations. They reside in Lexington, Massachusetts.

The passing of Nelson Harvey Smith came on July 21, 1948, at his beloved Steele Hill home. He had filled his place well in the scheme of human affairs and richly deserved the fulfillment of a vision kept close to his heart down through the years of business and active citizenship. He had met every challenge of life and acquitted himself well. His qualities of mind and heart, his kindly disposition and human sympathy, won him the esteem and admiration of a legion of acquaintances and friends.

# THOMAS CROSBY, JR.

## *Professor Emeritus, Brown University*

THE career of Thomas Crosby, Jr., of Brown University, was distinguished by excellent work as a professor, making him one of the finest exemplars of his own teaching. Called the "Dean of the Rhode Island Thespians," he was notable as an actor and director of stage productions in his city. He founded "The Players," an outstanding amateur theatre group of Providence. He was also founder of Brown University's Sock and Buskin dramatic society, and his knowledge and experience helped launch many a prominent professional actor. The theatre was his first love, and even when in ill health and past threescore years and ten, he never lost either his interest in it or his rare ability to give dramatic readings, direct stage enterprises, and instruct ambitious actors and actresses who profited greatly by his teaching.

Thomas Crosby, Jr. was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 8, 1869, son of Thomas and Martha Evadne (Winslow) Crosby. An outline account of the ancestral background of his parents is to be found in this volume under the caption, William Augustus Crosby. He attended Rogers High School, and his early interest in dramatics was stimulated by road companies appearing at the Newport summer theatres.

He was graduated from Brown University, class of 1894, having taken part in the productions of the Hammer and Tongs Society, forerunner of Sock and Buskin. He continued on for a year at Brown as an instructor in the English department, obtaining his Master's degree in 1895.

A short period of teaching at Worcester Academy and at the old University Grammar School in the former Supreme Court building on Benefit Street, occupied Mr. Crosby until 1898, when he removed to New York. While studying at the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School there in 1899, he won the notice of the famous Mrs. Fiske, who offered him a part in her production, "Becky Sharpe."

Thomas Crosby. Jr.

After this excursion into professional acting in New York City, Thomas Crosby, Jr. returned to Brown University at the turn of the century, and in 1901 was named assistant professor in English, associate professor in 1910, and full professor in 1925. When he retired from active instruction in June, 1939, he was appointed professor emeritus.

It was Professor Crosby's inspiration and leadership that launched, in 1901, the Sock and Buskin Society, Brown University's dramatic organization, and later he founded Komians, the Pembroke College group. His work with succeeding generations of student actors brought the Society to its present position as a leading college repertory theatre. One of its purposes was the annual presentation of straight plays rather than operettas. At the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Sock and Buskin Society, Professor Crosby fittingly played "Uncle Nat" in a production of James A. Herne's famous "Shore Acres."

In the winter of 1909 Robert P. Brown, owner of the old Talma Theatre on South Main Street, now the Providence Boys' Club, proposed that Professor Crosby start an amateur players group for his theatre. With Mrs. Daniel Webster and Mrs. William M. Weeden, he planned and organized the association known as "The Players," whose first production was "The Liars," given in December of that year, with Professor Crosby as Colonel Sir Christopher Deering and Mrs. Webster as Crespin. (In succeeding years, under his guidance, this has become recognized as one of the outstanding amateur groups in the country.)

Thomas Crosby's specialties, both as actor and director, were the great eighteenth century comedies, "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal." (He acted in Jessie Bonstelle's stock company when it staged "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The School for Scandal" at the old Providence Opera House.)

One of Professor Crosby's last professional appearances was in Maugham's "The Circle" at the Newport Casino in 1940. (Other summer appearances had been at the Theatre-by-the-Sea at Matunuck, and the Modern Theatre. He staged productions with director Edward Massey at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and at Millbrook and White Plains, New York, and his direction of "Ah, Wilderness" in the latter city won the favorable comment of the New York critics.) In an interview in 1941, "Tom," as he was known to his friends, estimated that he had directed more than two hundred shows and acted in as many others during his career.

Professor Crosby had few hobbies other than his perpetual interest in all that pertained to the theatre. He was, however, skilled in water color painting, exhibiting at the Providence Art Club shows, and he retained his membership in the University Club in Providence. At the age of seventy-seven years he passed away in Providence on August 23, 1947, being survived by his sister-in-law, Mrs. William A. Crosby, of Newport.

To his memory Professor Ben Brown, of Brown University, paid this tribute:

> In late August, Thomas Crosby, Jr., Professor Emeritus in Brown University, died in Providence, and was buried in his native city, Newport, Rhode Island.
>
> He was graduated from the Newport schools, from Brown University as an undergraduate and graduate student, and trained for the professional theatre at the Wheatcroft Dramatic Academy in New York City. Prepared to begin his career as an actor, he changed his course in deference to the wishes of his family and accepted an instructorship in the University Grammar School. A few months later he was appointed to the staff of Brown University, where he remained as professor and professor emeritus until his death.
>
> From the start he was vitally interested in speech. In his first year at the University he established a true course in Public Speaking in the contemporary sense, in contrast to the formal courses in oratory and elocution then approved and taught in every conventional college curriculum. In the years that followed he won the enduring devotion of hundreds of Brown men whom he inspired to respect the King's English and to pronounce the native tongue sincerely, correctly, and without affectation.
>
> He was among the first to recognize that literature did not stop short in the middle of the nineteenth century. Confirmed in this belief, he introduced into our curriculum, not without vigorous opposition, courses in the modern essay, modern poetry, and modern drama, long before such a practice was generally accepted in American universities. Although he was ever progressive—he never lost a fine sense of perspective and taste in his evaluation of literature, old and new.

He founded Sock and Buskin—one of the oldest college dramatic societies in the nation; he founded Komians. He was ever a powerful force in the Providence Players. He introduced the Little Theatre Movement in New England. He was always foremost in any community enterprise which made the drama a vital part of the public consciousness.

His ability to interpret dramatic literature both as an actor and as a reader was truly remarkable. His appearances on the amateur and the professional stage were frequent and brought delight to all who were privileged to see him, and these many superb characterizations were enduring testimonials that what it had gained in a teacher and colleague and friend, the theatre, which he had trained for in youth and always served so well, had lost.

In his last days, when impaired health forced him to curtail his customary activities, he never lost interest but met the vicissitudes of a limited life with that same sound practical philosophy which for forty years he had taught so ably in the college classroom.

Truly—as Dante said—scores of Brown men, colleagues, and friends might say:

> Thou art (our) teacher and authority;
> Thou art the . . . one from whom (we) took
> The lovely manner which hath done (us) honor.

# WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CROSBY

## *Man of Affairs*

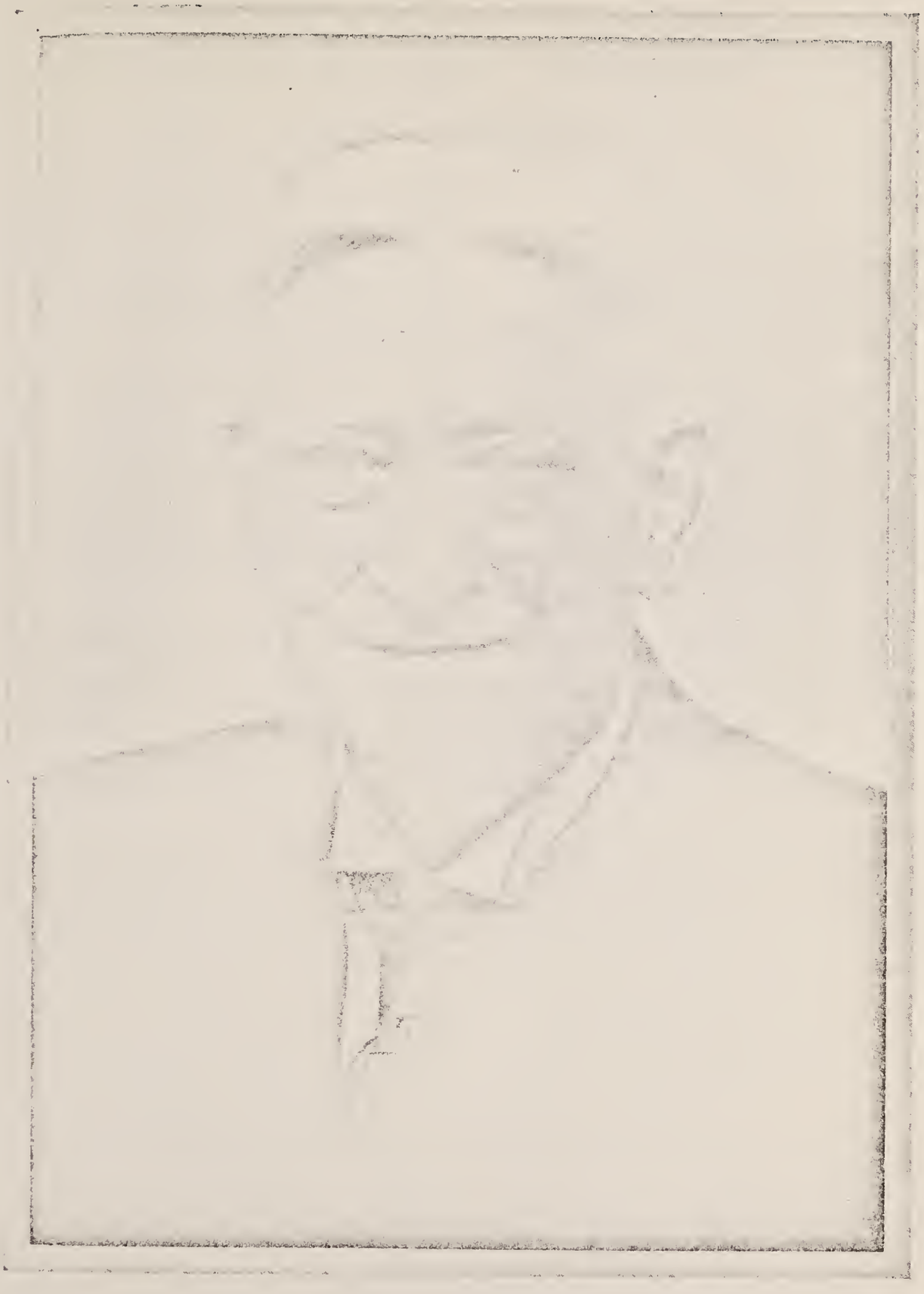
IT was the good fortune of William A. Crosby to have lived and achieved during the early modern period of the development of Rhode Island. In this he was no idle bystander, but a citizen who led in the promotion of several summer resorts, and was outstanding in his co-operation with movements and projects that made for the best interests of various communities.

The Crosby name and family are of ancient origin in both old and New England. The former signifies "cross-town," a town built near the "cross," recalling the ancient stone crosses which as shrines once dotted the English countryside. John Crosby was the English progenitor of a New England branch of the family, and a descendant from him in the fifth generation was Thomas Crosby, who came to Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1640 and later resided in other sections of the colony.

That branch of the Crosby family of which William A. Crosby was a member was for many years resident in Newport, Rhode Island, and for several generations operated what is now Easton Beach or First Beach. Thomas Crosby, a native of Newport, lived all his life in the family home at No. 16 Ayrault Street, which house still remains in possession of the family. He married Martha Evadne Winslow, of old Cape Cod stock, and they were the parents of three children: 1. William A., of whom further. 2. Martha, who died at the age of ten years in 1876. 3. Thomas, Jr. (q.v.)

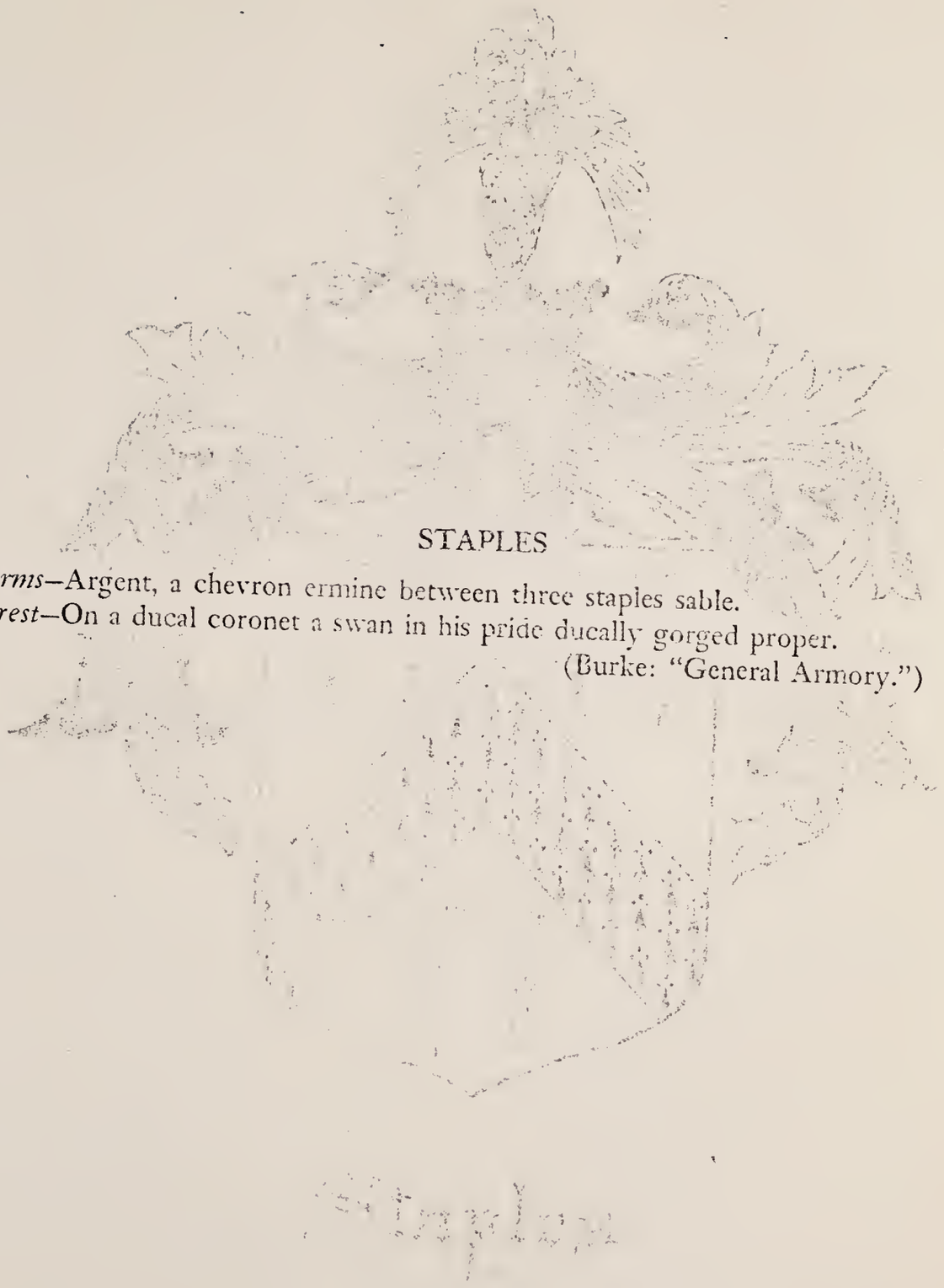
Thomas Crosby, Sr., developed and operated the Easton Beach property during his lifetime. This was before Bailey's Beach was established, and the society people of that day patronized the beach, using the old style bath houses which were pulled into the surf by horses.

William A. Crosby was born in Newport, July 11, 1862, and attended public schools there. At an early age he began work in the family



William A. Crosby

Staples



## STAPLES

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron ermine between three staples sable.
*Crest*—On a ducal coronet a swan in his pride ducally gorged proper.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

business at the Beach, much of the time being in complete charge, until 1903 when the enterprise was taken over by the city of Newport. It has since been operated as a public beach, being one of the most beautiful and most popular in New England. In 1903 William A. Crosby retired from commercial life, but continued to occupy himself with private interests. He lost his life on February 20, 1943, through an automobile accident. Long a well-loved figure in Newport, a respected authority on local history, and a gentleman whose stories of a notable period in the annals of the shore sections of Rhode Island were widely enjoyed, Mr. Crosby might well be described as a well-rounded citizen, accomplished in the art of good fellowship, a delightful companion and friend.

On May 11, 1918, William Augustus Crosby married Sarah Calder (Staples) Tillinghast (Staples III), whose lineage follows.

The ancestry of Mrs. William A. Crosby (Mrs. Sarah Calder Staples Crosby), of Newport, dates back to the early settlement of Rhode Island, her forebears including Roger Williams, founder of the colony, three Colonial Governors of Rhode Island and later, during the War for Independence, the youngest drummer boy who served with the American forces.

## (The Staples Line)

Staple, or Staples, was first adopted as a surname by those living "at the staple" which was a mart or centre of merchandise. In former times a "merchant of the staple" meant a trader of importance.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

### I

HENRY NELSON STAPLES, son of Charles Staples, was born at Seekonk, Bristol County, Massachusetts, February 15, 1822, and died at the Soldiers Home in Phoebus, Elizabeth City County, Virginia, October 19, 1917. His name appears in the census records of Cumberland, Rhode Island, in the years 1860 and 1865. Many members of the family are buried at Graniteville. During the Civil War, Henry Nelson Staples enlisted in Captain Tobey's Company, afterward Company E, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers. He was enrolled and mustered in service for three years at Camp Bliss, near Providence, Rhode Island, on Sep-

tember 4, 1862. Wounded in action at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13 following, he was first hospitalized in Alexandria, Virginia, and then at Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island. After release from the hospital he was transferred to Company B, Veterans Reserve Corps, in which he served as company cook during March and April, 1864, and was on detached duty at Plattsburg, New York, beginning August 2 of that year. He was mustered out at Trenton, New Jersey, July 7, 1865. Having held the rank of private throughout his term of service, he applied for a pension March 17, 1879. Some ten years later he was an inmate of a military home at Fauques, Kennebec County, Maine. After a time he went to live with his daughter, Annie Eleanor, then residing in Phoebus, Virginia. On September 2, 1890, he entered the National Soldiers Home at Hampton, Virginia.

Henry Nelson Staples married at Hampton, Connecticut, Philadelphia Browning Howland. (Cranston VII.) They became the parents of the following children: 1. Annie Eleanor, born about 1843, according to the 1865 census of Cumberland, Rhode Island. 2. *Charles Augustus*, of whom further. 3. Joseph, born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, May 22, 1847. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born in Connecticut about 1852. 5. Sidney M., born in Coventry, Rhode Island, about 1855.

(War Service Papers, Old Records Division, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, National Archives, Washington, D. C. Pension Records, National Archives, Washington, D. C. Records in National Soldiers Home, Hampton, Virginia. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, pp. 244-45; Vol. II, p. 732. East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Tombstone Records copied by James N. Arnold, on file at the Elmwood Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island. F. Howland: "A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and their Descendants," Vol. I, p. 113. "Vital Records of Rhode Island, 1636-1850," Vol. IX, p. 414. Census of Cumberland, Rhode Island, 1860, p. 124; 1865, p. 56.)

II

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STAPLES, son of Henry Nelson and Philadelphia Browning (Howland) Staples, was born at Valley Falls, Rhode Island, July 8, 1845 and died at Cranston, Rhode Island, October 15, 1922, his will being probated there October 19 of that year. He is buried in the North Burial Ground, Providence. He was a tool

*Sarah C. (Staples) Crosby*

maker and a manufacturer of jewelry, and was also supervisor in the New England Butt Company, Providence. Like his father, he served in the Civil War, being assigned to Company E, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, at Camp Bliss, near Providence. He, too, was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, but returned to active duty twelve days later. On June 9, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Virginia. Upon returning to civilian life, he settled in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and after 1871 resided at various places in the state, being of record in December, 1897, at Johnston, Rhode Island, and at the time of his death, at Cranston, where he served on the Council. For twenty-five years he operated a real estate business in Auburn, Rhode Island. In politics he was a Republican.

Charles Augustus Staples married (first), Adeline S. Phillip. He married (second), May 28, 1873, Anna Potter Fowler. (Fowler VII.) He married (third), at Seekonk, Massachusetts, June 1, 1895, Anna Gladding (Blake) Perkins, who was born about 1862, and died December 24, 1935. She was a daughter of Edward Blake, of Portland, Maine, and his wife, Ann Eliza (Hopkins) Blake, of Middletown, Connecticut, and widow of William L. Perkins, of Providence.

Children of the second marriage: 1. Elizabeth Browning, married Robert Newton. Child, surnamed Newton: i. George, married. Children: a. Ruth Barbara, married Eli Partridge. Children, surnamed Partridge, i. Debra Lee. ii. Robert Newton. b. Arthur. 2. *Sarah Calder*, of whom further. 3. Anna Augusta, married Arthur Woolley.

(War Service Papers, Old Records Division, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, National Archives Building, Washington, D. C. Civil War Pension Record, National Archives, Washington, D. C. Death Records of the City of Providence, Rhode Island, Book No. 15, 1883, p. 275. Tombstone Inscriptions in the North Burial Ground, Providence, Rhode Island. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. IX, Seekonk Marriages and Intentions, p. 124. Records of Deeds No. 65, Johnston, Rhode Island.)

III

SARAH CALDER STAPLES, daughter of Charles Augustus and Anna Potter (Fowler) Staples, married (first), Guy B. Tillinghast; and (second), May 11, 1918, William A. Crosby.

(Family records.)

## (The Fowler Line)

Fowler as a surname was that of an highly honored and notable family of ancient days in England, to which belonged Sir Richard Fowler, of Foxley, Buckinghamshire, a crusader in the reign of Richard I, "who by his extraordinary vigilance, having saved the Christian camp from a nocturnal surprise, received the honor of knighthood on the field of battle from his sovereign." The name originated in the occupation of a fowler, a hunter of birds, and is to be found in various countries of England, as well as in Scotland.

(Burke: "General Armory." C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

### I

HENRY FOWLER, American progenitor of this branch of the family, died late in 1687. An ironmonger by trade, he came from London, England, to Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1652-53, and settled in Providence, Rhode Island, in January, 1654. Subsequently he signed the "Articles of Agreement" between the inhabitants of Eastchester, New York.

Henry Fowler married Rebecca Newell, daughter of Abraham Newell, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and they had the following children: 1. Henry, born about 1657; settled in Eastchester. 2. William, settled in Flushing, New York. 3. Rebecca, married William Randall, of Providence. 4. John, settled first in New York City, then in Providence. 5. Mary, married Richard Ward. 6. Sarah, married (first), Samuel Godin; (second) Edward Hancock. 7. Grace, married John Hunt. 8. *Jeremiah*, of whom further. 9. Newell, of Mamaroneck, New York.

("The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LVIII, pp. 257-62.)

### II

JEREMIAH (1) FOWLER, son of Henry and Rebecca (Newell) Fowler, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, about 1673, and died at Eastchester, New York, between September 26 and December 23, 1723, the dates of making and probating his will.

FOWLER

*Arms*—Azure, a chevron between three lapwings or.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

Fowler

He married Elizabeth Barlow, sister to Joseph Barlow of Fairfield, Connecticut. Children: 1. Joseph, baptized May 29, 1698. 2. *Jeremiah*, of whom further. 3. Samuel, born about 1709. 4. Capt. Jonathan, born September 3, 1713. 5. Abraham. 6. Abigail. 7. Mary.

(Ibid., Vol. LVIII, p. 266.)

III

JEREMIAH (2) FOWLER, son of Jeremiah (1) and Elizabeth (Barlow) Fowler, was born at Eastchester, about 1699, and died in Westchester, New York, about 1748-9. He settled in Fox Meadows, Scarsdale, New York, where he was assessor in 1723.

His first wife, whose name is not known, died before January, 1725-6. He married (second), Mercy, surname unknown, who married, as her second husband, Joshua Hunt, Sr.

Child of the first marriage: 1. Reuben, born about 1720; died about 1777; married Jane, surname unknown. Children of the second marriage: 2. Elizabeth. 3. Jeremiah, born about 1731. 4. Jeriel, born about 1736. 5. Pexall, born about 1737, died January 14, 1815; married Ann Day. 6. Benjamin, born about 1741. 7. *Anthony*, of whom further.

(Ibid., Vol. LXVIII, pp. 243-46.)

IV

ANTHONY FOWLER, son of Jeremiah (2) and Mercy Fowler, was born about 1743 in Westchester, New York, and probably died in that part of Philipse Manor now called Greenburgh, in the village of Sparta, town of Mt. Pleasant, New York, before 1790. According to G. C. Mackenzie's "Ten English Families of Philipse Manor in Westchester County, New York," Anthony Fowler was descended from Henry Fowler through the latter's son William, who married Mary Thorne. A son of this union was Joseph Fowler, who married Phebe Hunt, and their son, Benjamin Fowler, who married Sarah Vincent was, according to the source quoted above, the father of Anthony Fowler. This discrepancy arises from a different interpretation of records; no more such appear in the line to follow. Anthony Fowler volunteered at the age of sixteen, April 27, 1760, in Captain Israel Underhill's company of militia, and again April 4, 1761.

Anthony Fowler married Elizabeth Taylor, who was born March

5, 1749, and died August 12, 1810. Children: 1. Benjamin. 2. Abraham, born before 1774. 3. Anthony. 4. *Nathaniel*, of whom further.

(Ibid., Vol. LXVIII, p. 246; Vol. LXXI, pp. 175, 177. G. C. Mackenzie: "Ten English Families of Philipse Manor in Westchester County, New York.")

V

NATHANIEL FOWLER, son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Taylor) Fowler, was born July 25, 1776, in Greenburgh, New York.

He married (first), Hannah Underhill, sister of Peter Underhill, of Yonkers, New York; (second), probably about 1805, Martha Hatfield. (Hatfield V.)

Children of the first marriage: 1. Peter Underhill, born October 10, 1799; died July 8, 1849; married Jane Hunt. 2. Hannah, born December 19, 1801; died June 10, 1843; married Horace Secor. 3. Gideon C., born August 19, 1802; died before 1879. Children of the second marriage: 4. *Joshua Hatfield*, of whom further. 5. Mahala Hamilton, born February 14, 1808; died August 3, 1889; married Moses Hall. 6. Ann Elizabeth, born March 22, 1817; died June 9, 1839; married Simeon Secor.

("The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record." Vol. LXXI, p. 178. A. Hatfield: "The Hatfields of Westchester," p. 86.)

VI

JOSHUA HATFIELD FOWLER, son of Nathaniel and Martha (Hatfield) Fowler, died in Providence, Rhode Island. Records indicate that he married there, January 31, 1836, Elizabeth Peck. (Peck VII.) They were the parents of a daughter, *Anna Potter*, of whom further.

(Ibid. Tombstone Inscriptions in the North Burial Ground at Providence, Rhode Island.)

VII

ANNA POTTER FOWLER, daughter of Joshua H. and Elizabeth (Peck) Fowler, was born at Tarrytown, New York, February 7, 1846, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, May 23, 1883. She is buried in the North Burial Ground, Providence.

She married, as his second wife, Charles Augustus Staples. (Staples II.)

("Providence Deaths, 1881-1890," p. 214. Family records.)

## (The Peck Line)

Peck is a surname of great antiquity in England. Originally adopted by persons living "at the peck," that is, the hilltop, it is found as del Pecke, del Pek, Pek, Pecke, etc., in very early Records.

(C. W. Bardsley "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

### I

JOSEPH (1) PECK, son of Robert and Helen (Babbs) Peck, was born probably at Beccles, County Suffolk, England, in 1587, and died at Seekonk, Massachusetts, December 23, 1663. In 1638 he came from England with his wife, three sons, a daughter, two men servants and three maid servants. They were from Hingham, and arrived in the ship "Diligent" of Ipswich, John Martin, master. Joseph and his brother Robert had grants of land adjoining each other in Hingham, Massachusetts, Joseph's grant being of seven acres. He was a man of prominence; representative to the General Court from 1630 to 1642; selectman; justice of the peace; assessor; keeper of records, etc. In 1641 he bought lands in Seekonk, moving thither in 1645. He was active in town affairs there and was one of the wealthiest proprietors.

He married (first), May 21, 1617, Rebecca Clark, who died in Hingham, England, and was buried there October 24, 1637. He married (second), a wife whose name is unknown.

Children of the first marriage, baptized in Hingham, England: 1. Anna, baptized March 12, 1618; buried in Hingham, July 27, 1636. 2. Rebecca, baptized May 25, 1620; married Mr. Hubbert. 3. *Joseph* (2), of whom further. 4. John, born about 1626; married three times. 5. Nicholas, baptized April 9, 1630; died May 27, 1710; married (first), Mary Winchester; (second), Rebecca. 6. Samuel, baptized February 3, 1638-39, died June 9, 1736; married (first), Sarah Hunt; (second), Rebecca (Paine) Hunt. 7. Nathaniel, baptized October 31, 1641; married Deliverance. 8. Israel, baptized March 4, 1644; died September 2, 1723; married Bethiah Bosworth.

(I. B. Peck: "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck," pp. 13-17, 29, 122, 123, 200, 203, 245. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rehoboth," pp. 282-83. G. Lincoln: "History of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 108.)

II

JOSEPH (2) PECK, son of Joseph (1) and Rebecca (Clark) Peck, was baptized at Hingham, County Norfolk, England, August 23, 1623. His will was dated at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, July 5, 1697, and a codicil was added March 11, 1701. He came with his father to New England in 1638, and was in Hingham, Massachusetts, until the family moved to Seekonk in 1645. There he settled near his father on what was known as Seekonk Plain. In 1655 he was one of a committee to levy a tax for the minister's maintenance. Later he was among those who advanced money for carrying on King Philip's War. About 1660 he left Seekonk Plain to live on Palmer's River in the southwestern part of the town of Rehoboth.

Joseph (2) Peck married Hannah, and among their eight children was a son *Jathniel,* of whom further.

(I. B. Peck: "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck," pp. 14, 29-33, 35. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 283. 703.)

III

JATHNIEL PECK, son of Joseph (2) and Hannah Peck, was born July 24, 1660, and died April 5, 1742. He was a representative to the General Court in 1721, 1722, 1723, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730 and 1731; he was active in affairs of the church; and was one of those instrumental in organizing and building the one at Palmer's River.

Jathniel Peck married, February 28, 1688-89, Sarah Smith. They had a son *Benjamin,* of whom further.

(I. B. Peck: "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck," pp. 32-3.)

IV

BENJAMIN PECK, son of Jathniel and Sarah (Smith) Peck, was born January 18, 1705-06, and died August 10, 1749. He settled

in what was then the southwestern part of Attleborough, Massachusetts, now Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Benjamin Peck married (first), February 13, 1728-29, Elizabeth Whittacker, who died April 15, 1731; (second), Elizabeth, surname unknown, who died September 4, 1756. A son of the first marriage was *Solomon*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 34, 42-3.)

V

SOLOMON PECK, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Whittacker) Peck, was born May 11, 1730, and died April 5, 1794. He settled at the homestead where he remained until 1784, when he removed to Sutton, Massachusetts, residing there until his death.

Solomon Peck married, December 7, 1758, Esther Wiswold, who was born July 1, 1740, and died December 31, 1816, daughter of Ichabod Wiswold, of Attleborough, Massachusetts. They were the parents of a son *David*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 43, 50.)

VI

DAVID PECK, son of Solomon and Esther (Wiswold) Peck, was born October 10, 1769, and died September 10, 1840. He settled in Providence, Rhode Island, and is said to have been for some time deacon of the Second Baptist Church.

David Peck married in 1791, Elizabeth Hicks, of Sutton, Massachusetts, and they had a daughter *Elizabeth*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 50, 70. Vital Records of Sutton, Massachusetts, p. 325.)

VII

ELIZABETH PECK, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hicks) Peck, was born June 22, 1805, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, August 31, 1885. In 1863 she was recorded as a widow residing at Providence.

She married Joshua H. Fowler. (Fowler VI.)

(I. B. Peck: "A Genealogical History of the Descendants of Joseph Peck," p. 70. "Providence Deaths 1881-1890," p. 214.)

## (The Hatfield Line)

I

THOMAS (1) HATFIELD, American progenitor of this branch of the family, was born about 1627, presumably in Holland, and died in 1695, probably in Mamaroneck, New York. He first appears in New York records in 1665, when he is called a soldier and is subpoenaed as a witness.

He married shortly after November 27, 1671, Alice (Ebel) Trotter, who was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church at New Amsterdam, October 16, 1650. She was the widow of William Trotter and daughter of Sergeant Peter and Clara (Hendricus) Ebel of New Amsterdam, Gravesend and South River. Children: 1. Catharine, baptized April 22, 1674. 2. Claertie, baptized May 7, 1678. 3. Thomas, died young. 4. Pieter, baptized March 31, 1681. 5. *Thomas* (again), of whom further.

(A. Hatfield: "The Hatfields of Westchester," pp. 10, 12, 13, 21.)

II

THOMAS (2) HATFIELD, son of Thomas (1) and Alice (Ebel-Trotter) Hatfield, was born probably in Mamaroneck, New York. He purchased a piece of plow land in White Plains, New York, in 1716 from his brother Pieter. Letters of administration were granted to his widow, November 19, 1724.

He married Eunice Knapp, daughter of Moses Knapp, Sr., of Rye and White Plains, New York, and granddaughter of Timothy and Bertha (Brondage) Knapp. Children: 1. Abraham, born December 28, 1720; died November 26, 1775; married (first), Lavinia Fowler; (second), Ann (Fowler) Griffin. 2. *Gilbert*, of whom further. 3. Joshua.

(Ibid., pp. 29-31).

III

GILBERT HATFIELD, son of Thomas (2) and Eunice (Knapp) Hatfield, was born between 1721 and 1724, probably at White Plains, New York, and died during the Revolutionary War. He lived all his life on his estate of one hundred and fifty acres in the northern

part of White Plains. He was assessor in 1748 and 1764; overseer of roads in 1769; and juror in 1781. The surname of his wife Tamar has not been positively ascertained, but all evidence indicates that she belonged to the Brondage family. Children: 1. Eunice Ann, born November 9, 174—; died November 16, 1808; married Garret Dykeman. 2. *Joshua*, of whom further. 3. Daniel, born October 13, 1752; died August 17, 1830; married (first), Abiah Farrington; (second), Mary (Griffin) Angevine. 4. John, born April 7, 1762; died December 29, 1843; married Charity Hart. 5. Joseph, born August 10, 1763; died September 22, 1842; married Anna Tompkins. 6. Tamar, married (first), Moses Miller; (second), ——— Colwell. 7. Anna, married Joshua (or John) Oakley. 8. Elizabeth, married John Barnes. 9. Mary, married (first), William Field; (second), John Hall. 10. Margaret, died January 5, 1840; married Nicholas Dean. 11. Phebe, born in 1767; married Daniel Fisher. 12. Martha, married Arthur Williams.

(Ibid., pp. 51, 53, 55-7.)

IV

JOSHUA HATFIELD, son of Gilbert and Tamar Hatfield, was born at White Plains, August 6, 1746, and died at Mt. Pleasant, New York, August 8, 1820. He served during the Revolutionary War as a private in the 1st Regiment of Westchester County Militia under Colonel Joseph Drake, and later in the 3rd Regiment of the same Militia under Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt.

According to A. Hatfield in "The Hatfields of Westchester," Joshua Hatfield married (first), Hannah Oakley, who was baptized in 1759, and died February 7, 1832, daughter of David and Sarah (Hunt) Oakley; married (second), Martha Loder, who was born in 1760, and died May 8, 1829, daughter of Jonathan Loder. Children of the first marriage: 1. Gilbert, born March 26, 1776; died December 24, 1852; married twice. 2. Moses, born February 2, 1777. 3. *Martha*, of whom further. Children of the second marriage: 4. Phebe, born March 28, 1785; died May 10, 1842; married Thomas Coombs. 5. Margaret, born February 22, 1787, died October 30, 1881; married William Hyatt. 6. Anna, born March 27, 1789; married Nathaniel Davis. 7. Hannah, born January 2, 1792; married Isaac N. Loder. 8. Eunice, born December 9, 1795; died August 19, 1871. 9. Jonathan, born June 8, 1797; died January 1, 1869; married Sarah Fisher. 10. Sally, born December 4, 1801; died May 12, 1856.

(Ibid., pp. 85-87. "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," pp. 205, 212.)

V

MARTHA HATFIELD, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Oakley) Hatfield, was born June 13 or 21, 1778, and died March 14, 1855. She married Nathaniel Fowler. (Fowler V.)

(A. Hatfield: "The Hatfields of Westchester," p. 86.)

(The Cranston Line)

Cranston and its variants, Cranstone and Cranstoun, originally signified a dweller at "Cran's estate," Cran being a nickname for the crane.

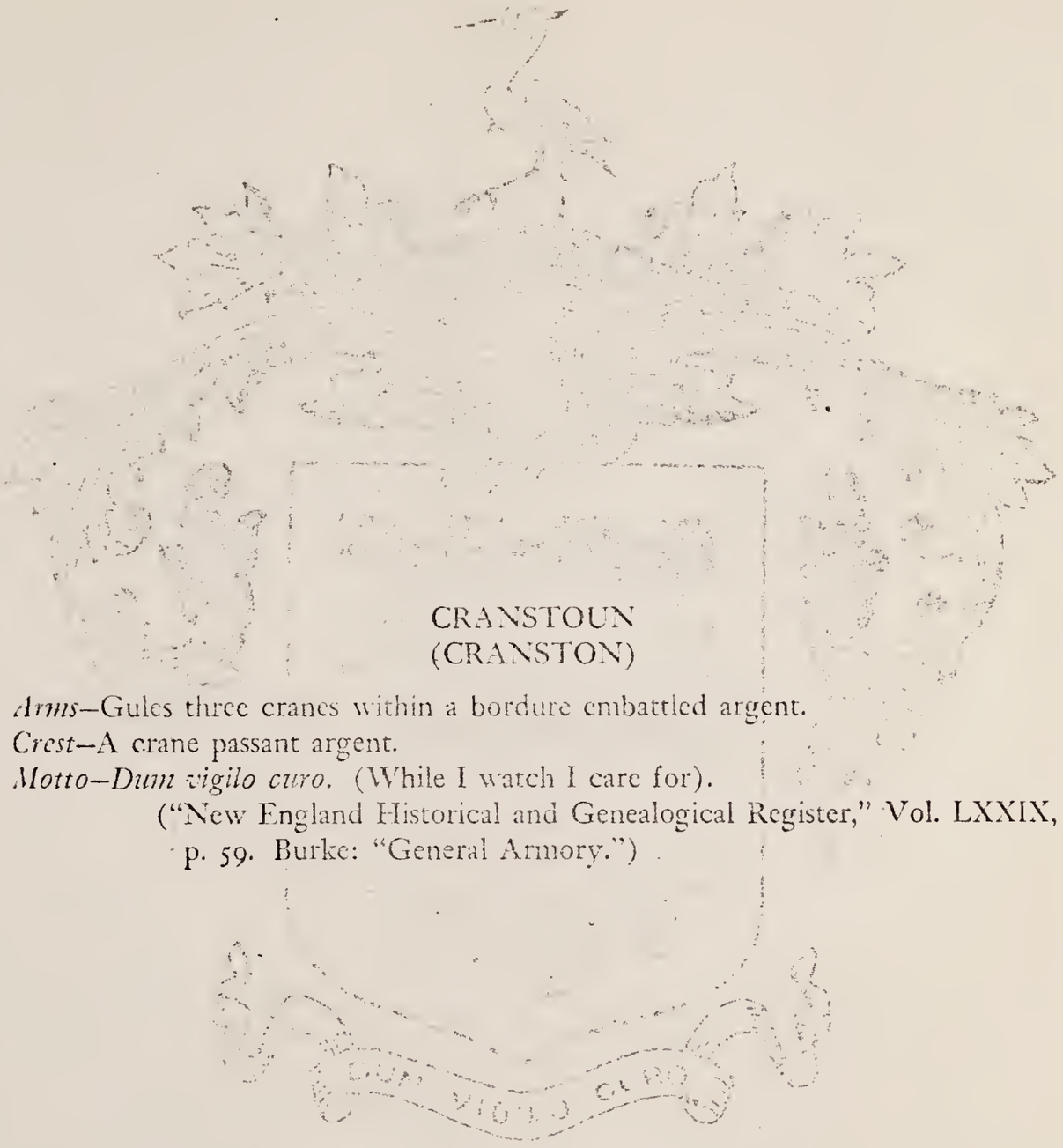
(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

I

GOVERNOR JOHN CRANSTON, first of the line in the American colonies, was born in Scotland or England about 1625, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, while serving as governor, March 12, 1679-80. His father, the Reverend James Cranston, was a chaplain to King Charles I. John Cranston came to America about 1637, and the following year settled on the island of Aquidneck, Rhode Island. On March 13, 1643-44, he was chosen at a session of the General Court of Elections held at Newport, drummer of the Portsmouth Militia. Shortly thereafter he removed to Newport where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1654 he was attorney general for Providence and Warwick; attorney general for the Colony in 1654-56; commissioner in 1655-58 and again in 1660-61; deputy in 1664-67; assistant in 1668-72 and deputy governor in 1672-73 and 1676-78. On April 11, 1676, he was appointed "major and chief captain of all of the colony forces," in King Philip's War and on November 8, 1678 was elected governor, which post he held until his death. On March 1, 1663-4, he was licensed "to administer Physic and practice chirurgery throughout the whole colony."

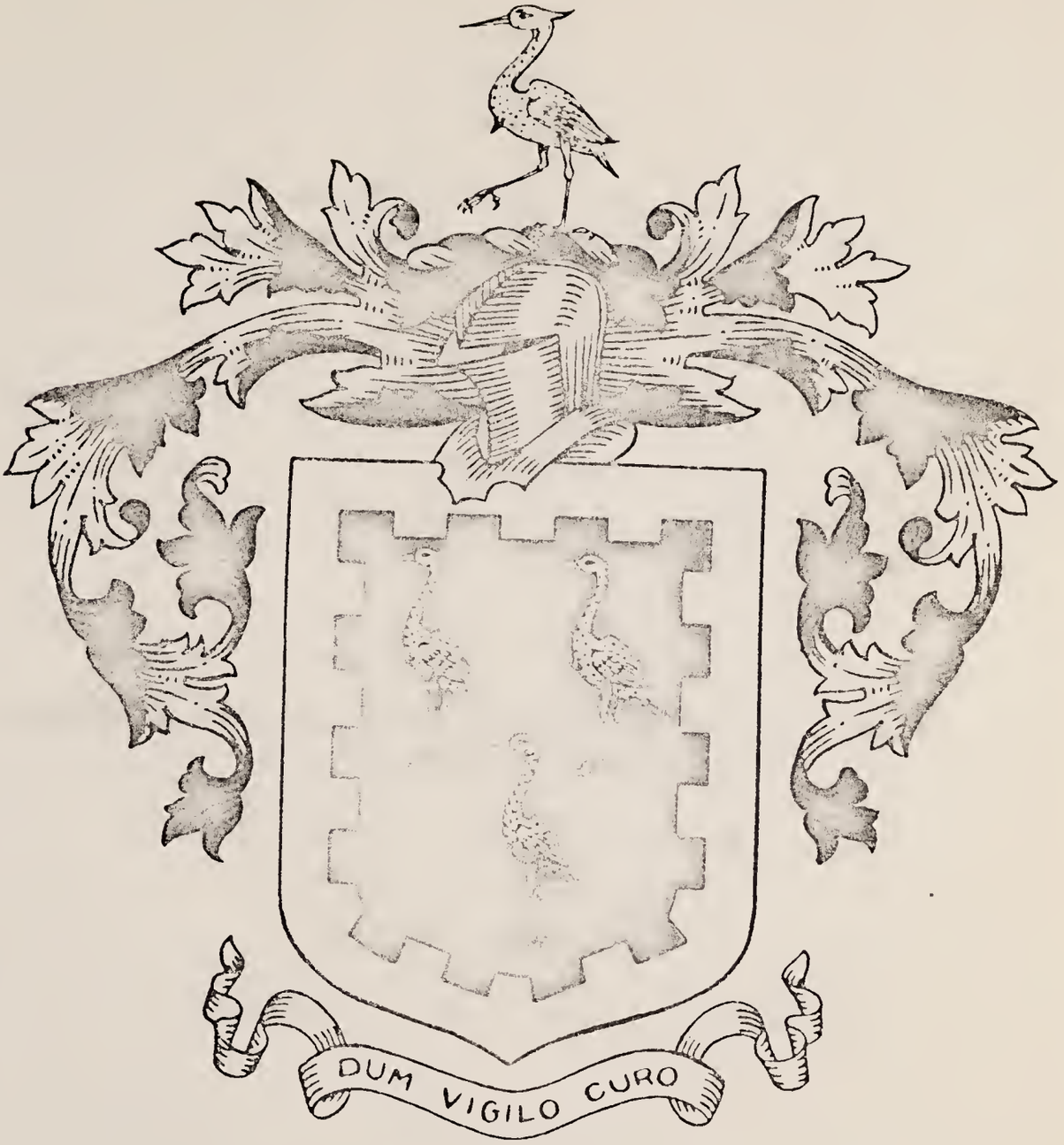
Governor John (1) Cranston married at Newport, June 3, 1658, Mary Clarke. (Clarke II.) The eldest of their ten children was a son *Samuel*, of whom further.

(Charles A. DuBosq: "Descendants of Governor John Cranston of Rhode Island," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIX, pp. 247-48.)



CRANSTOUN
(CRANSTON)

*Arms*—Gules three cranes within a bordure embattled argent.
*Crest*—A crane passant argent.
*Motto—Dum vigilo curo.* (While I watch I care for).
("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIX, p. 59. Burke: "General Armory.")




Transtoun
(Transton)

II

GOVERNOR SAMUEL CRANSTON, son of Governor John (1) and Mary (Clarke) Cranston, was born at Newport, August 16, 1659, and died there, April 26, 1727. By trade he was a goldsmith. Admitted freeman in 1684, he was made assistant in 1696, and major of the colony forces in 1698. In the latter year he was elected governor, which office he held until his death.

Governor Samuel Cranston married (first), at Newport, in 1680, Mary Hart. (Hart III). He married (second), in 1711, Judith (Parrott) Cranston, who was born in Newport about 1670, and died there, May 4, 1737, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Parrott, and widow of his brother, Caleb Cranston. The eldest of the seven children of the first marriage was a son *John*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 250-52.)

III

JOHN (2) CRANSTON, son of Governor Samuel and Mary (Hart) Cranston, was born at Newport, August 4, 1684, and died there, October 15, 1745. He was admitted freeman of the colony in 1707, and served as deputy for Jamestown in 1734-35. He inherited land from his father in Newport and in Jamestown.

John (2) Cranston married about 1700, Penelope Godfrey, who was born in 1685, and died at Newport, March 18, 1761. She was a daughter of John and Sarah Godfrey. Among their twelve children was a son *Caleb*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 255-56.)

IV

CALEB CRANSTON, son of John (2) and Penelope (Godfrey) Cranston, was born at Newport, or Jamestown about 1730, and died at North Kingstown, Rhode Island, October 12, 1800..

He married (first), Mary Gould, who was born August 27, (year missing from the records), and died probably before 1790. The name of his second wife is not known. Among the nine children of the first marriage was a son *William*, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 262.)

V

WILLIAM CRANSTON, son of Caleb and Mary (Gould) Cranston, was born in Jamestown, about 1764, and died at Attleborough, Massachusetts, about 1860. He served in the Revolutionary War in Colonel Cook's regiment, Rhode Island militia, from February 5 to March 5, July 19 to August 3, and September 2 to 17, 1777; and from February 8 to March 10, 1778. His name appeared on the payroll of Captain Ephraim Simmons' company of that regiment covering the period between August 17 and August 30, 1778. It is also found on the receipted rolls dated at Little Compton, Rhode Island, December 26, 1777 and July 25, 1778, indicating that he served, rank not stated, in Crary's regiment of Rhode Island troops. In addition, he is mentioned on the receipt roll of July, 1779, for one month's wages in Captain Thomas Allen's company. William Cranston is said to have been the youngest drummer boy serving in the Revolution. In July, 1799, he was a member of the road district of Thomas Gould of North Kingstown.

William Cranston married (first), at North Kingstown, about 1792, Abigail Congdon, who was born there April 26, (year missing from records), and died before 1854. She was a daughter of John and Abigail (Rose) Congdon. They were divorced, and William Cranston married (second), at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 3, 1813, Olive Hor, or Horr, of Rehoboth. Among the seven children of the first marriage was a daughter *Harty*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 347-48. War Service Papers, Old Records Division, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, National Archives, Washington, D. C.)

VI

HARTY CRANSTON, daughter of William and Abigail (Congdon) Cranston, married at Newport, Rhode Island, June 25, 1816, Joseph Howland, Jr., of East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Children, surnamed Howland: 1. *Philadelphia Browning*, of whom further. 2. Hannah F., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, after 1887. She married at Cumberland, Rhode Island, October 7, 1839, her first cousin, William Babcock Cranston, son of William and Lydia Kinney (Babcock) Cranston, and grandson of William and Abigail (Congdon) Cranston. (Cranston V.)

(Charles DuBosq: "Descendants of Governor John Cranston of Rhode Island," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIX, p. 348.)

VII

PHILADELPHIA BROWNING HOWLAND, daughter of Joseph, Jr. and Harty (Cranston) Howland, died prior to 1890.

She married Henry Nelson Staples. (Staples I.)

(Ibid. "Rhode Island Republican," July 31, 1816.)

## (The Hart Line)

The surname Hart, and its variant, Harte, may have been derived as a nickname from the animal, or from an heraldic or trade sign. It appears in some of the early Parliamentary writs as le Hert.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

I

EDWARD HART, first of this line of record, was a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, where by 1638, he possessed one lot of land. Along with thirty-six others, he signed an agreement on July 27, 1640, for a form of government.

He married, as her first husband, Margaret, whose surname is unknown. She married, (second), John Gould, and was living in 1671. A child of the first marriage was *Thomas*, of whom further.

(John O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 314.)

II

THOMAS HART, son of Edward and Margaret Hart, was born (probably) about 1630-35, and died in 1671. He was deputy in 1666, and left a will dated March 22, 1670, which was proved August 7, 1671.

He married Freeborn Williams. (Williams II.) The second of their four children was a daughter, *Mary*, of whom further.

(Ibid. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol.

VII, pp. 317-18, 342. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 368.)

III

MARY HART, daughter of Thomas and Freeborn (Williams) Hart, was born, perhaps in Rhode Island, in 1663.

She married Governor Samuel Cranston. (Cranston II.)

(Ibid.)

(THE WILLIAMS LINE)

The surname Williams is derived from William, and indicates a son of the latter. William, in turn, means "beloved helm," that is, a protector.

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

I

ROGER WILLIAMS, founder of Rhode Island, was the son of James and Alice (Pemberton) Williams, his father being a London merchant tailor. Roger was born in England in 1599, and died in Rhode Island in 1683. In 1621 he entered Charter-house School, under the guidance of the great English lawyer, Sir Edward Coke, and later attended Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he took a degree. He was admitted to holy orders in the Church of England but, through friendship with John Cotton and Thomas Hooker, later adopted the views of the Puritans. On December 1, 1630, Roger Williams sailed from Bristol, England, on the ship "Lion," arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, following. Shortly after arrival he was chosen as assistant to the pastor of the church in Salem, Massachusetts, and later succeeded him in office. Due to his advanced views on toleration, however, he found it necessary to withdraw from Massachusetts. He was granted a tract of land on the Seekonk River by Massasoit, chief of the Pokanoket Indians, and began to build, but later removed to the site of Providence, Rhode Island, where in June, 1636, a settlement was established. In 1643 he returned to England, where he obtained a Charter for the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. He revisited England in 1651 on colonial matters. On September 12, 1654, he was chosen president of the colony, which office he held until May, 1658. A new charter was

granted on July 8, 1663, making Benedict Arnold first governor and Roger Williams one of the assistants. He was appointed commissioner that year to help settle the boundary disputes with Plymouth and Massachusetts. During the next fourteen years he was either a representative or an assistant. With the outbreak of King Philip's War, he accepted a commission as captain of militia, but his advanced age prevented him from taking an active part in the conflict.

Roger Williams married in England, shortly before his first voyage to America, Mary, whose surname is unknown, and who died about 1676. Among their children was a daughter *Freeborn,* of whom further.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. II, pp. 904-05. John O. Austin: "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 430.)

II

FREEBORN WILLIAMS, daughter of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in October, 1635, and died January 10, 1710.

She married (first), Thomas Hart. (Hart II.) She married (second), March 6, 1683, Walter Clarke. (Clarke I, Child 1.)

(Ibid. G. A. Morrison: "Clarke Genealogies," pp. 214-16, 219-21, 223.)

(The Clarke Line)

The Clarke or Clerke family is one of great antiquity in the county of Kent, England, records showing it to be of occupational source and originally Le Clerke.

(A. R. Justice: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy," p. 36.)

I

CAPTAIN JEREMY, or JEREMIAH CLARKE, was the son of William and Mary (Weston) Clerke, as the name was then spelled. He was baptized at East Farleigh, Kent, England, December 1, 1605, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, in November, 1651. In 1637 he and his wife and four children came to America, settling in Rhode Island

where he became one of the founders of Newport. He was chosen constable, September 25, 1639, and his name is found in the Court Roll of freemen and officers under date of March 16, 1641. He was chosen lieutenant of the militia, May 17, 1642, and on March 13, 1644, was made captain, then the highest military rank obtainable. On January 13th of that year he became treasurer of Newport, holding office for three years. He was elected governor's assistant, and in 1648 became Governor with the title "President Regent."

Captain Jeremy, or Jeremiah Clarke married about 1637, Frances (Latham-Weston) Dungan. (Latham II.) Among their seven children were: 1. Walter, who was born 1640; died May 23, 1714. He was assistant governor of Rhode Island; deputy governor in 1675-76; governor from 1676 to 1679; deputy governor from 1679 to 1686; and then governor again. He served as a member of the council of Sir Edmond Andros, appointed December 22, 1686. The third of his four wives was Freeborn (Williams) Hart. (Williams II.) 2. *Mary,* of whom further.

(George A. Morrison: "Clarke Genealogies," pp. 214-16, 219-21, 223. John O. Austin: "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 44.)

II

MARY CLARKE, daughter of Captain Jeremy, or Jeremiah and Frances (Latham-Weston-Dungan) Clarke, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, about 1641, and died there, April 17, 1711.

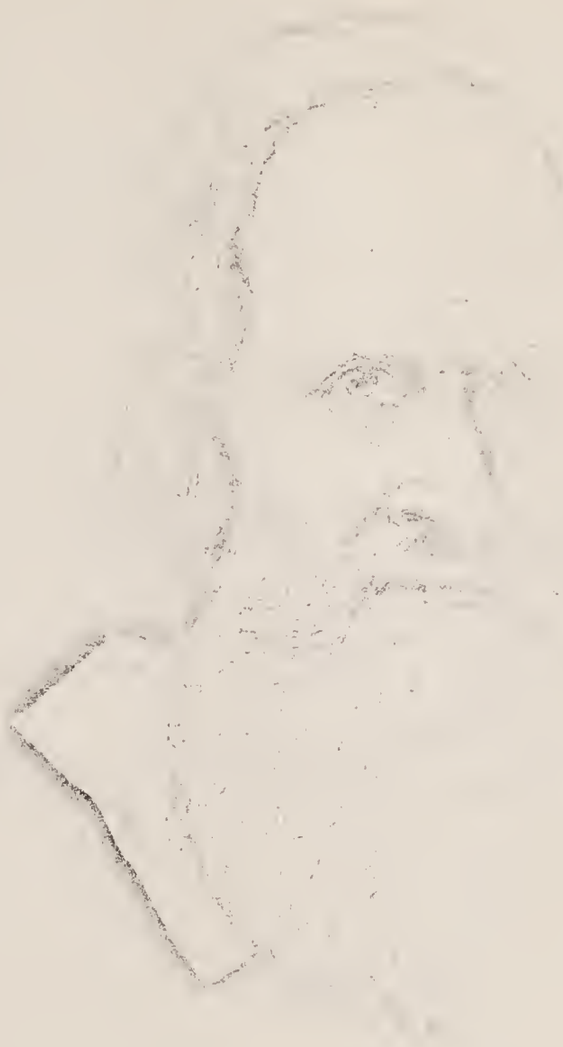
She married (first), Governor John (1) Cranston. (Cranston I.) After his death she married (second), Captain John Stanton.

(Ibid. Charles A. Du Bosq and William Jones: "Descendants of Governor John Cranston of Rhode Island," in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIX, pp. 247-48.)

(The Latham Line)

This surname, and its variant, Lathom, are derived from Lathum which means "at the barnes."

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")



Lewy Latham

I

LEWIS LATHAM, first of this line of definite record, was born in England in 1555, and was buried May 15, 1655. In 1612 he served as a member of the household and falconer to King Charles I, of England, and on August 18, 1627, was advanced to the position of Sergeant Falconer or sergeant of the hawks.

He married (first), in England, about 1608, Elizabeth, whose surname is unknown, and who was buried at Elstow, Bedfordshire, England, in 1620. He married (second), about 1622, Winifred Downes, probably a widow. A daughter of the first marriage was *Frances*, of whom further.

(John O. Austin: "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," frontispiece. Alfred R. Justice: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke, of Rhode Island," pp. 82-88. "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. II, p. 1258.)

II

FRANCES LATHAM, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Latham, was baptized at Kempston, Bedfordshire, England, February 15, 1609, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, in September, 1677.

She married (first), Lord Weston, and (second), William Dungan, perfumer, who was born in London about 1606, and buried September 30, 1636. She married (third), Jeremy, or Jeremiah Clarke. (Clarke I.) After his death she married (fourth), about 1655, the Reverend William Vaughan.

(John O. Austin: "The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," pp. 44, 67. A. R. Justice: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke, of Rhode Island," pp. 45, 82, 88, 116. G. A. Morrison, Jr.: "Clarke Genealogies," p. 215. F. A. Blaydes: "Genealogica Bedfordiensis," p. 159.)

# RICHARD HUBBARD BUNCE

## *Merchant, Publisher*

PRESIDENT of the James H. Bunce Company, whose department store is a familiar landmark to the people of Middletown, Connecticut, the late Richard Hubbard Bunce was a constructive influence in that city's affairs. His name was prominently identified with publishing, as well as merchandising. Throughout his career, he was also engaged in the management of family interests.

The last male representative of the Bunce family in the Middletown locality, Richard Hubbard Bunce bore a name which had won the respect and confidence of the people of his community. Born there on May 11, 1881, he was a son of James Hough and Mary (Hubbard) Bunce. His father was the founder of the James H. Bunce Company, established in 1881, which had achieved a considerable success and well-deserved growth by the time young Richard came on the scene to assist in its management.

Richard Hubbard Bunce attended private school in Middletown until he was seventeen years of age, and, in 1900, first began his connection with the family merchandising enterprise. He was thus engaged, together with his brother, James H. Bunce, Jr. In 1907, he and his brother, together with Edward P. Schaefer, took over the management of the firm, which was then incorporated. At this time, Richard Hubbard Bunce assumed the office of treasurer, which he held until April 10, 1943. At that time, on the occasion of the death of his brother, he assumed the office of president, and continued active until 1947, when ill health forced his retirement. During his long association with the family business, he had become thoroughly familiar with every phase of its operations; and by the time of his death had spent nearly fifty years actively engaged in this exacting type of commercial endeavor. His success was uniform and rewarding, and he gained the esteem and confidence, and the affection, of his associates and acquaintances.

During the course of his career Mr. Bunce became vice president of the Middletown Press Publishing Company, publishers of the daily "Middletown Press," and he was for many years a member of its board of directors.

He was also closely identified for a number of years with the Chamber of Commerce of his city. "Through it," it was written of him, "his deep interest in the city and its growth found logical and progressive expression." Mr. Bunce was for some time president of this organization, leading it in a course of worthy achievement. Many civic programs, designed for the city's welfare, received his consistent and devoted support. Perhaps the first of these was the Middletown Hospital, to which he contributed much of his energy and financial support for many years.

He was a lifelong member of the First Congregational Church of Middletown, and found in this religious group a further outlet for progressive and humane interests. As reviewed in the columns of the "Middletown Evening Press," his interest in his church is thus indicated: "In his characteristically quiet way he had much to do, as a layman, in the guidance of its affairs, which for so many generations have touched the lives of so many people in Middletown."

Mr. Bunce was a member of the Middletown Yacht Club, a membership indicative of his interest in marine sports, sailing and fishing. In his later years, he also did considerable model boat building.

Mr. Bunce was a Republican in his political convictions. He was a popular man in his home city, and his friendly personality made him as widely and favorably known as did the high quality of his executive leadership. To a host of friends, he was "Dick" Bunce. His interests were wide, and found unobtrusive though no less constructive expression. He was a family man deeply devoted to the life of his home. In addition to his residence in Middletown, a summer home was maintained at Madison, Connecticut, where Mr. Bunce greatly enjoyed spending holidays in the out-of-doors.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 22, 1906, Richard Hubbard Bunce married Mabel Pilsbury, daughter of Edwin L. and Louise (Plummer) Pilsbury. Her family descended from Newburyport, Massachusetts, stock, and moved early to Maine, where her father was born. Her mother's family was of Southern ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Bunce became the parents of two daughters: 1. Louise, who married Winthrop L. Warner, a naval architect of Middletown. They have two children: Mary Louise and Winthrop Loring, Jr. 2. Ruth Ann, who married James A.

German, now vice president of the James H. Bunce Company. The Germans likewise have two children: Ann Marie and Richard Hubbard.

Mr. Bunce died May 4, 1949, after a two-year illness during which his spirit and courage had been remarkable. Although his passing removed from the scene one of the more able commercial leaders of central Connecticut, the enterprise which he furthered will continue as a monument to his efforts, as his remarkable personality will continue in the memories of those who knew him.

Elliot Flint

# ELLIOT FLINT

## *Executive*

ELLIOT FLINT, who was for many years president, treasurer and owner of the People's Storage Warehouse Company of Providence, Rhode Island, had become a well-known figure in that capital city throughout sixty years of business and civic leadership. A man of varied interests, Mr. Flint will be remembered for his position of honor among fraternalists and clubmen, his love of adventure and travel, and his activities as a connoisseur-collector, his assemblage of mahogany, pictures and silver being on display at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Of Welsh descent, Mr. Flint's earliest known forebears were Celtic tribesmen who gave his name to that section of Wales known as Flintshire. One of his ancestors was privateersman of the post-Revolutionary period. Son of the late Henry Sanborn and Meroe Clark (Strowbridge) Flint, Mr. Flint was born in Northfield, Vermont, on June 2, 1863. His father, Henry S. Flint, as a boy of seventeen had made several voyages, and had also developed a love for machinery, which took him into industrial work at Northfield, Vermont. Later, when Elliot Flint was a child the family moved to Providence, where he received his early education. He later attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire.

Mr. Flint's father, with a brother, had established at Providence the Flint and Company furniture and furnishings store, which they successfully operated for some years, and where Elliot Flint was at first employed. In 1888, however, he struck out independently, to establish his own business as a merchant. His first store was in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he remained for seven years, during which time he developed his business talents in other directions, engaging in real estate and later operating the first Packard auto agency in the state of Rhode Island.

In 1899, Mr. Flint organized the enterprise with which his name was to be associated throughout the duration of his career. In that year he founded the People's Storage Warehouse Company, which was situated on Allens Avenue in Providence. During the ensuing half century of his business operations in connection with the warehouse, Mr. Flint's name became prominent in many other connections. He enjoyed traveling, and shipped several times on sailing vessels around the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn. He had traveled widely through the remote parts of the world, and an evidence of his interest in travel is preserved in concrete form at the Rhode Island School of Design: his well-known collection of *objets d'art*. His discriminating judgment of what was rare centered in the collection of mahogany, silverware and pictures. His selections showed taste, culture, and discrimination.

He was interested also in genealogy, and engaged in research on his family history, publishing his findings in 1939 in the form of a volume entitled, "A Supplement to the Genealogical Register of the Descent of Thomas Flint of Salem giving the Direct Line from Thomas Flint (1) to Henry Flint (581) and the Descent of Henry Flint." It was published in a limited edition of five hundred copies, many of which are to be found in leading libraries. Mr. Flint impressed many persons who knew him with his prodigious memory, which he applied both to business and to his hobbies with favorable results. He was able to give off hand details and dates of a business deal, or to recall the instances surrounding the acquisition of a collector's item, together with the historic background of the piece.

As a yachtsman he was well known, his craft the "Wanderer X," last of a distinguished number which he possessed, participating in most of the famous races and cruises on Narragansett Bay. In the later years of his life, his attention turned to power cruisers.

A consequence of his interest in his own Welsh ancestry was his becoming, in 1927, a life member of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales. He was a member of St. Johns Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, St. Johns Commandery, and the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. As first president of the Rhode Island Yacht Club in 1886, he directed the drive to build the organization's first clubhouse. He was a member of the Hope Club, the Squantum Club, the Turks Head Club, the Providence Athenaeum, and the Rhode Island Historical Society, as well as the Board of Trade of his city.

Elliot Flint married, first, in 1894, Mary Adams Bullard of Boston,

who died in 1938. Mr. Flint married, second, in June, 1948, Augusta (Clarke) Babcock, daughter of Nathaniel Johnston and Eleanore B. (Withington) Clarke. She was born in California, of old Boston and New England stock. Mrs. Flint, who survives her husband, is a member of the Gaspee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They attended the First Congregational Unitarian Church. Mrs. Flint continues to reside at their Oriole Avenue residence.

On January 28, 1949, Elliot Flint died, bringing to a close a long career which had endeared him to the people of his city as a central figure in the life of Rhode Island, a man whose well-balanced life testified to the fine qualities of his mind and spirit.

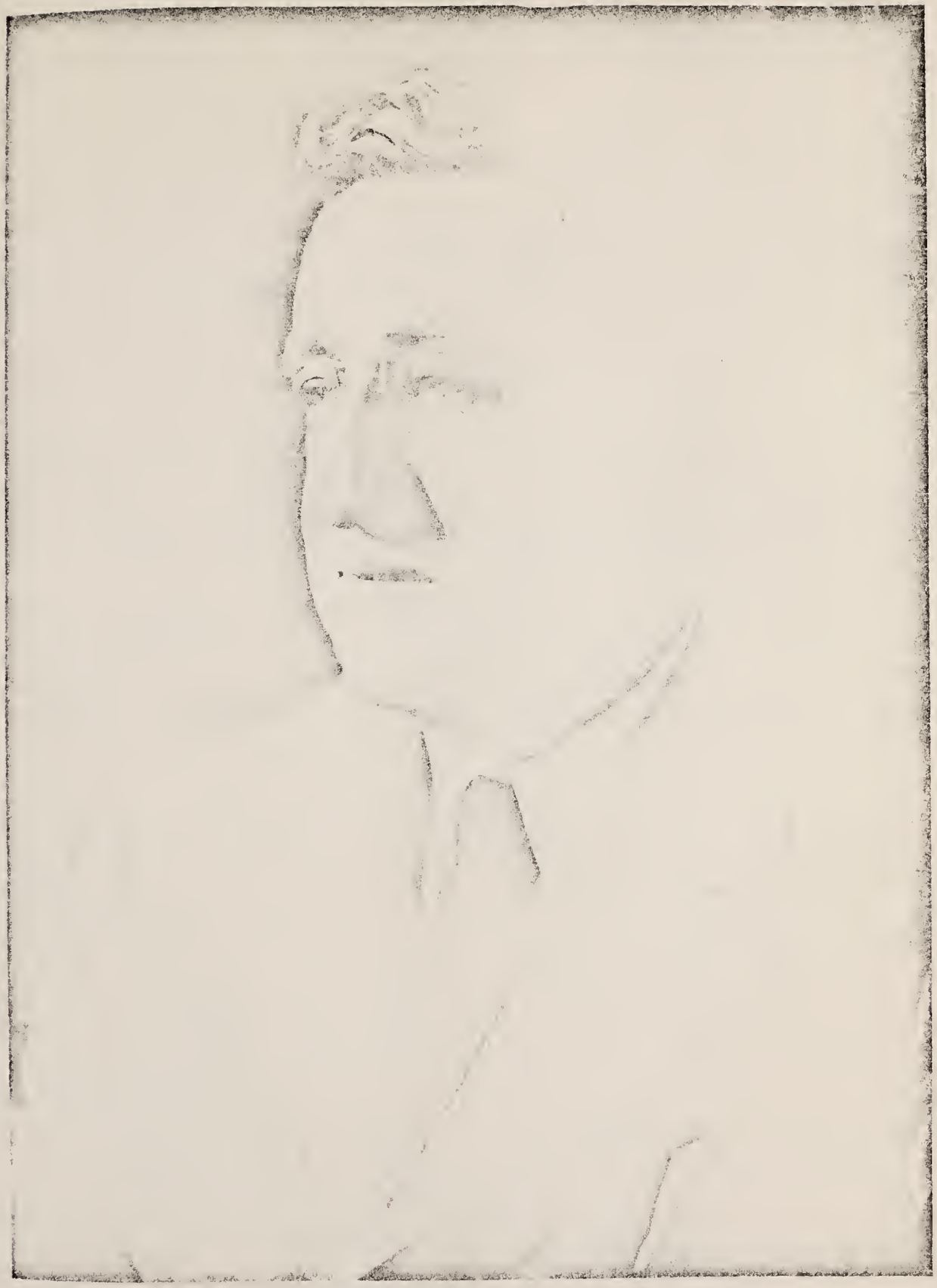
# JOSEPH A. HORNE

## *Industrialist and Financier*

AS CHAIRMAN of the board of directors of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, Joseph A. Horne was long identified with a firm well known for its production of locks and hardware. During his years in executive capacities, he had seen it grow from a one-plant operation in Stamford, Connecticut, to a vast international organization. Mr. Horne's connection with local banks and civic welfare groups was no less indicative of the quality of his leadership.

Mr. Horne was a native of Wolverhampton, England, and was born March 16, 1869, son of James and Ann Horne. His father was a mechanical engineer who brought his family to the United States when Joseph A. Horne was two years of age. They settled in New Britain, Connecticut, and there the industrialist began his education in the public schools and was able to prepare himself in the engineering field by taking evening courses at Columbia University. His career began with an apprenticeship with the P. & F. Corbin Company in New Britain.

In 1892 Frank Mix came to Stamford from New Britain to start the cabinet lock business at Yale and Towne, and he brought Mr. Horne along as his assistant. Shortly thereafter Mr. Horne was made superintendent and, in 1905, he organized the Stamford plant's general order department. In 1908 he became assistant general superintendent of the entire plant, and was made its general superintendent the following year. Mr. Horne's advancement was largely the result of his originality of mind and his capability in every aspect of the work, whether in devising new products, establishing the techniques of manufacturing them, or organizing the sales channels through which they reached the consumer. He was promoted to the vice presidency in 1916, while remaining general superintendent of the Stamford plant; and during the two years while Walter C. Allen, then president, was in military service in World War I, Mr. Horne was acting president of Yale and Towne. In 1920 he became



Joseph A Home

vice president in charge of production, and served until 1943, from which year until his death he was chairman of the board. His years of service with the manufacturing concern totalled fifty-eight. Marked expansion of the company's facilities and production capacity had taken place in this period, and it now has eight manufacturing plants strategically located in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and continental Europe.

Mr. Horne served the United States Government during World War I as a member of the commission appointed by the Secretary of War to check on the quality of war materiel. He also supervised much of the government's work in the production of equipment of various types at the company's plant, and distinguished himself in other wartime capacities.

His record of peacetime service to his community was no less impressive. He was president of the Stamford Hospital from 1934 to 1941, and directed fund-raising campaigns for both the hospital and the Community Chest. He was chairman of the Red Cross in Stamford for twenty years. A director of the Stamford Hospital, he was also a director of the Connecticut Power Company, director of the First Stamford National Bank, and a director and vice president of the Citizens Savings Bank. He had been a member of the board of his own company, Yale and Towne, since 1912.

Mr. Horne held membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was also a member of the Uptown Club of New York, the Woodway Country Club, and the Stamford Yacht Club. He greatly enjoyed outdoor activities, particularly golf, but was obliged to curtail the more strenuous pastimes in consequence of a heart condition developing about five years before his death. Nonetheless, he carried on, with courage and his usual ability, his duties in connection with the chairmanship at Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, and his constructive civic efforts. As an executive, he had been noted for his ability to get along with and to inspire both his fellow officials and the plant's employees. The growing Yale and Towne family, which had numbered only seven hundred when he had joined the firm, held him in the highest regard, both for his mechanical and managerial skills, and for his personal traits of character. The leadership which he gave his company will have a lasting constructive influence.

On October 11, 1893, in New Britain, Connecticut, Joseph A. Horne married Margaret Burke of that city, daughter of Patrick and Ann (Wilson) Burke. There were no children. Mr. and Mrs. Horne resided at 237 Strawberry Hill Avenue, Stamford. Mrs. Horne has long

been active in civic and charitable work in that city, particularly in connection with the Children's Home, the Day Nursery, and the Home for the Aged.

Mr. Horne died at Stamford on October 3, 1950. Both the company to which he devoted nearly threescore years of loyal service, and the community which he loved and benefited in many ways, will remember him for his achievements and the integrity of his character. Among the numerous resolutions published upon his passing those of the directors of Yale and Towne, of the Citizens Savings Bank of Stamford and the First Stamford National Bank and Trust Company, were most typical. Yale and Towne officials spoke of his capability, keen judgment, inherent modesty, courage, unfailing courtesy and high integrity. The Savings Bank made official mention of his unerring judgment and his wide experience in the business and financial world, and went on record, further, as follows:

> His position in the life of the community was outstanding and gave both leadership and service to many of its civic and philanthropic organizations. Mr. Horne knew men as few men know their fellows. Human nature was to him an open book. He never lost touch with the life of a world striving to attain higher and better things.

The Bank and Trust Company added the observation: "His ability to diagnose and appraise the factors under consideration made him a leader among those charged with weighty undertakings and a tower of strength to any movement in which he enlisted."

F. Russell Smith

# F. RUSSELL SMITH

## *Business Man and Public Servant*

F. RUSSELL SMITH, of Norwich, Connecticut, owner and operator of the Troy Laundry in that city and an active figure in other business enterprises, was of a family long known in his region of the state. In civic capacities he proved his devotion to his city, serving for a number of years as councilman and alderman and as a member of other municipal administrative groups.

Born in Norwich, July 3, 1894, Mr. Smith was a son of Frank Hamilton and Maude (Richmond) Smith. The Smith family included those members for which Smith Corners near Norwich was named, and Frank Hamilton Smith was the owner of the J. P. Barstow Company of Norwich, its largest dealers in hardware, plumbing supplies, farm implements and related merchandise, and distributors for such products throughout eastern Connecticut. The elder Mr. Smith died in 1917, and his son became head of this firm, although he disposed of this interest in 1922 when he purchased the Troy Laundry.

In the maternal line, Mr. Smith was descended from the Greene family of Wickford, Rhode Island, who established the textile manufacturing mill and built the town of Greenville, Connecticut.

F. Russell Smith began his education in the schools of Norwich, and graduated from the Norwich Free Academy in 1912. He then entered Brown University and, as an undergraduate, played on the football team, was a member of the swimming team, and served as manager of the baseball team. He was also a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He graduated from Brown University in 1916, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

In the early days of World War I, Mr. Smith served with the ambulance corps, being at Verdun with the French Army. In September, 1917, he joined the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and was at Montdidier when the German troops attacked. He also participated

in the offensive action at Aisne-Marne and St. Mihiel sectors, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the French Fourragère, a divisional citation, for gallantry in action. Following the signing of the armistice, he was stationed in Germany with the Army of Occupation, and he received his honorable discharge from the service in April, 1919.

On January 5, 1921, Mr. Smith returned to Norwich, and was appointed personal aide to Governor Everett J. Lake, holding the rank of major. He also entered business in Norwich as a partner in the firm of J. P. Barstow Company, of which he had nominally been head since the death of his father. He remained with that organization until the time of his purchase of the Troy Laundry in 1922. At the time of acquisition, this enterprise was known as the Troy Steam Laundry. Over a period, Mr. Smith increased the scope of its operations to include dry cleaning, and also constructed cold storage vaults. The area served by the firm has increased steadily, and the plant itself has more than doubled in size and in the number of employees on its payroll.

Mr. Smith was a director of the Connecticut Laundry Owners Association, the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associations, the Gardiner Hall, Jr., Company, and the Hartford Trust Company of Hartford, Connecticut. He was one of the founders of the Rotary Club of Norwich, and a member of the Commerce Club of that city and the Thames Club of New London. As a veteran of World War I, he also participated in the activities of the American Legion. Fraternally, he was an early member of the Norwich Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and as a former member of the Free and Accepted Masons, held the Thirty-second Degree of the Scottish Rites. He belonged also to the Arcanum Club and the Shennecossett Country Club, and was a member and former president of the Norwich Golf Club.

Over a period of many years, Mr. Smith had distinguished himself in civic capacities. He served from 1923 to 1925, in the court of the common council as a councilman, and later, for two years, he was an alderman. During his service as municipal official, he had served on both the board of police commissioners and the board of fire commissioners. Mr. Smith was a member of the Park Congregational Church. Among the quieter pastimes he most enjoyed reading, and golf was his favorite outdoor recreation.

On November 23, 1922, F. Russell Smith married Clara Hall, daughter of William H. and Alice (Holman) Hall. Mrs. Smith's great-grandfather, Gardiner Hall, was the founder of the Gardiner Hall, Jr.,

Company, manufacturers of thread, which remains to this day a family business enterprise, and of which Mr. Smith was a director. Also, through the maternal line, Clara (Hall) Smith is descended from the early Colonial leader, Elder William Brewster. Mrs. Smith has long been active in the management of the Troy Laundry, and since the death of her husband has been its president.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of three children: 1. Richmond Hall, who attended Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Wesleyan University. During World War II, he spent three years in the United States Navy Air Corps. Richmond H. Smith is a resident of Norwich and is secretary and treasurer of the Troy Laundry Company. He is married to the former Joan Gordon. 2. Holman Hall, who also attended Hill School and Wesleyan University, and served, during World War II, in the United States Army Air Corps as a cadet. He is now a resident of Monson, Massachusetts, and married Elizabeth Entwistle of that place. They have a daughter, Carol. 3. Robert Russell, a graduate of New London Junior College, and now a member of the United States Air Force.

On June 19, 1950, F. Russell Smith died at his home in Norwich. His constructive influence both as business leader and civic-spirited citizen will be greatly missed.

# FREDERICK STANHOPE PECK

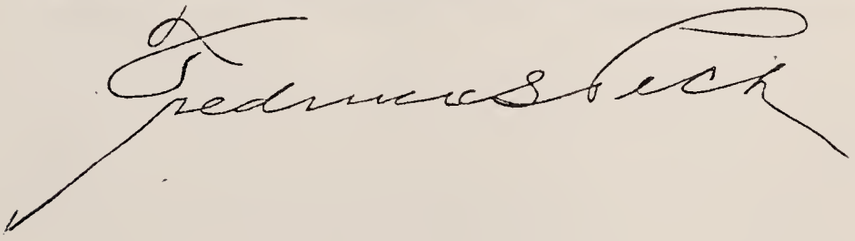
## *Industrialist, Financier*

THROUGH his long career, the late Frederick S. Peck, of Providence, Rhode Island, had identified himself with an impressive number of activities, and to all of them he brought constructive and rewarding effort. His name had been associated with banking, manufacturing and other commercial activities. He was a leader in the counsels of the Republican party, widely known for his philanthropies, and as a collector of valuable books and works of art, he had few peers in the New England states. He served Rhode Island as head of its finance committee and here proved himself the defender of good government. The versatility of the man, the varied nature and the quality of his contributions long will be referred to in terms of admiration, throughout his state.

Son of Leander Remington and Sarah Gould (Cannon) Peck, he was born in Providence, December 16, 1868. There he attended public schools, supplementing his common school education with a course in bookkeeping before joining his father in the firm of Asa Peck and Company. His first capacity was as office boy. He assisted his father until January 1, 1903, when he was elected secretary and assistant treasurer. When his father died, he succeeded him as president, on January 28, 1909. At the time of his death, Mr. Peck was secretary, treasurer and a director.

Early in his years at Barrington, he showed an interest in politics and in 1907 became a member of the Republican State Central Committee, which position he held until 1921. Mr. Peck was a pioneer in the fight for state-owned bridges as a part of the highway system, which program was accordingly started in 1913. Four years previous to that, Mr. Peck had been elected to the Barrington Town Council and two years later was chosen as his township's representative in the state House of Representatives. There he became a member of the important finance

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography



committee, and throughout the ensuing years won the designation of "watchdog of the State Treasury." In 1915 he became chairman of the committee and later, in 1926, was made Finance Commissioner. He then carried his budgetary procedures further. In 1935 he concluded his work as State Finance Commissioner. The same year marked the severance of most of his political connections. He gave up his place on the Republican National Committee.

While keeping an incessant vigil over the public treasury, Mr. Peck distributed his own wealth lavishly. His benefactions were little publicized; but the quality of his gifts found its way. The town of Barrington and Providence hospitals have noted with sorrow the loss of his efforts on their behalf.

One of the few occasions on which his philanthropy attracted attention, and unavoidably so, was when, in 1944, Mr. and Mrs. Peck gave their estate in Barrington, Belton Court, to the Homeopathic Hospital, together with other buildings and a sizeable parcel of land. He had held the office of president of the Homeopathic Hospital from 1928.

The library, which Mr. Peck built, ranked him among the foremost collectors of literary rarities of these times. A portion of this collection, when disposed of at auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York, brought in an excess of $100,000, and established a new record for such a sale in America. His collection was noted for fine bindings and excellent condition. It was this factor which determined their exceptional value when auctioned at the Parke-Bernet Galleries. However, it is notable that at this auction few of Mr. Peck's real rarities had been disposed of; and only a fraction of his large manuscript and autograph collection appeared on the market at this time. He had been the owner of what was undoubtedly one of the finest privately owned manuscript collections in existence.

Mr. Peck's love of collecting found its origin in the antiquity of his own family background. Early in the 1900s, in the Osamequin Farmhouse, he found in a pillowcase suspended from the rafters, many old land records and documents. These piqued his curiosity. The first effect of his new interest was to arouse a consuming desire to determine his own ancestry. His descent from both Joseph Peck and Robert Peck, early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, are recorded in the Peck ancestry following this biography.

Also a collector of art, Mr. Peck numbered in his collection several famous portraits, including those of Lady Hamilton, painted by Romney,

Gainsborough's portrait of Margaret Burr, and the portrait of Dolly Varden, which Frith painted for Charles Dickens.

It must be remembered that while thus earning a place in the esthetic world, Frederick S. Peck was carrying full responsibilities of a successful business career, as president of five corporations, vice president of four others, secretary-treasurer of still another, chairman of the board of another, and director of a considerable number of firms in addition. He had made many rapid strides in business life from the time of his young manhood. At the time he was elected a director of the Union Trust Company, Mr. Peck was the youngest bank director in the state. He served on stockholders' committees and represented bondholders' groups.

In addition to his executive connection with Asa Peck and Company, he had been president of: the Eastern Coal Company, the Anthracite Superfuel Company, the Lymansville Realty Company, the National Exchange Realty Company, and the Belton Corporation. He was also treasurer and director of the Belton Corporation. He was vice president and a director of the Metal Textile Corporation of Orange, New Jersey, the Felters Company, Incorporated, of Boston, and the Industrial Trust Company of Providence. He was chairman of the board of managers of the Industrial Trust Company's Exchange branch until its consolidation with the main office in 1943. He was the treasurer and director of the Peck Realty Company, of Providence, and chairman of the board of Angus Company, of New York, which owned the magazine "Spur" and several trade publications. Mr. Peck was a director of the following: the Rhode Island Insurance Company; the Providence Gas Company; the United Electric Railway Company; the Morris Plan Company of Rhode Island; the Terminal Warehouse Company of Rhode Island; the Old Colony Co-operative Bank; the Industrial Safe Deposit Company; the Investors Trust Company; the Second Investors Corporation; and the Coated Textile Mills, of Pawtucket.

He was a member of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and the 118th Engineers, Rhode Island National Guard. Cultural and learned societies with which he was identified were the Rhode Island Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Newport Historical Society. In December, 1943, he completed two terms as Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in Rhode Island; and he was also a

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*Mary Rothwell (Burlingame) Peck and daughter Helen*

member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants of Rhode Island, the Society of the Descendants of Pilgrim John Howland, and the Society of the Founders and Patriots of America. He contributed to the cost of publication of two valuable works on the history of seventeenth and eighteenth century Rhode Island. Mr. Peck also was a member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, the Newport Art Association, and the Providence Art Club, as well as the Rhode Island School of Design.

Fraternally, Mr. Peck was affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, becoming a member of Thomas Smith Webb Lodge in January, 1928. He also was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge of Riverside, the Royal Arch Masons Chapter, and the Commandery of the Knights Templar. He was a Thirty-second Degree Mason, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and served as commander-in-chief of the Supreme Council at Chicago. In that city, on September 24, 1941, he was crowned Sovereign Grand Inspector General, honorary member of the Thirty-third Degree. He was a member of the Shrine Club. In addition to his Masonic connections, Mr. Peck was a member of the Providence Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs included the Squantum, the British Empire, the Barrington Yacht, the Republican Club of Rhode Island, and the Rhode Island Country Club. He held membership in the Barrington District Nursing Association, of which he was president for years, and the Barrington Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

On June 6, 1894, Frederick S. Peck married Mary Rothwell Burlingame, of Providence, daughter of Edwin H. and Eliza (Aylsworth) Burlingame. Mrs. Peck has been most active in charities as well as in projects for civic and social betterment. For twenty-two years she was president of what now is the Roger Williams General Hospital Aid Association, and was president of the Women's Auxiliary at St. John's Episcopal Church, Barrington, Rhode Island, and chairman of the Nursing Committee, in Barrington. During World War I, she was chairman of the Barrington Section of the American Red Cross, an auxiliary of the Providence Chapter. Mrs. Peck was the means of raising twenty-five thousand dollars within ten days during that period.

Since 1906 she has been an active member of the Colonial Dames, having joined on the services of nine of her ancestors. Among these were Chad Brown, the Lippitt family on the Burlingame side, and Obadiah Holmes. For a number of years, Mrs. Peck was treasurer of

this society in Rhode Island. She is also Regent of Gunston Hall for Rhode Island, and represents her home state at meetings of regents in Virginia. She is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the John Carter Brown Library Association, the Providence Art Club, the Rhode Island School of Design, the Handicraft Club, the Plantations Club, and the Rhode Island Country Club. Mrs. Peck is a trustee of the Barrington District Nursing Association, the Roger Williams General Hospital and of Edgewood Junior College. She belongs both to the Women's National Republican Club and to the Women's Republican Club of Rhode Island, serving as a member of the board of the latter for many years. She also was an alternate at the Republican National Convention in 1928.

Frederick S. and Mary R. (Burlingame) Peck had one daughter as well as the following grandchildren and great grandchildren: 1. Helen Peck, married September 10, 1918, Weir Williams. Children: i. Marcia Williams, married Richard Charles Veit, 2nd. Children: a. Sally Veit. b. Susan Veit. c. Richard Charles Veit, 3rd. ii. Weir Peck Williams, married Uzelle de Rocha Richardson. Child: a. Uzelle Burlingame Williams. iii. Mary Elizabeth Williams married Eben Stuart Files, Jr. Children: a. Barabara Boyden Files. b. Laurel Burlingame Files. c. Wendy Aylsworth Files. iv. Frederick Peck Williams married Margaret Eleanor Gillis. Child: a. Diane Elizabeth Williams.

Frederick S. Peck died January 20, 1947, and is buried in the Peck family lot at Princess Hill Cemetery, in Barrington, where, during his lifetime, he had caused to be erected stones marking the graves of his father and mother. These are of simple but beautiful design and are copied after old ones in England. At his request, Mrs. Peck has had designed and erected markers of the same pattern for themselves. Mr. Peck's influence on the life of his community and state has been tremendous, and in recognition of his accomplishments in the fields of fine arts and book collecting, his name was known nationwide. His place in Rhode Island records will be a lasting one.

## (The Peck Line)

### I

ROBERT PECK, first of this line of record, was a resident of County Suffolk, England. He had a son, *Joseph*, of whom further, and a son, the Reverend Robert Peck, Jr., who were founders of this family in America.

(Family Records)

II

JOSEPH PECK, son of Robert Peck, was born in Beccles, County Suffolk, England, April 30, 1587, and died in East Providence, Rhode Island, December 23, 1663. He was among the early settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and served in several civic posts of importance. He removed to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he owned lands. He married there, May 21, 1617, Rebecca Clark, who died October 24, 1637. The name of his second wife is not known but the second of their three sons was *Nathaniel,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

NATHANIEL (1) PECK, son of Joseph Peck, was born October 31, 1641, and died in 1676, at the age of thirty-five years. He resided in Barrington and later in Swansea, Massachusetts, where he possessed lands part of which now are owned by Frederick S. Peck and called the family Osamequin Farm. He married Deliverance, whose surname is not known. They had a son, *Nathaniel,* of whom further.

(Family Records)

IV

NATHANIEL (2) PECK, son of Nathaniel (1) Peck and his wife, Deliverance, was born July 26, 1670, and died August 5, 1751.

He married (first), Christian Allen; and (second), on July 18, 1705, Judith Smith. A son of the second marriage was *Solomon,* of whom further.

(Family Records)

V

SOLOMON (1) PECK, son of Nathaniel (2) and Judith (Smith) Peck, was born November 11, 1712, and on December 29, 1737, married Keziah Barnes. They had a son, *Solomon,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI

SOLOMON (2) PECK, son of Solomon (1) and Keziah (Barnes) Peck, was born October 29, 1738, and died August 22, 1814. He resided in what is now known as Osamequin Farmhouse.

He married his cousin, Abigail Barney (born Peck), December 8, 1763. She died June 16, 1821. They had a son, *Ellis*, of whom further.

(Family Records)

VII

ELLIS PECK, son of Solomon (2) and Abigail (Peck-Barney) Peck, was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, August 2, 1774, and died July 27, 1854. He married Sarah Hill, daughter of David Hill. They had a son *Asa*, of whom further.

(Family Records.)

VIII

ASA PECK, son of Ellis and Sarah (Hill) Peck, was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, April 7, 1812.

He married Lucretia S. Remington. They had a son, *Leander Remington*, of whom further.

(Family Records.)

IX

LEANDER REMINGTON PECK, son of Asa and Lucretia S. (Remington) Peck, was born at Osamequin Farm, Barrington, Rhode Island, February 12, 1843, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 28, 1909. After obtaining a good education in high school and academy, and business experience through association with his uncle, Jeremiah S. Remington, a Providence merchant, he joined his father in organizing the firm of Asa Peck and Company, a business dealing with the buying and selling of wool and woolen wastes. In addition, Leander R. Peck was president of the Lawton Spinning Company; director and vice president of the Union Trust Company of Providence; and a director of other financial corporations. He filled an important place in Providence business life. He was one of the founders and later president of the Pomham Club. At his home on Osamequin Farm, he kept a stable of light harness horses while his wife exerted creative influence in the keeping of the greenhouses and lawns, as well as in the maintenance of a happy household. They also enjoyed a choice collection of silver and copper lustre, begun in 1899.

Leander Remington Peck married, September 3, 1866, Sarah Gould Cannon, a descendant on her maternal side from John Howland and John Tilley, and his daughter Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, all of whom came to America in 1620 on the ship "Mayflower."

Edward C. Harding

# MAJOR GERALD T. HANLEY

## *Executive, Soldier*

MAJOR Gerald T. Hanley, for many years a resident of Providence, and later of Warren, Rhode Island, was head of one of the state's most widely known firms of brewers, the James Hanley Brewing Company. Not only an able executive, Major Hanley gained distinction as a soldier, horseman and yachtsman, and aeronaut.

Born at 159 Prospect Street in Providence, March 9, 1884, he was a son of James Edward and Martha Josephine (Cummings) Hanley. His father was a native of Ireland who had settled in Providence at an early age. Although self-educated, his native determination and well-directed effort made him a man of achievement whose abilities were recognized wherever he was known. He engaged in the production of malted beverages and established the Hanley Brewery, which became one of the largest producers of ale in the New England States. His success in this industry made him a wealthy man, and he was able to indulge his interest in fine horses, building up a stable of carriage horses and trotters which acquired a considerable name. Perhaps the best known and most famous horse was "Prince Alert." Hence, the fondness of his son, Major Hanley, for this useful animal may be traced to his earliest years.

After completing his courses in local public school, Gerald T. Hanley entered Pennsylvania Military College, from which he graduated in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Science. He then took a year's course, specializing in bacteriology, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and he was a graduate of the National Brewers Academy of New York City.

Major Hanley then entered the James Hanley Brewing Company and retained his connection with it until a few years before his death. On the passing of his father, its founder, in 1912, the son became vice president of the company, and was shortly afterwards made president.

Not long after he had resumed his connection with the business, following the close of World War I, passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution resulted in restriction of brewers' production to beverages of one-half of one percent of alcoholic content. The company was able to continue under the restrictions for some years, but in 1929 it ceased operations and was liquidated shortly after. However, following the repeal of prohibition, Major Hanley announced, as president, that the Hanley Brewery would be re-equipped and would resume its production of ale. He remained president of the James Hanley Company until 1948.

A conspicuous aspect of Gerald T. Hanley's career was his service as Army officer. Interested in military life from early youth, he joined the Rhode Island National Guard as a private in 1911, and was assigned to "A" Battery of the field artillery. He had attained the rank of first lieutenant with that unit at the time of the outbreak of hostilities with Mexico in 1916, and went with his outfit to the border. When the battery was split into three parts on the advent of our participation in World War I, he became a captain in "B" Battery of the 103rd Field Artillery when its regiment was formed from the nucleus of old "A" Battery. The new battery became a component of the 26th, "Yankee," Division and went overseas in October, 1917. In this combat team Major Hanley saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He received promotion to a majority on July 30, 1918, after having served on three battle fronts, and he was returned to the United States after one year and placed in charge of training of new troops at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas. In December, 1918, he was discharged in the rank of major. During World War II, Major Hanley rendered valuable civilian service as a member of the Bristol County Selective Service Board.

Major Hanley remained a horse fancier, and acquired a wide reputation as an expert in the show ring and in riding hunters and jumpers. One of the horses of his stables, "Lansdowne," was a champion jumper, winning many prizes over the years. The Major also enjoyed yachting, and he became an aviation enthusiast. As one of the earliest licensed aviators in Rhode Island, he owned that state's first private plane. As a yachtsman he was the owner of a small schooner, "Panchara," from 1925 through 1931, and later bought the "Owyhee," a sixty-foot motor sailer.

It was perhaps these interests which brought about Major Hanley's determination, shortly after returning from World War I, to acquire

an estate bordering on the Warren River, where he could keep a stable of horses, have ample room for riding, and be close to the water to indulge his interest in yachting and aeronautics. At Warren he bought and renovated a large Colonial mansion, "Villaserra," which had greenhouses and stables and twenty-two acres of land extending from the main road to the shore of the lower Warren River. It was in the town of Warren that he served on the draft board during World War II, and he exerted his influence in many other constructive ways in his chosen community. He continued, however, to be a highly regarded and influential figure in the affairs of the city of Providence until his death, and was active, within two years of his passing, as one of its leading business executives.

Major Hanley was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Rhode Island Country Club, the Jacob Hill Hunt Club, the Agawam Hunt Club, the Turks Head Club, the Noonday Club, the Barrington Yacht Club, and the Providence Art Club. In the later years of his life he retained membership in the Hope Club and the Dunes Club, and he was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the Yankee Division Veterans Association.

In Providence, on October 12, 1909, Gerald T. Hanley married Edith Massie, of that city, daughter of John G. and Harriet Eliza (Read) Massie. The Massie family is of Scotch descent, and the Reads were early settlers in Washington Village, Rhode Island. John Massie was one of the outstanding citizens of his day in financial affairs. He was head of the People's Savings Bank, and held the Thirty-third Degree in the Scottish Rite of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Major and Mrs. Hanley were the parents of two children: 1. Gerald T., Jr., who attended Yale University, and who now makes his home in Bristol. He married Virginia Louise Metz and they have two children: i. James Edward, 2nd. ii. Deirdre Louise. 2. Martha Josephine, now Mrs. William Jay Gaynor Flanagan, of Barrington. She is a graduate of Lincoln School and of Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Flanagan have two children: i. Maia Hanley. ii. Jay Gaynor.

Major Hanley died at the Jane Brown Hospital in Providence on Monday, March 13, 1950. His vital and constructive influence in many affairs and the impress of his colorful personality will be remembered by all who knew him, and his name will continue to be recorded as one of Rhode Island's true sportsmen of fine character.

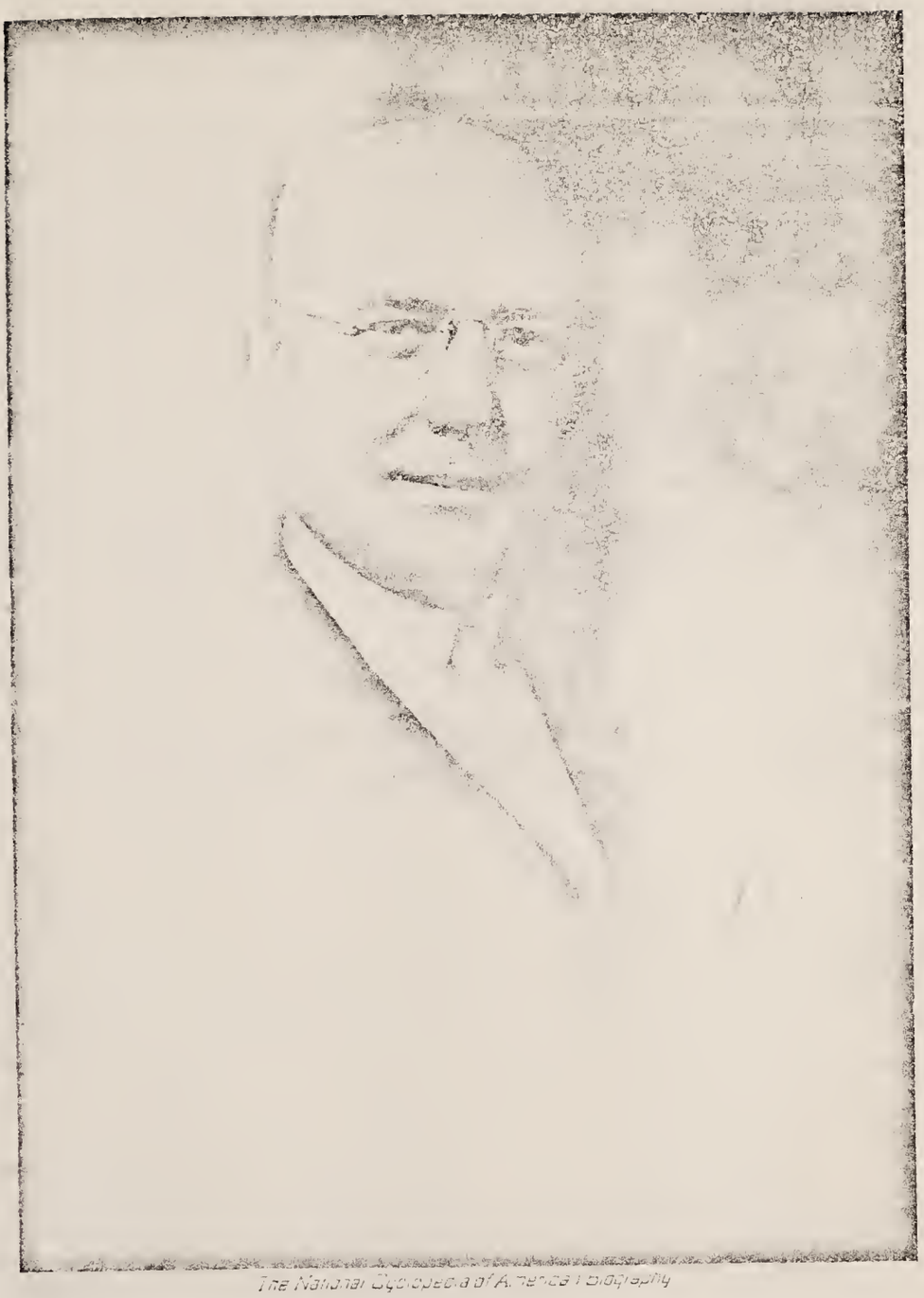
# PHILIP BARTLETT GALE

## *Industrial and Civic Leader*

FOR years prominent in Hartford industrial circles, Philip Bartlett Gale was long associated with the Standard Screw Company of New Jersey and its subsidiaries, including the Hartford Machine Screw Company, where much of his work was centered. At the close of his life he was chairman of the board of directors of these and related organizations. He was highly respected and honored for his contributions to business life, and will long be affectionately remembered by a host of acquaintances and friends.

Mr. Gale, son of Edward and Ellen (Maxwell) Gale, was born in Peoria, Illinois, October 11, 1873. He received his early education in the Peoria schools, and later attended Lewis Technical Institute, at Chicago, Illinois. He entered the employ of The Chicago Screw Company, later acquired by Standard Screw Company, in 1891; then came to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1905 to be vice president and general manager of the Hartford Machine Screw Company, then newly absorbed by Standard. Considering Mr. Gale's long association with these companies and Standard's other subsidiaries, his career becomes more understandable against the background of the organization's history. The Hartford Machine Screw Company came into being in 1876. Its founders were George A. Fairfield and Daniel Morrell, in association with Christopher M. Spencer, who held a patent on the original automatic screw machine. Mr. Gale became a director of both the Hartford firm and of the Standard Screw Company, and in 1917, following the death of W. B. Pearson, of Chicago, then president of Standard, the directors elected Mr. Gale president of that corporation, which position he held until his election to the chairmanship of the boards of directors of Standard and its operating subsidiaries in 1930.

The other companies, whose board chairman he became were: the Hartford Machine Screw Company, referred to above, the Chicago



The National Cyclopedia of American Biography

Philip B Gale

Screw Company, and the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company. He was also president of the Worcester Machine Screw Company. Outside the screw machine products industry, Mr. Gale was a director of the Collins Company, the Smyth Manufacturing Company, the Terry Steam Turbine Company, the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, and a trustee of the Society for Savings.

In addition to his work in industry, Mr. Gale took time for civic service that also proved highly valuable to others. He was president of the Hartford Community Chest and chairman of the Old People's Home Committee; was for seven years president of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society, and vice president of the Connecticut Humane Society, and served as a director and executive committeeman of Hartford Hospital, and as trustee of the Hartford Young Men's Christian Association. He was also a charter member of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Widely honored for his achievements, he held the honorary degree of Master of Science, awarded him in 1940 by Trinity College, Hartford. Other connections of Mr. Gale included memberships in the Newcomen Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, Hiram Lodge No. 98 (Bloomfield) of Free and Accepted Masons, the Hartford Golf Club, the Farmington Country Club, the Wampanoag Country Club, the Wianno Club, the Hartford Club and the Twentieth Century Club. He served for several years on the old Board of Water Commissioners of Hartford.

Philip Bartlett Gale married, in June, 1898, Bernadine Dodd (Dodd IX). For years they resided at "Braeburnie," their picturesque home on Talcott Mountain. They particularly enjoyed beautiful things, including "Braeburnie" and its environs in the Bloomfield district. They were fond of music, too, and Mr. Gale enjoyed choral singing and was long active in the Hartford Choral Club.

The death of Mr. Philip Bartlett Gale, July 25, 1945, at "Braeburnie," Bloomfield, Connecticut, was an occasion of profound sorrow among his host of friends. His accomplishments, which were numerous, warmly endeared him to others, and his influence must continue strong through the years, among those who knew him and worked with him, long after his departure from the earthly scene.

## (The Gale Line)

The surname Gale has two derivations, one being for a person who is gay or lively. The second is one of locality, a dweller by a gaol or prison, or from the Scandinavian origin, designating a dweller at a glen or narrow passage, from the Old Norse "geil."

(H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

I

EDMUND GALE, first of this family of whom record is found, was one of four brothers who, according to tradition, came from England and settled in New England. He was an early settler in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he died July 29, 1642.

He married, but the name of his wife is not known. Among their children was: *Bartholomew*, of whom further.

(George Gale: "Gale Family Records," pp. 189-91. "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. 1, p. 18. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 1505.)

II

BARTHOLOMEW GALE, son of Edmund Gale, was born in England about 1640. He was a shipwright by trade.

He married (first), at Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 25, 1660, Martha Lemon, who died that same year, daughter of Robert Lemon. He married (second), February 1, 1663, Mary Bacon, who was born in 1645 and died in 1682. A son of the second marriage was: *Daniel*, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

DANIEL GALE, son of Bartholomew and Mary (Bacon) Gale, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 17, 1676, and died at Bradford, Massachusetts, June 30, 1743. He settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, but removed to Bradford about 1740, and there followed his trade as shipwright. He owned property in Newbury, Haverhill, Amesbury and Bradford, Massachusetts.

## GALE

*Arms*—Azure, on a fesse between three saltires argent as many lions' heads erased of the field.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head paly of six azure and or, armed of the last.

*Motto*—*Spe vivimus.* (We live in hope).

(Arms in possession of the family.)

*Robert Gale Esq*
*of Lincoln. Inn.*

He married, at Newbury, in November, 1700, Rebecca Swett, daughter of Stephen Swett. She was born February 27, 1676, and died May 6, 1760. They had a son: *Jacob*, of whom further.

(George Gale: "Gale Family Records," p. 194. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 1505.)

IV

JACOB GALE, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Swett) Gale, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, November 30, 1708. He was living in Kingston, New Hampshire, as early as 1742, but removed to East Kingston about 1756. He was a joiner by trade. In 1774, he was a delegate to the convention at Exeter to appoint members to the congress at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He married Susanna (Merrill) Collins. They had a son: *John Collins* of whom further.

(George Gale: "Gale Family Records," p. 198. Kingston Vital Records. "Manuscript" in New Hampshire Historical Society Library, p. 45. "History of Salisbury, New Hampshire," p. 586. Samuel Merrill: "Merrill Memorial," p. 207 W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 1505.)

V

COLONEL JOHN COLLINS GALE, son of Jacob and Susanna (Merrill-Collins) Gale, was born at East Kingston, New Hampshire, November 26, 1750, and died at Salisbury, New Hampshire, August 29, 1812. He was known as deacon and colonel. He received from his father, for an inheritance, the land on which he subsequently settled, known as the "Gale Farm." He was bound out to service, but possessing an ambitious nature, he left his place and came to Salisbury. He kept a store and a hotel at the North Road, and also developed a potash factory, and "Gales" was a busy place. His project to erect an academy on the height of land west of his house was opposed by the South Road people and had to be relinquished. He served in the Revolutionary War. His colonel's commission was dated June 27, 1804.

Colonel John Collins Gale married Rebeckah Webster, daughter

of Captain John Webster. She died September 26, 1811, at the age of sixty-one years, and is buried with her husband in Shaw's Corner Cemetery, Salisbury. They had a son: *Benjamin*, of whom further.

("History of Salisbury, New Hampshire," pp. 580-88.)

VI

BENJAMIN GALE, son of Colonel John Collins and Rebeckah (Webster) Gale, was born May 10, or 18, 1772, and died at Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 9, 1822. He possessed a speculative mind. His neighbors being poor and unable to own cows, he rented the animals to them at a stipulated price, with their increase. From such rentals and sales he made the first payment on his farm at Fairfax, Vermont, which he purchased, about 1798, for two thousand dollars. In 1799, he took his first drove of cattle. In January, 1814, he returned to the homestead and continued to operate the store and farm until his death.

Benjamin Gale married, January 18, 1801, Achsah Bailey, who was born in Weare, New Hampshire, March 31, 1780 and died at Salisbury, July 7, 1848. Their youngest son was: *Jacob*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 588-90.)

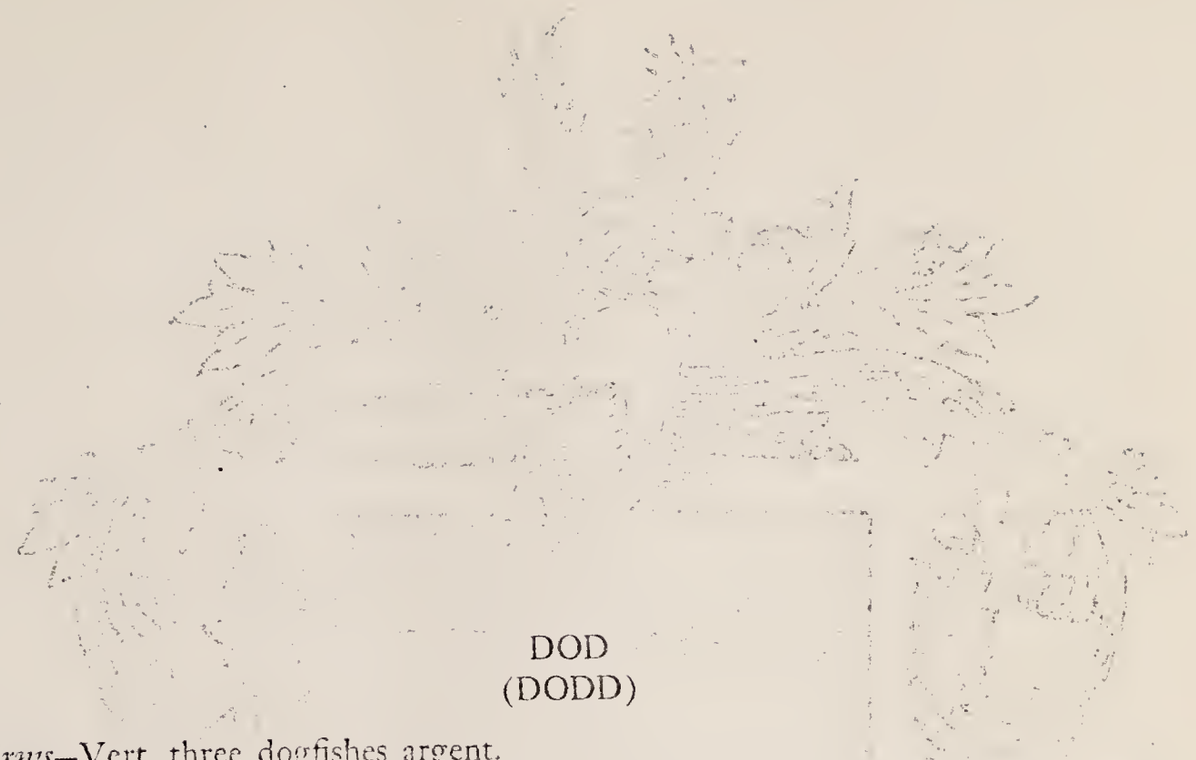
VII

JACOB GALE, son of Benjamin and Achsah (Bailey) Gale, was born February 22, 1814. He prepared for college at the Salisbury Academy and graduated from Dartmouth in 1833. The following year he removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he began the study of medicine. He was a merchant in 1834-35. Later, after reading law, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1844 was appointed clerk of the circuit court, holding that office for twelve years. He was elected judge of the judicial court in 1856, and served for several years.

Mr. Gale was elected superintendent of the public schools. Bringing his extensive knowledge and ability to bear upon the schools under his charge, he laid the foundations of a system which today is considered one of the best in Illinois. He was twice elected mayor of Peoria, and in addition held many offices requiring ability, judgment and knowledge of men and public affairs.

Jacob Gale married, June 7, 1838, Charlotte Bartlett, daughter of Dr. Peter Bartlett. He was born October 18, 1778 and died August

Dod
(Dodd)



DOD
(DODD)

*Arms*—Vert, three dogfishes argent.
*Crest*—Two hands conjoined, one in armour grasping another proper both couped, supporting a branch of palm and a thistle.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

11, 1816, son of Dr. Joseph Bartlett, born January 14, 1751, who married, December 16, 1773, Hannah Colcord. Dr. Peter Bartlett married, at Peoria, Illinois, Ann Pettingill, who was born April 10, 1791 and died November 3, 1868, daughter of Deacon Amos and his wife, Charlotte True, who was born in 1761 and died June 26, 1834. Jacob and Charlotte (Bartlett) Gale had a son: *Edward*, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 589-90. Family Records.)

VIII

EDWARD GALE, son of Jacob and Charlotte (Bartlett) Gale, married Ellen Maxwell. They had a son: *Philip Bartlett*, (q.v.)

(Family Records.)

(The Dodd Line)

The surname Dodd is of Anglo-Saxon origin and is a personal name for the "Son of Dod." Variations are: Dod, Dodds, Dodson, etc. The family is of great antiquity, dating back to Dod of Edge, and their cadet Dod, of Cloverly, which rank among the most ancient territorial families in the kingdom.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Allison Dodd and Rev. J. F. Folsom: "Genealogy and History of the Daniel Dod Family in America," p. vii.)

I

DANIEL (1) DOD, founder of his family in America, was listed with his wife at Branford, Connecticut, as early as 1644, when he was named one of the forty planters who purchased land from the Indians. According to tradition, he was native of Essex or Suffolk, England, but no record is found as to when he came to America. He died in January, 1666.

Daniel (1) Dod married, about 1646, Mary, whose surname is not known, and who died May 26, 1657. One of their children was: *Daniel* (2), of whom further.

(J. Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New

England." A. Dodd and Rev. J. F. Folsom: "Genealogy and History of the Daniel Dod Family in America," pp. 1-3. F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. III, p.1200.)

II

DANIEL (2) DODD, as the name was spelled in this generation, son of Daniel (1) and Mary Dod, was born in Branford, Connecticut, about 1649-50, and was baptized in New Haven, June 1, 1656. He was one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey, in 1666, being among the party headed by the Rev. Abraham Pierson, who migrated from Milford, Branford and Guilford, Connecticut. He settled in what later became known as Watsessing. He gained fame as an able mathematician and surveyor; served as a member of the Colonial General Assembly in 1692, and the last record found was in 1701, when he signed, among others, for the purchase of land west of the bounds of Newark.

Daniel (2) Dodd married Phebe Brown, daughter of John Brown, who named a daughter "Phebe Dodd" in his will, dated in 1689. One of their four children was: *Stephen*, of whom further.

(Ibid. "Cyclopedia of New Jersey Biography," Vol. I, p. 250. "Founders and Builders of the Oranges," pp. 56-60.)

III

STEPHEN DOD, as the name was again spelled in this generation, son of Daniel (2) and Phebe (Brown) Dodd, resided at Watsessing District, Newark, New Jersey. Very little is found regarding him, but he is said to have been a cooper by trade.

He married Phebe Harrison. A son was: *Nathaniel*, of whom further.

(A. Dodd and Rev. J. F. Folsom: "Genealogy and History of the Daniel Dod Family in America," p. 9.

IV

NATHANIEL DOD, son of Stephen and Phebe (Harrison) Dod, was born at Watsessing District, Newark, now East Orange, New Jersey, about 1730, and died in 1811. His will was probated December 18, 1811.

He married Ruth Condit, who was born in what is now Orange, New Jersey, and died in April, 1805, daughter of John and Joanna

(Williams) Condit. Nathaniel and Ruth (Condit) Dod had a son: *Parmenas,* of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 28, 29.)

V

PARMENAS DODD, as the name was again spelled, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Condit) Dod, was born probably at Watsessing District, Newark, New Jersey, about 1755, and died at Spencer, Tioga County, New York, after 1839. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain John Craig's company, Major Hayes' Battalion, First Regiment, Essex Troops, New Jersey.

Parmenas Dodd married Jane Crane, daughter of Gamaliel and Susanna (Dodd) Crane, of Cranetown. She was born February 12, 1766, and died at Spencer, New York, January 23, 1839. Susanna (Dodd) Crane was born at Cranetow, in 1747, and died at Williamson, New York, in February, 1824. Parmenas and Jane (Crane) Dodd had a son: *Stephen,* of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 56, 57.)

VI

STEPHEN DODD, son of Parmenas and Jane (Crane) Dodd, was born March 18, 1789. He lived at Spencer, Tioga County, New York.

He married, April 1, 1813, Mary Riker. They had a son: *Seth Williston,* of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 103.)

VII

SETH WILLISTON DODD, son of Stephen and Mary (Riker) Dodd, was born June 3. 1821.

He married (first), August 8, 1843, Margaret Briggs of Little Falls, New York. He married (second) Clara Isabel Anderson. A son of the first marriage was: *George Alanson*, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 173.)

VIII

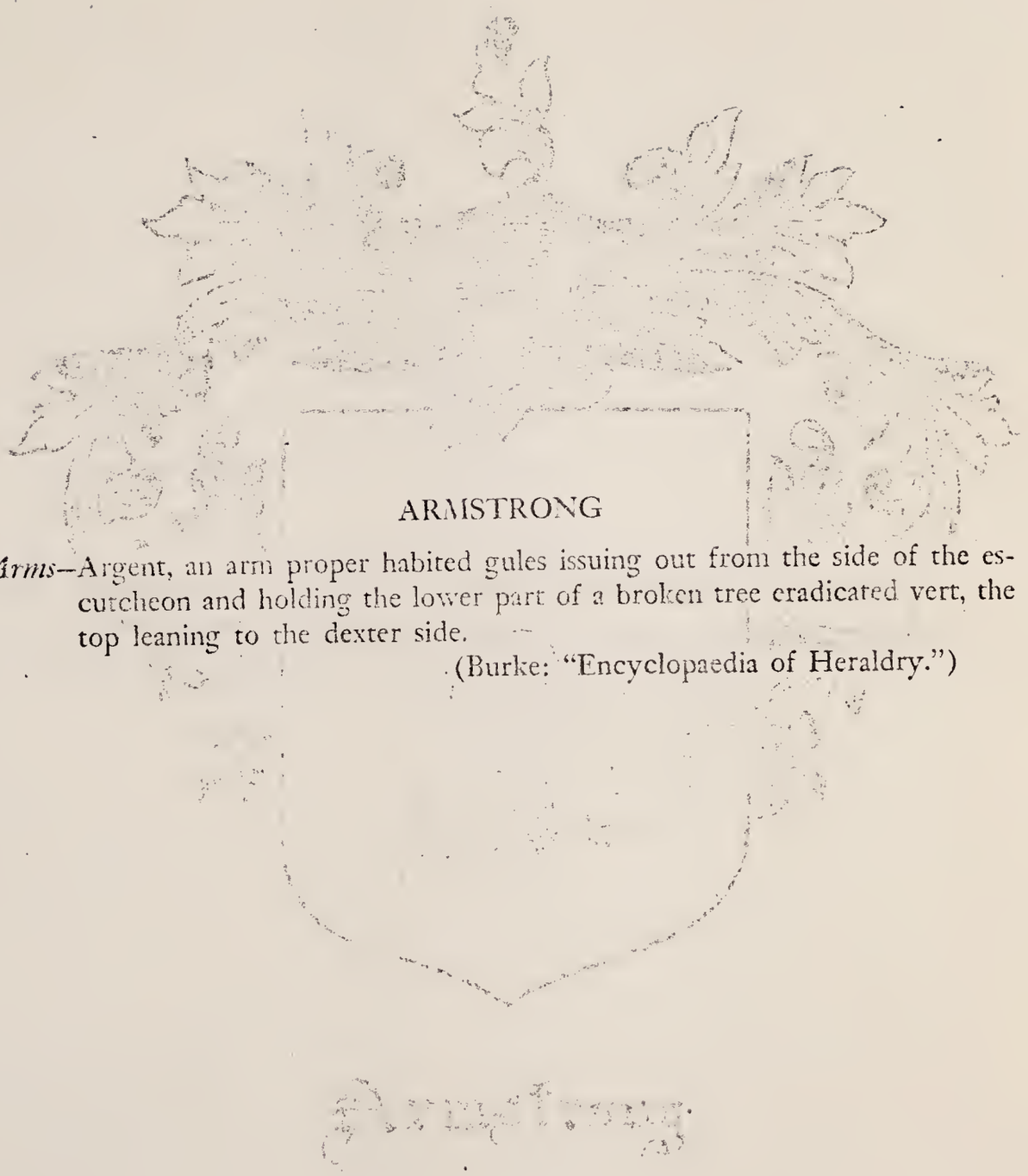
GEORGE ALANSON DODD, son of Seth Williston and Margaret (Briggs) Dodd, was born at Roscoe, New York, September 13,

1847, and died at Chicago, Illinois, June 23, 1902. After completing school, he entered the railroad business and for more than thirty years was with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, becoming assistant to the president in an advisory capacity. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, and of the National Union, a fraternal organization.

George Alanson Dodd married, January 14, 1872, Lillian Armstrong, who was born at Macomb, Ohio, December 25, 1855, and died at Chicago, Illinois, June 16, 1935. Her father, Thomas Jefferson Armstrong, of Scottish ancestry, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in January, 1814, and died at Girard, Kansas, February 27, 1873. He had his own hardware business. Mr. Armstrong was a Presbyterian. He married Jane Ann Rhodes, (originally Von Roth), who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, January 6, 1827, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, May 30, 1889. Family tradition says: Two brothers, John and Peter Von Roth, came to America from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Gale has the chest, dated 1774, owned by John Von Roth. The record continues to say that the brothers set up a community in Pennsylvania where they were respected and looked up to. Thomas Jefferson and Jane Ann (Rhodes) Armstrong were the parents of the following children: 1. Maria Louisa. 2. George Brewster. 3. Lillian, above mentioned. 4. Anna. 5. Regina. 6. Clare.

George Alanson and Lillian (Armstrong) Dodd were the parents of: 1. Charles Harry, born April 6, 1873, died January 19, 1930; married Louise Smith. Children: i. Charles Harry, 2nd, born January 2, 1910; married, January 2, 1928, Lura K. Corey; child: a. Charles Harry, 3rd, born October 31, 1928; married Mary Bartlett Russell; child; Charles Harry 4th, born in July, 1950. ii. Louis Smith, born December 16, 1912; married Lucy Summer; children: a. Lucy Lura, born in September, 1939. b. Lillian Armstrong. c. Louis Smith, Jr. d. Julianna. 2. *Bernadine*, of whom further. 3. Bert Hilliard, born at Templeton, Indiana, July 9, 1877, died at Buffalo, New York, July 8, 1932, unmarried. 4. George Warner, born at Lincoln, Illinois, October 3, 1879, died at Chicago, Illinois, October 3, 1919; married, in November, 1914, Harriet Morrow, a widow. 5. Arthur Morgan, born August 27, 1883, died September 24, 1931; married Anna Tiffany. Children: i. Dorothy Armstrong, born February 21; 1916. ii. Arthur Tiffany, born February 11, 1924. 6. Ferris Briggs, born at Bloomington, Illinois, December 26, 1885.

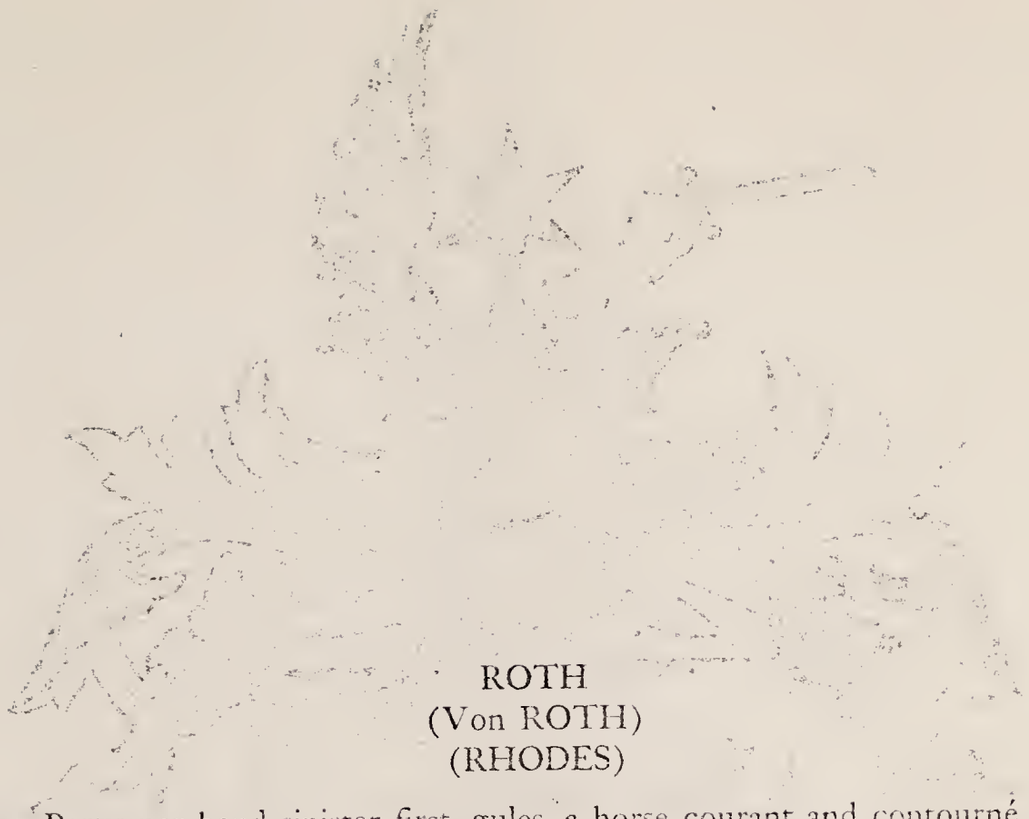
Armstrong



## ARMSTRONG

*Arms*—Argent, an arm proper habited gules issuing out from the side of the escutcheon and holding the lower part of a broken tree eradicated vert, the top leaning to the dexter side.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")



ROTH
(Von ROTH)
(RHODES)

*Arms*—Party per bend sinister first, gules, a horse courant and contourné argent; second, azure, a mullet of six points or. A bend sinister argent, extending over the line of division and charged with three roses gules, seeded or. Helmet crowned.

*Crest*—The mullet; on its dexter a demi-vol contourné sable; and on its sinister an arm in armor holding a sword, all proper.

*Mantling*—Argent, azure and gules.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Roth
(Von Roth)
(Rhodes)

Ibid., p. 251. Family Records.)

IX

BERNADINE DODD, daughter of George Alanson and Lillian (Armstrong) Dodd, was born at Girard, Kansas, October 28, 1874, and lives at Bloomfield, Connecticut.

She married Philip Bartlett Gale. (Gale IX.)

(Ibid., p. 251.)

# RAYMOND WILSON COOK

## *Industrialist*

WIDELY known in industrial circles of Connecticut, for his achievements as an executive official of the Associated Spring Corporation of Bristol, Raymond Wilson Cook was an excellent exemplar of the American ideal that a man can be the architect of his own career, no matter how humble may have been his first endeavors. From an ordinary plant employee he worked his way to a high post and became, in his own right, an outstanding authority on several phases of his business; so recognized by technical institutions, by the Government, and by associates and competitors. For many years prominent in civic and social affairs, he was greatly esteemed by his fellow men.

Born in Bristol, Connecticut, on August 16, 1890, Raymond Wilson Cook was the son of Charles S. and Helen P. (Bradley) Cook. Of distinguished ancestry, his paternal line of descent was:

(I) Nathaniel Cooke, who was born in England, and died in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1688. He married Lydia Vare. Their son:

(II) John Cooke, born in Windsor, Connecticut, died in 1712. He married Sarah Fiske. Their son:

(III) Theophilus Cooke, born in 1698; married, in 1721, Mindwell Holcomb. Their son:

(IV) Samuel Cooke, born in Windsor, Connecticut, July 6, 1726, died in Harwinton, in 1815. He married, in 1747, Dorotha Gillett. Their son:

(V) Daniel Cooke, born in Harwinton, February 17, 1754, died December 9, 1831. He married Martha Benton. Their son:

(VI) Daniel Cooke, Jr., born in Harwinton, September 6, 1778, died in Bristol in 1849. He married (first) Rachel Thompson; married (second) Lorinda Dodge. Son of the second marriage:

(VII) Charles S. Cook, was born March 5, 1833, and died May 28, 1863. He married Ada B. Norton. Their son:

(VIII) Charles Sumner Cook, born December 1, 1860, died in March, 1916. He married Helen P. Bradley. Their son:

(IX) Raymond Wilson Cook.

The chief personal heritage of Mr. Cook was a sound constitution and an urge to get about making his own livelihood. At the age of eighteen years, he was graduated from the Bristol High School and, shortly after, secured an office job with the Wallace Barnes Company. This concern was the parent company of the Associated Spring Corporation, and with the two organizations he remained for more than forty-one years, receiving the forty-year watch award while in the hospital during his last brief illness.

Deprived of the broader academic education during the years when most youths are in the higher schools, Mr. Cook overcame any lack of formal preparation for his career by private studies and correspondence courses. In the end he was one of the best educated men, especially well informed concerning the steel industry, on which he wrote with clarity and force and frequently lectured to interested audiences. He won promotion with the Wallace Barnes Company and its successor, the Associated Spring Corporation. The record of his successive employments reads: Various office jobs with Wallace Barnes Company, from 1908 to 1910, when he was made advertising manager and purchasing agent. In 1919 he became superintendent of the Spiral Division, which is one of the spring manufacturing sections. In 1921 he was named assistant factory manager; in 1926 he became a member of the board of directors of the Wallace Barnes Company; and three years later he was its vice president. In 1930 Mr. Cook was appointed factory manager; in 1941 he started to serve as a director of the Associated Spring Corporation; and, from 1944 to his death, he was executive vice president of this corporation.

At the time of his passing, the following Resolutions were written by the Board of Directors of the Associated Spring Corporation:

Whereas in the death of Raymond W. Cook, the Associated Spring Corporation has lost the services and association of a man of high character, loyalty and outstanding intelligence, and

Whereas, devotion to this company measures a career of forty years culminating in his election as a director in 1941 and as Executive Vice President in 1944

Be It Resolved, that the Board of Directors cause this Resolution of sorrow at his passing to be entered on its records and a copy hereof be forwarded to the members of Mr. Cook's family.

During World War II, Mr. Cook was of course exceptionally busy with war production, and, after the end of the conflict, his abilities and experience were sought and received, as a member consultant of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Commission. At the invitation of the Army, he flew to Germany for an inspection tour of German industries. He was local chairman of the highly successful Connecticut Scrap Iron Salvage Campaign. Mr. Cook was a member of the Associated Spring Foremen's Club, the American Society of Metals, the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the American Society of mechanical Engineers. A recognized authority on steel operations in the spring industry, Mr. Cook was the author of several papers on this subject, which he prepared for the American Society of Metals.

With many phases of civic life, Mr. Cook was identified constructively. For a number of years he was chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals, which was replaced two years ago by the present City Zoning Commission. When the Municipal Retirement Board was created in 1947, Mr. Cook was appointed to the board by Mayor Daniel Davis. Fraternally he was affiliated with Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and among his clubs were the Town and the Chippanee Country.

Musically gifted, for two decades he sang with the quartette of the First Congregational Church, of which he was a communicant, and he was the organizer and director of the Wallace Barnes Male Chorus. Some time in his forties, he took up the study of the cello, and he derived great pleasure from playing the instrument with various stringed groups in the family circle, in the factory, and in the church. An expert sailor, he owned a forty-foot "cutter" and belonged to the Middletown and the Baldwin Bridge Yacht clubs. As already indicated, he was the author of scientific works, and, equally well, he was an artist, several of his paintings winning appreciation in exhibitions.

On October 26, 1915, at New Haven, Connecticut, Raymond Wilson Cook married Florence Yale, daughter of William H. and Laura (Dreisbach) Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of the following children: 1. Richard Bradley, who married Jean Capps, and they have two children: i. Donald Phelps. ii. Susan Bradley. 2. Laura, married John B. Delano, and is the mother of two sons: i. Douglas Cook. ii. Steven Wesley. 3. Dorothy Moyer. 4. Constance, married Herbert Fichtner, and is the mother of a son: i. Eric Arno.

After a brief illness, Raymond Wilson Cook died in Hartford, Connecticut, on December 4, 1948. His passing was sincerely regretted by friends and associates of long standing, and was a distinct loss to the industrial circles of New England. Wrote the editor of the 'Bristol Press," in part:

> One of Bristol's leading industrial figures, Raymond W. Cook's life was an inspiring tribute to the American capitalistic system which provides unlimited opportunity for advancement to those with character, initiative and ability. Mr. Cook joined the Wallace Barnes Company directly after leaving Bristol High School, and from these humble beginnings rose to one of the very top posts of the Associated Spring organization.
>
> A particularly sad note surrounds Mr. Cook's death in that it came just before the realization of one of his greatest dreams—the new Wallace Barnes plant on Broad Street. The huge structure is just about ready for occupancy and to many a Wallace Barnes worker it will be a monument to Raymond W. Cook, who in no small measure was responsible for its existence.

There were few fields of endeavor in which he was not interested, and his support of projects which he believed were likely to increase prosperity and the welfare of the community, won him the admiration of all associated with him. His warm human sympathies and attitude of helpfulness toward his fellow-citizens were traits that stood out in the character of Mr. Cook. It is the considered personal opinion of one who knew him well, that it was his ability to see both sides of a problem before making a decision that made him so admired and so sought-after for advice. The value of his life and character will long be remembered.

# WALLACE CAMPBELL

## *Industrialist, Investor*

WALLACE CAMPBELL, of Peace Dale, Rhode Island, chemical firm executive, investment broker, and a conspicuous figure in Republican politics in his state, will be remembered as having served in the Senate during a crucial period in the state's affairs. He was a man of varied abilities, whose diverse interests brought him to leadership in the Solvay Process Company, the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, and the firm of Sturges, Chaffee and Hazard.

A native of Chicago, Wallace Campbell was born November 28, 1878. He attended public schools and graduated from high school in Wheaton, Illinois. His business career began in 1897, when he became a collector for the Bell Telephone Company in Chicago. He remained with the telephone concern until 1915, by which time he was in charge of the collection department. On terminating this connection, he moved to Syracuse, New York, where he became associated with the Solvay Process Company. He advanced rapidly to the position of vice president, and he held executive posts in organizations affiliated with the company, as well as the positions of treasurer, secretary, and vice president in charge of sales of the parent company, during the years of his advancement.

In 1916 Mr. Campbell married Mary Bushnell Hazard of Peace Dale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Gibson Hazard.

In 1920 Mr. Campbell was transferred to Montreal to assume control of the growing Canadian interests of the Solvay Process Company. He assumed the position of vice president of the firm of Brunner Mond Canada, Ltd., which not only controlled the Canadian interests of the Solvay Process Company but also those of the English firm, Brunner Mond. Remaining in Montreal until 1928, Mr. Campbell returned to New York as vice president of the Solvay Sales Corporation, a firm in charge of sales for the Solvay Process Company on a world-wide basis.

William Campbell

It was at this period that the latter concern merged with four others to form the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, of which Mr. Campbell also became an executive. From this period also dates his residence in Rhode Island.

In 1929 he retired, except that he retained his connection with Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation in a consulting capacity, and in 1932 became a member of its board of directors. Prior to his period of retirement, Mr. Campbell had also been a member of the boards of other corporations: the United States Finishing Company, the Queen Dyeing Company, and the Hellenic Hydro-Electric and Metallurgical Corporation. He had been an official, as well, of La Luz Clay Products Company.

In the state where he made his home during his later years, Mr. Campbell became known as an investment broker, a member of the firm of Sturges, Chaffee and Hazard. He was also known for his able performance in public office. During 1933 and 1934, he served as Rhode Island State Senator. In the autumn of 1934, Mr. Campbell's name was recurrently mentioned as possible candidate for lieutenant governor. Re-elected to the Senate to serve in the 1935 session, he became one of the victims of a legislative coup which threw the power within the chamber to the Democrats. Under circumstances which have been brought under serious question up to the present day, Mr. Campbell and a colleague were refused their seats by the presiding officer of the body; and a recount of ballots, undertaken behind guarded doors, allegedly indicated that the opposition had won the election by a narrow margin. Mr. Campbell's influence continued in the political sphere, however. He served during the later years of his life as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and, in 1944, he was active in attempts to reconcile and unify divergent elements of the Republican party. He had been throughout, an outspoken opponent of "New Dealism," his loyalty to the tenets of political conservatism making him the object of attack on the occasion of the "purges" of the early 1930s, inaugurated by the occurrence described above.

Mr. Campbell was active as an official of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. A leading figure in the restoration of the Gilbert Stuart birthplace, he served as chairman of the board of the Gilbert Stuart Memorial, Inc., in effective efforts to assure perpetuation of the artist's memory. Mr. Campbell was also vitally interested in the cause

of education and served as trustee and president of the board of the Mary C. Wheeler School. He was a member of the Hope Club and a communicant of the Peace Dale Congregational Church, which he served as a deacon. He had been a resident of the state since 1928, and had formerly maintained a home in Providence as well as in Peace Dale.

Mr. Campbell died unexpectedly at Le Havre, France, aboard the liner "Ile de France," while on a tour of Europe. His passing deprived his state of one of its ablest leaders, both in private business enterprise and in public life.

At his death, he left his wife, and four children: Wallace, Jr., Margaret Ann (Mrs. Andrew Staley), Jane (Mrs. Barton Peck Smith), and Hugh David.

Lowell Edgerton

# LOWELL EMERSON

## *Industrialist, Inventor*

THROUGH the many years of a distinguished career, Lowell Emerson of Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, compiled several records of note. As president of the Rhode Island Card Board Company, he was an active industrial executive for more than six decades, a record with few equals in the business annals of his State. As the head of an important corporation, he also was the inventor and deviser of many of the machines now used in his field of endeavor. As a popular and useful citizen, he served capably in civic organizations, notably the Pawtucket School Board. A clubman, he had the honor of being a charter member and the oldest member of the To Kalon Club.

A famous American name and Colonial family was the heritage of Lowell Emerson. Born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1860, he was the son of the late Joseph Homer and Amelia (Denley) Emerson, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Michael Emerson of Haverhill, the order of descent being Michael, Samuel, Moses, Timothy, Joseph Homer, and Lowell. In Old England the name was derived from the Saxon "Emer" from "Ethelmer," a "son of a noble," the family tracing back to Almeric, Archbishop of Carlisle and Durham, England, 1196-1214. The first record of the use of the name was by Johannes Emeryson of Brandlepeth Parish, County of Durham, born before 1300.

Early in life, Lowell Emerson began earning a livelihood. Graduated from the Roxbury Latin School at the age of sixteen years, he entered the employ of the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, with which he remained for eleven years. In 1888 he resigned as purchasing agent of the Forbes firm and came to Pawtucket as president of the Rhode Island Card Board Company. At that time pasteboard was manufactured by hand-pasting several sheets of paper together. He designed and put into operation the first machines

which pasted cardboard from roll paper. He was the first manufacturer in the country to make and sell pasteboard in continuous strips. Mr. Emerson also designed most of the machinery used in the Pawtucket plant and supervised its erection.

In 1917 the West Dudley Paper Company, West Dudley, Massachusetts, was added to Mr. Emerson's firm. In 1928 the plant formerly owned by the Home Bleach and Dye Company, South Attleboro, was purchased with the intention of moving the cardboard firm to the Home Bleach plant. Because of the depression, the plan was never carried through. In 1942 the Home Bleach property was destroyed by fire.

Mr. Emerson continued active in the company until December, 1949, when he was taken with his last illness. He was a widely and well recognized industrial executive. In Pawtucket and Providence he wielded a constructive influence in civic affairs and was identified prominently down through the years with many community organizations and projects. He served on, and was chairman over a long period, of the Pawtucket School Committee; seeking always the increase and betterment of educational facilities for rising generations. He worshipped at the First Congregational Church, Unitarian, and was liberal in the support of religious and charitable works. Besides the To Kalon Club, he belonged to the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt Club, the Rhode Island Country Club, the Squantum Club, and the Providence Art Club. In 1902 he removed from Pawtucket, to thereafter make his home in Providence. A farm was maintained at Tower Hill, North Cumberland, Rhode Island, and in recent years a summer place at Little Compton, Rhode Island.

Lowell Emerson married (first), in 1887, Annie Swan Pierce, who died in 1914, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Lowell Pierce, who succeeded his father as president of the Rhode Island Card Board Company. He married Marjory Fuller, and they have the following children: i. Margaret E., who married Gerald M. Richmond, II, and they have three children: (a) Gerald M., III, (b) Marjory, (c) Elizabeth Tucker. ii. Nancy, who died in 1945. iii. David Lowell. iv. Franklin Pierce, who married Gwendolyn Kinney, and they have one son: a. Stephen Lowell. 2. Helen, who married Dr. Peter Pineo Chase. 3. Elizabeth, who married Walter Richmond Gardner, and they are the parents of four children: i. Jean, who is deceased. ii. Emerson. iii. Walter Richmond, Jr., who is deceased. iv. Pierce. 4. Louise E., who married John Courtland Knowles, and is the mother of four chil-

dren: i. Jane Knowles, who married Dr. James Gerlach. ii. John, Jr., deceased. iii. Elizabeth. iv. Robert Courtland.

Lowell Emerson married (second), in 1924, Stella B. (Eccles) Oestreich, of Trenton, New Jersey, who survives her husband.

The demise of Lowell Emerson occurred in his ninetieth year on January 27, 1950, greatly to the sorrow of those who knew him or were acquainted with his career. His sound judgment, inventive genius and progressive outlook had been the decisive factors in the growth and success of his company. His quiet, steady readiness to further the best interests of his fellow men proved of large usefulness to communities and the State. The constructive influence of his life touched and enriched the lives of hundreds, and the inspiration of his achievements and example were not brought to an end by the incident of death.

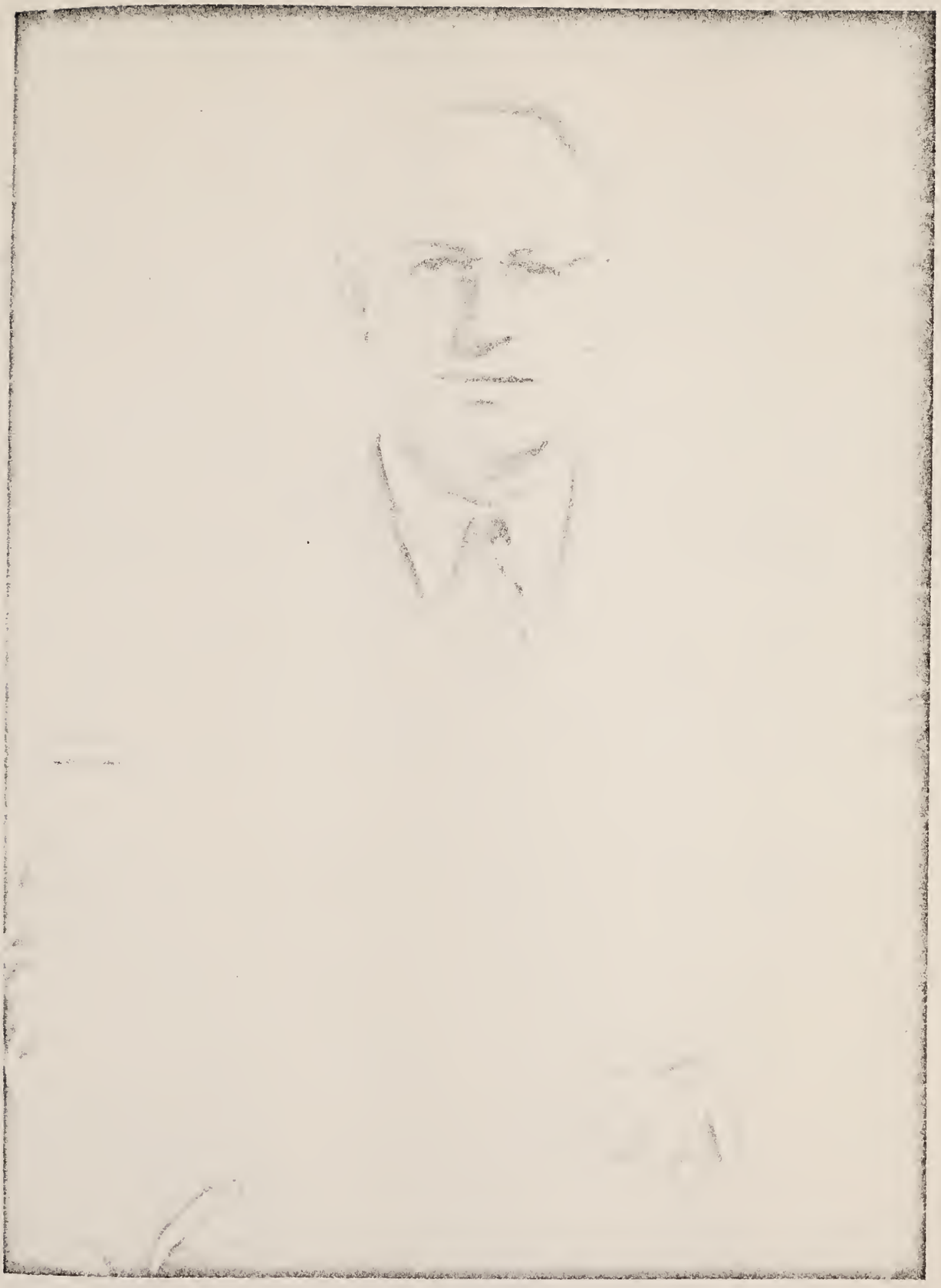
# HAROLD E. MITCHELL

## *Attorney and Legislator*

HAROLD E. MITCHELL, attorney, of West Hartford, Connecticut, was one of the outstanding figures in the political life of his state. For three terms he served in its legislature, had served as assistant to the state's attorney, and was at the time of his death performing with exceptional conscientiousness the duties of Republican national committeeman from Connecticut. A colleague and member of the State Supreme Court bench spoke for many who knew Mr. Mitchell when he said: "He was an able lawyer and legislator, and accomplished a great many good things in public service in our state."

A native of Iron River, Wisconsin, Mr. Mitchell was born November 28, 1901, son of William Henry and Ida (Mannel) Mitchell. He was an only son. His forebears were largely of English stock, and had made their home in this country since the middle of the Nineteenth Century. His father, born in Cuba City, Wisconsin, was agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad in Wisconsin and Minnesota; settling finally in Duluth where he died. He had served in the Spanish-American War as a member of Company G, First Infantry Regiment, of Wisconsin troops. Ida (Mannel) Mitchell was the daughter of George Mannel, who came from Hesse, Germany, to settle at Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was a popular and prominent man. He served in the Civil War in the artillery.

For his advanced education, Harold E. Mitchell entered the University of Wisconsin and, on graduation in 1923, came East to enroll at Harvard Law School for his professional training. According to Dean Roscoe Pound, he stood close to scholarship rank as an undergraduate, and it was at Harvard that he made the acquaintance of Howard Alcorn, with whose father, Hugh M. Alcorn, he was later to become associated in law practice. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1926, and on January 16, 1927, was admitted to the bar of the state



Harold Nicolson

of Connecticut. It was at this time that he was offered a partnership in the law office of Mr. Alcorn, who was deemed one of the foremost criminal lawyers in the nation. Among the more noted cases in which the young attorney figured early in his career, were a stock fraud case and the Waterbury municipal embezzlement case of 1938-1939. His association with Mr. Alcorn terminated in the latter year, and he joined the firm of Hewes, Prettyman, Awalt and Priddy. This firm later became Hewes, Smith, Mitchell and Shepherd, in which he was a partner until the time of his death.

In 1929 Mr. Mitchell first entered public life as assistant state's attorney; a post which he held for over ten years, resigning on November 2, 1939. In this connection he took part in all the major criminal prosecutions handled by Mr. Alcorn, and several important civil cases handled by that firm. Later in his career, Mr. Mitchell became particularly known for his labor relations cases, and frequently traveled to Washington, D.C., to conduct negotiations with labor groups as a representative of industrial clients.

In 1936 the political leader began his service in elective office, being put in nomination for state representative from West Hartford by State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey. He defeated his opponent for the nomination by a margin of three votes, and his political career was then launched. He rose to become speaker of the house in 1943; the highest legislative office in the state. In all, he served four terms in the state legislature.

Mr. Mitchell's place in his party's leadership was assured when, in 1942, he was appointed by J. Kenneth Bradley to the office of treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee. He was made state chairman upon Mr. Bradley's resignation in 1944. Two years later a Republican victory swept the state, enhancing the power of the party's leadership. Mr. Mitchell continued as state chairman until December, 1948, and on December 25, 1949, he was named a member of the Republican National Policy Committee by National Chairman Guy Gabrielson. This body, a few months before Mr. Mitchell's death, drafted a statement of the views of the Republican party, and he was one of fifteen members actually engaged in drawing up this significant and historic "Liberty vs. Socialism" program, selected as the foremost campaign issue for 1950.

An observer close to Mr. Mitchell, a fellow resident of Hartford,

thus wrote of the qualities which made this man a constructive influence in public life, and a conspicuous political figure:

> An amiable, gregarious man, Mitchell's devotion to the Republican party was never questioned. He was not interested in holding public office on a high level, preferring to exert his influence in the background of the political stage. Through his law office at 93 Elm Street, facing Bushell Park, trouped the small and powerful in the political world. Associates say 'Mitch' was a good listener. But when he had made up his mind he was firm.

Regarding his refusal to become candidate for high elective office, he, on several occasions, gave voice to a statement akin to Coolidge's. Mr. Mitchell's phrase was, "I am not interested in holding public office." This despite a friendly, expansive personality, and an unsullied record which would have made him an excellent "political risk." He was approachable, and readily gained the confidence of others. His appearance was usually characterized by an "easy, quiet grin," and by his perpetual pipe. He was an inveterate pipe smoker.

Professionally, Mr. Mitchell was a member of the American Bar Association and the Connecticut State Bar Association. He belonged to the Rotary Club and the Hartford Club. As a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, he held the Thirty-second Degree and was affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious faith he was a Congregationalist.

When he came East to attend Harvard Law School in 1923, Harold E. Mitchell became engaged to and shortly afterward married, Miss Elizabeth Church of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Church. There were no children of this marriage. They resided in a ten-room home of the Pennsylvania farmhouse type located on Cedar Ledge Road in West Hartford. Mr. Mitchell was fond of the out-of-doors. For relaxation he enjoyed fishing the trout brooks of his adopted state, or the larger and more challenging salmon and trout streams of the Canadian woods.

Mr. Mitchell died suddenly at his home on June 19, 1950. His death was a severe shock to the many associated with him in professional and political life, and to the legions of others who looked up to him as a public figure. Of the sentiments expressed by state and national leaders at that time, a few have summarized well his lasting place

among them. Said United States Representative John Davis Lodge, then Republican nominee for governor:

> . . . He was never too busy to give me and my colleagues from Connecticut the benefit of his wide experience in public affairs and his balanced judgment . . . He was always willing to make our problems his problems. I valued particularly his great fund of common sense and his fine sense of humor and comradeship . . .

The following words are those of Clarence F. Baldwin, who succeeded Mr. Mitchell as Republican state chairman:

> His devotion to public affairs was completely unselfish, inspired by his strong convictions and belief in the traditions of America. His contributions to good government were recognized on the national scene as well. His intelligence, integrity and his warm understanding of his fellow men gave him the stature of one of our outstanding citizens.

# LUCIUS BRIGGS

## *Business Man, Civic Leader*

PRESIDENT of the Edward Chappell Company of Norwich, Connecticut, the late Lucius Briggs had advanced through the ranks during his nearly four decades with that old-established and recognized firm. He had begun his career in banking and brokerage connections, and his name stood high in financial circles, in which he had spent his career.

A native of Haydenville, Massachusetts, Mr. Briggs was born September 30, 1882, a son of Charles Wanton and Sadie Elizabeth (Horne) Briggs. He was descended from forebears who fought for the independence of the American colonies in the Revolution. When the future financial executive was only three years of age, in 1885, the family moved to New York, and there Lucius Briggs attended the public elementary and secondary schools, after which he entered the College of the City of New York. He attended the city institution from 1900 to 1902, then sought his first regular employment in the paper mills at Bogota, New Jersey. His father had an interest in these mills, and was responsible for sales. Later, in 1902, the family moved its place of residence to Norwich, Connecticut, and at this time Lucius Briggs accepted a position as clerk in the Thames National Bank, which is now the Hartford, Connecticut, Trust Company, Thames branch. After serving two years there, he became, in 1905, assistant bookkeeper in the Uncas Bank in Norwich. From 1908 to 1911, he was salesman for the firms of Hornblower and Weeks, and the Tucker and Anthony Company of Boston, Massachusetts, brokers engaged in the selling of investments.

Mr. Briggs' next position was with Edward Chappell of Norwich, and with the company established by Mr. Chappell he spent the rest of his career. He became secretary of the organization in 1913, and concurrently office manager and manager of the coal department. Mr. Briggs became president of that firm in 1923, and retained that office until the

Lucius Briggo. —

time of his death. He was also a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank.

Taking an active part in the social, civic and industrial life of the community, as well as financial affairs, Mr. Briggs contributed in many ways to the upbuilding and welfare of Norwich. He was a charter member of the Rotary Club, and served as its second president in 1921. He was also a member of the Fishers' Island Club, having developed an interest in Fishers' Island, New York, as a summer resident there. He was active too in the Hay Harbor Club, also on the island. He was a governor of the Norwich Golf Club and a member of the Arcanum Club and the Chelsea Boat Club.

A Republican in his politics, Mr. Briggs was never an office seeker; but he ably discharged public responsibilities when, in June, 1944, he was appointed district chairman for his area under the Connecticut Solid Fuels Committee. The committee functioned as a part of the Connecticut War Council organization. In his religious life, Mr. Briggs was identified with the Christ Episcopal Church in Norwich.

Travel was included among his numerous avocational interests. Mr. Briggs enjoyed making trips to distant places, and many of these carried him abroad. An outdoor diversion was gardening, and he was also a skilled amateur photographer. But the center of Mr. Briggs' life was in his home, and family relationships were a source of both contentment and inspiration to him. He was spoken of in his own community as a "devoted family man and a kind neighbor." He resided at 253 Broadway in Norwich.

In 1904, Lucius Briggs married Mary Goffe Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer and a resident of Norwich. Of this union there were born two children: 1. Lucius Goffe, who makes his home in Norwich. 2. Marion Brewer, who married Elliot B. Grover of Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs had five grandchildren.

Mr. Briggs died suddenly at his home on August 2, 1947. His passing left vacant a place in the life of his community which cannot easily be filled. As a business man it was often said of him that his word was as good as his bond; and he did much to build up the reputation of his firm into one of the best in the state. His entire community had profited equally by his efforts and his abilities. Said an associate, referring to his place as a member of the Norwich Rotary:

> Lucius was the type of man to whom the tenets and ideals of Rotary especially appealed and he carried them into his business and

social contacts without reserve. As head of the Edward Chappell Company he was a busy man but always found time and strength to render a fine service to Rotary and that for which it stood.

Those familiar with the man and his accomplishments can attest to the fact that he carried to each aspect of his life the same high standard and the same integrity.

J. Whitelaw

# JAMES WILSON WELSH

## *Optical Manufacturer*

IN a career that exemplified the American tradition that skill, thrift, industry and perseverance frequently bring success, James Wilson Welsh was throughout his life dependent upon his own abilities and courage in the field of business. In Providence, Rhode Island, he founded and was the head of his own manufacturing optical firm, and participated constructively in civic affairs. Down through the years he learned that knowing how to live was as important as making a livelihood, and he enjoyed sports even as he liked industrial endeavors.

James Wilson Welsh was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on October 20, 1888, son of George and Mary Wilhelmina (MacDonald) Welsh, his father being a native of Scotland and his mother of the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada. After graduation from grammar school, he went to work for himself and only in after years was able to supplement his meager formal education by attending night schools and taking correspondence courses. He made excellent use of his studies and in after times became recognized as a well-read and educated man.

One of the secrets of the success of Mr. Welsh was his genius for mechanics. He could make things and he was able to diagnose defects in machines and make them work. He learned the machine tool making trade, and in about 1908 became associated with the Stevens Optical Company, then located at Potter and Melrose streets. Of this he was named general manager, and for years was the very good friend of its owner. The concern was purchased by the Bausch and Lomb Corporation, and Mr. Welsh went with the new organization when the plant was removed to Rochester, New York. After three years Mr. Welsh returned to his native city and established the Welsh Manufacturing Company for the making of findings and parts for optical frames and various related products. His great skill and inventive genius in tool making and designing were evidenced in numerous patents of special

processes and devices in his field of enterprise. Always he worked to improve the products of his firm, especially frames for glasses, which was no doubt the secret of his outstanding success. He likewise had the vision and the strong desire to increase employment that led him to add specialties to his output, and he did so by manufacturing a line of pens and pencils and other small items that kept his employees busy and contented. His imaginative processes and resourceful activities won wide recognition in his industry. His first plant was located in the Fulford Building on Stewart Street, Providence. Later he purchased the mill of the American Woolen Company on Troy Street, and in the course of time acquired the entire block at this location. He also operated a branch establishment in Falmouth, Massachusetts.

James Wilson Welsh was thoroughly familiar with the copy-book heading that said "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," which he so laboriously wrote as a child. As a man among men he appreciated the advantages of recreation and was an exceptionally popular sportsman. He fished, played golf and enjoyed boating. Over a long period he maintained a summer home at Barrington, Rhode Island, where he indulged his liking for yachting and golf. He also went for many winters to Pinehurst, North Carolina, where the Scottish game was his pleasure. Probably he enjoyed fishing more than any other sport and he was well known among those who fished for salmon on the famous Restigouche River in the eastern part of the Province of Quebec, where he owned a camp. He was a fly fishing enthusiast and made more than a local name for himself for his manual skill and imaginative genius in fly tying. He was a welcome figure among the members of the Falmouth and Barrington Yacht clubs, the Rhode Island Country Club, the Rotary, and the Olneyville Business Men's Association. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Rising Sun Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. He worshipped in the Congregational Church.

On June 25, 1912, at East Providence, Rhode Island, James Wilson Welsh married Carrie Coombs, daughter of Merrill R. and Addie G. Coombs. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh were the parents of a son: Marshall Wilson Welsh.

In the passing of James Wilson Welsh, on August 24, 1949, at his Barrington, Rhode Island, summer home, the state lost one of the men who have contributed so importantly to its industrial prosperity. For more than a quarter of a century he had been the president and manager of his own enterprise, meeting courageously and well the challenges of

good times and bad, with a leadership that won the loyal co-operation of associates and employees and directly added to the prosperity and welfare of a community. He worked hard, he played hard, and few men were more popular with men in all walks of life. He long will be remembered for his many fine qualities of mind and heart—most of all by those who knew him best.

# JOHN H. NOLAN

## *Lawyer, Attorney General*

DOWN through the years of the noteworthy career of John H. Nolan, by far the larger number of them were spent in the service of the public. As a youthful Naval veteran of World War I, he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island. Within a short time, he was named Assistant Attorney General of the State, and, overall, he was actively identified for seventeen years with the principal law enforcement agency of Rhode Island. His was the distinction of being the first citizen of Newport to hold the office of Attorney General since the days of William Channing, who served from 1790 to 1795.

Attorney General Nolan was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on August 26, 1892, son of Frank Floyd and Mary (Carey) Nolan. He was educated in the Calvert-Cranston School, Rogers High School, Brown University, from which he was graduated a Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1915, and studied at Harvard University School of Law until 1917, when he left immediately on the declaration of war to enlist in the United States Navy for World War I. He served as a gunner's mate on a sub-chaser in the Atlantic, and, when separated from the Armed Forces of his country, he had received a commission as Ensign.

In 1919 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law with his father. In the middle twenties, he was associated with the law firm of Fitzgerald and Higgins in Providence, and later with Thomas F. Cooney of the same city. However, he always maintained his law offices in Newport. It was written of him: "During his many years as an Assistant Attorney General and Attorney General, Mr. Nolan earned a reputation as a brilliant trial lawyer, one of the most forceful the State had ever seen. He was noted especially for his lively wit."

As early as 1920, Mr. Nolan was persuaded to stand for election as State Senator, and lost. Not until eight years later did he go to the Senate, where he served for the session 1929-1930. His long career in the At-

John H. Nolan

torney General's Department began in 1923, when he was named fourth assistant to Attorney General Herbert W. Carpenter. He returned to office with the Democrats in 1933, as a second assistant to the then Attorney General John P. Hartigan, a long-time friend. Two years later he became first assistant. When Mr. Hartigan was appointed Judge of the Federal Court in Providence, Mr. Nolan was nominated for top position by the Democrats. He was elected Attorney General in 1940 and won re-election consistently in the years that followed. He declined renomination in 1948 because of ill health. He filled capably several other public offices, being Town Solicitor of Jamestown, Rhode Island, 1939-1940; appointed in 1939 by Governor William H. Vanderbilt as a member of a special bipartisan commission to study the caucus and election laws of Rhode Island; and attorney for the Housing Authority of Newport, 1940-41. He was appointed Presidential Elector in 1949 and to the Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1949 for a term of five years, but died during the following year.

In public life, John H. Nolan was a popular figure who merited and held the confidence and loyalty of the people. He became a member of the Newport City Democratic Committee in 1935, and thereafter was strongly influential in moulding and directing party policies and campaigns. At the time of his death he was being urged to stand for renomination as Mayor of Newport.

He belonged to numerous organizations, including the American, the Rhode Island and the Newport bar associations, the Newport Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Newport Hospital Corporation. At Brown University he was pledged to Phi Kappa fraternity, and was likewise a member of the Newport Post, American Legion, of which he was a past Commander, and of the Military Order of the World War. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Newport Lodge of Elks; Newport Council, Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, of which he was Past Grand Knight; the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Sons of Irish Kings; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; and the Navy Club. He worshipped at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and was a member of the Holy Name Society. He was liberal in contributions to religious and humanitarian works.

On August 4, 1936, John H. Nolan married Natalie D. Sheehan, daughter of Dennis Wolfe and Julia (Halpin) Sheehan.

The death of John H. Nolan came on April 25, 1950, greatly to the regret of a host of friends in all walks of life. He had achieved notably in

whatever he undertook, devoting to each his best energies and fine gifts of mind and purpose. He had served his profession and Rhode Island and its people well, and his memory will long be cherished as that of a man of exceptional ability, unvarying integrity, unlimited generosity and deep human sympathies. He will be missed by all who knew him.

Frederic Clowes

# FREDERIC C. WHITE

## *Insurance Executive*

ONE of the leading insurance men in a city noted for its insurance activities, Hartford, Connecticut, Frederic C. White was for many years vice president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Mr. White spent fifty-four profitable years in the insurance business, and held several positions of national importance in organizations of his colleagues.

Mr. White was a native of New York State, born in the city of Buffalo, March 3, 1867. He was a son of George W. and Sarah Miller (Whelden) White, his father being a native of Buffalo, where he was engaged in the same aspect of the insurance business which later attracted his son, that of fire indemnity. The elder Mr. White was later associated with the Board of Fire Underwriters. His wife, the former Sarah Miller Whelden, was a native of Minnesota.

On completing his public school education in the city of his birth, Frederic C. White turned to the insurance field, associating himself at the age of twenty-one with the Buffalo Board of Fire Underwriters, in the capacities of clerk and chief inspector. He spent thirteen years as a field man and engineer, and in 1903 became identified with the Underwriters Association of the middle department of Philadelphia, as chief engineer, remaining in that connection until 1906, when he went with the New York Underwriters Agency, a subsidiary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, as special agent. Mr. White displayed marked ability, and was soon made superintendent of the special risks department, and later executive assistant.

At one time he was also a member of the firm of A. and J. H. Stoddard, general agents of the New York Underwriters Agency, continuing a member of that firm until 1920, when he came to Hartford, at the request of the board of directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. For many years Mr. White had charge of the business of the

firm and its affiliates in the Midwestern states, which is the company's largest single department. For a long time he also supervised the brokerage department and the New York and New Jersey metropolitan departments. Through his skill as an administrator and his sound judgment, he contributed appreciably to the success of the corporation, and revealed an exceptional knowledge of all phases of the insurance business.

Long a recognized leader among his colleagues, Mr. White was elected president, in 1933, of the Factory Insurance Association of Hartford, at the society's annual meeting in New York. He was re-elected to that office in 1934 and in 1936. He also served as vice president and director of the Hartford General Agency Company, the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, New York Underwriters Insurance Company, Citizens Insurance Company, Northwestern Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Twin City Fire Insurance Company, and as a director of the Capitol National Bank and Trust Company of Hartford.

Mr. White was a member of the Hartford Club, and was affiliated with the Buffalo, New York, Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. He was also for several years a member of the Union League Club of New York City, and other former club affiliations included the Hartford Golf Club, the Country Club of Farmington, the Wampanoag Club, and the Drug and Chemical Club of New York. His activities and interests were broad and varied, and he fully and wholeheartedly discharged his obligations as a citizen. He was an active churchman as a member of the First Unitarian Congregational Society, of which Mrs. White continues as a member. They resided at 50 Walbridge Road in West Hartford.

On September 12, 1888, Frederic C. White married Mabel E. Paxson, of Eden, New York, the ceremony taking place in that town. Mrs. White was a daughter of William E. and Ada Ann (Jennings) Paxson, whose families came from Vermont and from Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of a daughter, Margaret A., now Mrs. Ray C. Neal of Buffalo, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are the parents of four children: i. Margaret A., who married Robert B. Taylor; they, too, have four children, Robert, Jr., Edward Frederic, Margaret, and Neal Paxson. ii. Barbara, who married Dr. Paul B. Beeson. They are the parents of two sons; John Neal and Peter Girard. iii. Jane, who married John J. Graas. Mr. and Mrs. Graas have

a son, John Gregory. iv. Ray C. Neal, Jr., who is now enrolled at Wesleyan University.

Mr. White died at Hartford Hospital, July 21, 1948. He leaves behind the memory of an able business executive, devoted to his calling, of a leader in his community and in the company of his associates, and of a loyal friend, honored among all who knew him.

# COLONEL G. EDWARD BUXTON

## *Soldier, Industrialist*

SERVING his country as ably in peace as in war, Colonel G. Edward Buxton proved the wide range of his abilities as journalist, lawyer, industrial executive, soldier, civic leader, and as one of Rhode Island's most influential and respected citizens. His wartime services were outstanding. After association with the Rhode Island National Guard, he attained the rank of Colonel with combat troops in World War I. During World War II, Colonel Buxton was second in command of the Office of Strategic Services. Among his peacetime achievements were numbered executive positions in such varied fields as textiles and finance. He was a leader in programs of public welfare and served his community in the same wholehearted fashion as he had his country.

Colonel Buxton was born in Kansas City, Missouri, May 13, 1880, son of G. Edward and Sarah Amelia (Harrington) Buxton. He traced his descent from Anthony Buxton, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. His father, for whom he was named, was a physician, born in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1849, who, after graduation from Harvard University Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), served at the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital in Dublin, Ireland, later completing his studies in London and Vienna hospitals. Returning to the United States, he began his practice of medicine in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1877. Later, because of his wife's health, he moved to National City, California, and in 1895, after her recovery, returned to New England with his wife and two sons. He settled in Providence, Rhode Island, where he continued the practice of medicine until his death in 1925. His younger son, Bertram Harrington Buxton, followed in his father's footsteps and after graduation from Brown University and Harvard Medical School, became a leading gynecologist practicing in Providence until his death in 1947. Many of the sons' va-

J. Edward Burton.

ried interests which continued throughout their lives, may be traced to a stimulating home life, where history, literature, science and philosophy were lively topics of discussion. Their father, Dr. Buxton, intensely interested in genealogy, gathered considerable material on the Buxton family and published it in pamphlet form.

After graduation from the Highland Military Academy, in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1898, G. Edward Buxton entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then worked as a reporter on the "Providence Journal." Later, he entered Harvard Law School and graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After law school, he became manager of the Title Guarantee Company of Rhode Island, in which post he remained for five years. In 1907 he had been admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and, on terminating his connection with the Title Guarantee Company in 1911, he became assistant to the manager of the John Carter Brown estate. Following this he was treasurer of the Providence Journal Company, a post he held until the outbreak of World War I, when he went overseas as a war correspondent for the "Providence Journal." His tour of duty covered France, Germany and Belgium, from August, 1914, to February, 1915.

Upon his return from military service in World War I, Colonel Buxton continued for a time as treasurer of the Providence Journal Company. He then entered the textile business as vice president of the firm of B. B. and R. Knight, Inc., and in 1926 became its president. He held that office until 1935, when he was elected chairman of the board. He also became president, in 1932, of a group of five textile plants in Maine. They comprised Androscoggin Mills, the Bates Manufacturing Company, Edwards Manufacturing Company, Hill Manufacturing Company, and York Manufacturing Company. He served as head of this group until 1940. He was also president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; president of the Knight Finance Corporation; vice president of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc.; and a director of Fruit of the Loom Mills, Inc., the U.S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company, Mill Associates, New England Public Service Company, the Grinnell Corporation, James Stewart and Company, Inc., the Panhandle Producing and Refining Company, and the Blackstone Canal National Bank (later the Providence National Bank). He was also a member of the executive committee of the Rhode Island Textile Association, holding the office of treasurer and vice president.

From college days, Colonel Buxton had given clear indication of his interest in military service. He became a member of the Rhode Island National Guard in 1900, and rose in the ranks to major by 1916. Before World War I he took a great personal interest in the building up of his outfit, and often, on observing a likely-looking young man, would engage him in conversation and persuade him to join the National Guard.

His military experience brought him a leading role in organizing the great Preparedness Parade which took place in Providence in 1916. It was perhaps the longest parade ever held in that city, and Major Buxton, as Chief Marshal, was largely responsible for its successful execution.

During the war he was assigned as Major to the 328th Infantry, 82nd Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and was later advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Before shipping overseas with the 328th, Colonel Buxton played an important part in stimulating interest in the Plattsburg Camp, which was established for the training of civilians as army officers. Overseas, he gained distinction fighting in the Meuse, Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors. He became known as "Sergeant York's Major," having convinced the Tennessee mountaineer that a person could be a Christian and yet bear arms for his country. Sergeant York became the outstanding soldier of World War I and later named one of his sons for his wartime Major.

For his services in World War I, Colonel Buxton was awarded the Purple Heart, the Medal for Distinguished Service from the 328th Infantry, and three citations. Soon after the war, in Paris, he was instrumental in the organizing of the American Legion. For his services in World War II, he was awarded the Medal for Merit, and also received the Polonia Restituta from the Polish Government in Exile, and the title of Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. Among the non-military honors accorded him was the degree of Master of Business Administration awarded him by Bryant College in 1931. He also received the Brown Bear Award in 1948, given annually by the Associated Alumni of Brown University to the outstanding graduates who, in the words of the Brown Charter, have distinguished records "in discharging the offices of life with usefulness and reputation;" and in that same year he was also given the Bucklin Scout Award. Also in 1948, Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Colonel Buxton was the author of "Official History

of the 82nd Division, A.E.F., 1917-1919." He retained his interest in military affairs and became a colonel in the United States Officers Reserve Corps in 1931.

During World War II, Colonel Buxton was assistant to Major General William J. Donovan in the Office of Coordinator of Information and later director and second in command under General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. He made a tour of inspection of the Office's activities in England, Scotland and Ireland in 1942, and later a similar tour of the Continent and the Mediterranean area.

A Republican in high standing in the councils of his party, Colonel Buxton was a delegate to the Republican National conventions of 1928 and 1936. He was named in 1937 a member of a committee to draft a new declaration of Republican party principles, and in 1940 he was appointed Republican National Committeeman from Rhode Island. After the war he became National Chairman of the Brown University Housing and Development Campaign, which was organized for the raising of six million dollars for the expansion of the university.

He was one of the founders of the Boy Scout movement in the State of Rhode Island. In addition to being active in the organization of the American Legion, Colonel Buxton was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati in Massachusetts, and an honorary member of the same society in Rhode Island. A member of the 82nd Division National Association, he served as its president during 1929-30. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and with the lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Among the clubs to which he belonged were the Art Club, Agawam Hunt, Hope Club, Squantum Club, University Club, and Jacobs Hill Hunt Club, all in Providence; the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C.; and the Knickerbocker Club, Tennis and Racquet, Manhattan Club, and Merchants Club, in New York.

In Louisville, Kentucky, January 19, 1910, G. Edward Buxton married Aline Houston Armstrong, daughter of John Allen and Virginia Dunham (Moore) Armstrong. Mrs. Buxton, who is a member of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames, is a direct descendant of Colonel Israel Shreve, who commanded the Second New Jersey Regiment in the Revolutionary War, and whose family settled in New Jersey in 1676, later moving to Kentucky. On her paternal side she is connected with

the Allen, Crittenden, Logan and Murray families, notable in early Kentucky history. Colonel and Mrs. Buxton were the parents of one son: Coburn Allen, who married Elizabeth Alden Littlefield, and they are the parents of three children: G. Edward III, John Armstrong, and David Seabury.

Colonel Buxton died in Providence, March 15, 1949, in his sixty-ninth year, and is buried at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, Rhode Island. President Henry M. Wriston of Brown University, summarized the life of this distinguished patriot in the following citation given with the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws:

> As a student of the campus you gained more than learning; you became saturated with the inner spirit of the University. Always conspicuous for affectionate loyalty you have made vital contributions to your *Alma Mater* in many capacities, and on numerous occasions. Distinctive attributes of character and notable ability have given you a business and professional life rare in variety and achievements. Twice patriotism has caused you to abandon your own concerns to serve the Nation in time of war. Because you so nobly embody Brown's ideal of liberal education, we are pleased to do you honor.

John N. Hackett

# JOHN H. HACKETT

## *Leading Tobacco Grower*

HACKETT is an outstanding name in the development of the tobacco industry in the Connecticut Valley, where three generations of the family have been identified with the growing of leaf since before it arrived at its present important phase. John H. Hackett was of the second generation, and the most notable figure in the industry, partly because of the many years he was connected with it, but principally by reason of his contributions to the promotion of shade grown leaf. Following in the footsteps of his father, he early came in contact with an advanced and highly expensive innovation, the growing of tobacco under artificial shade conditions. Technically minded, courageous in enterprise and a man of vision, he boldly and tenaciously set about to meet the problems involved in this new method of leaf production, and he never lost his interest in this feature of the tobacco industry, in which he was truly a progressive pioneer.

Mr. Hackett was born on December 9, 1872, at Ellington, Connecticut, son of Michael and Mary (Lennehan) Hackett. His mother was a native of Ireland, his father of Liverpool, England, and both came to the New World when young and married in New England. Without specialized knowledge of tobacco culture, the elder man became a pioneer grower of the "weed" in the Connecticut Valley, and acquired farms in the vicinity of Ellington and Wapping. It was here that the son was educated in the elementary and high schools, and prepared for his career with supplementary studies in business college.

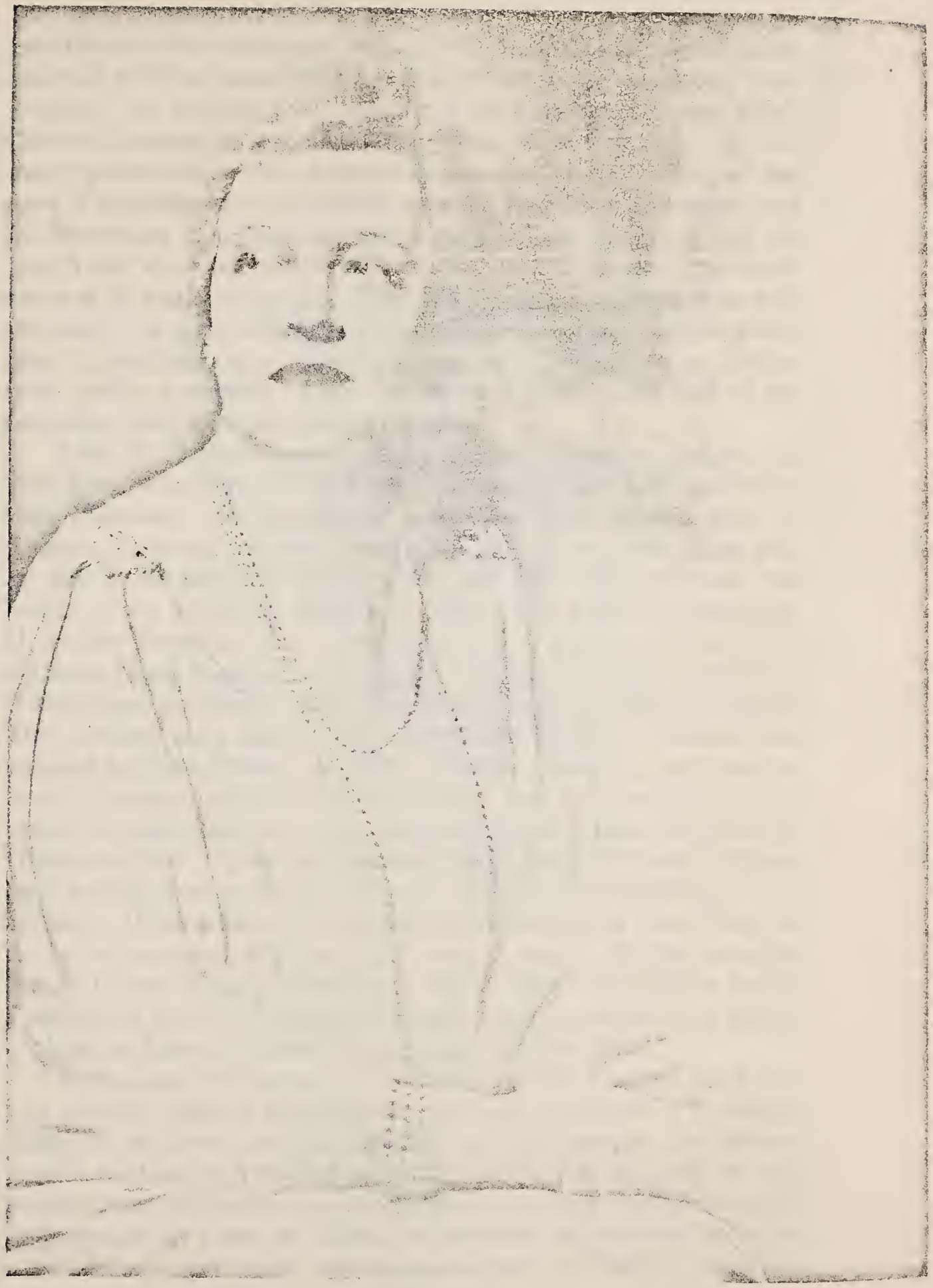
A story of the development of tobacco growing in the Connecticut Valley is not of course, a feature of a personal biography, but it is worthy of more than passing note that Michael Hackett became a good producer of the old fashioned broad leaf under outdoor conditions. He also purchased the crops of other planters and his son, John H. Hackett, was initiated rather early in life to the inspection of fields, the curing and

sorting operations, and the sales to visiting buyers. It was excellent, although somewhat hard, practical training and preparation for the career he long after pursued.

All this was before the very radical and still controversial method of growing fine wrapper leaf was introduced; that of covering fields of tobacco with cheese-or similar cloths, well above the plants of course. The process involved large expenditures per acre and the crop was still subject to the vicissitudes of Mother Nature, but, under favorable conditions, was matured the highest type of shade leaf, selling far above anything grown in open fields. The process was abnormal, for tobacco thrives in direct sunlight, and there arose problems of fungi and disease that affected the plants under cover, strains of leaf that did not thrive, and a thousand and one things that stood in the way of the new method of raising tobacco.

Despite many obstacles, John H. Hackett threw in his lot with the shade grown industry and studied long and well all that had been written on the subject by experts, became one himself, and to quite an extent was a breeder and selector of the better varieties of broad leaf. In this endeavor he contributed invaluably to the Connecticut Valley shade grown development down through the years. As regards his personal ventures, an earlier writer commented: "When still young, John H. Hackett and brother Thomas bought the property of Colonel Owens in Buckland, Connecticut, the first of present extensive acres, and began growing tobacco on what had been fruit and dairy land. Shade grown tobacco was just beginning to be grown and they decided to specialize in this and the broad leaf which was beginning to be refined through selection and breeding. Mr. Hackett had great natural ability and also studied the latest developments in land preparation and scientific growing and soon had outstanding reputation in this profession. His crops were uniformly successful in a field usually full of uncertainties and over the years he bought adjoining properties, the Mitchell, Case, Roth and Healy farms, until he had more than three hundred and fifty acres in tobacco. He lost heavily in the 1938 hurricane when much younger men folded up, but he quickly regained the lost ground."

Some years prior to his death, John H. Hackett was joined by his son in partnership, and in a recent year the name John H. Hackett and Son was adopted, with the son in active management. The elder man was a member of the Shade Grown Tobacco Association, and of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers Association. A Democrat in politics, he



Agnes Burtaugh Huckett

served at one time as selectman in South Windsor, and also as police commissioner in Manchester, where he bought his present home thirty-four years ago. Mr. Hackett was a director of the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association and of the Manchester Trust Company, and was always prominent in civic matters and interested in the welfare of the town. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he served well his church and was active in charitable affairs. John H. Hackett was never a man of all work and no play. Essentially a home man, devoted to wife and family, he spent with them many winters in Florida where he maintained a residence for a quarter of a century. He once was an enthusiastic golfer, a member of the Manchester Country Club and of the Clarendon Golf Club, the latter in Florida.

John H. Hackett married Agnes Lavinia Murtaugh, daughter of Patrick and Mary Frances (Chattreau) Murtaugh, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. Her grandfather, a native of Paris, France, came to America as a young man and served in the War Between the States, taking part in the Battle of Antietam. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett became the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, who married Commander H. Sydney Bottomley, Jr., United States Navy, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, who served during World War II and is now attached to the United States Embassy, London, England. Their children are: i. Barbara. ii. Sydney Bottomley, III. 2. Thomas, who attended La Salle Military Academy, Cheshire Academy, and Georgetown University, which he left in his junior year on account of the illness of his father, and who now manages alone the business of John H. Hackett and Son. 3. Jean, a graduate of Mt. St. Joseph's School, in Hartford, and the Frances Parker School at Mission Hills, San Diego, California. 4. William Edward, who enlisted in the United States Navy at the age of seventeen and spent four years in service. He had attended Mt. St. Charles School, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and Hillyer Junior College, and since his honorable discharge from the service is an undergraduate at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

In the annals of Connecticut industry, John H. Hackett was a pioneer of a new phase of its agriculture, and as such deserves to be memorialized in its history for his leadership and achievements. Agriculture remains the basis of American prosperity, and he who has made its soils produce more and better, has accomplished something that never should be forgotten. By a host of friends and associates of years the memories of his character, personality and accomplishments will long be cherished.

# HON. FRED TARBELL FIELD

## *Jurist and Attorney*

CULMINATING a long and brilliant career at the bench and bar in Massachusetts, the Hon. Fred Tarbell Field achieved the highest place in that state's court system, being for nine years Chief Justice of its supreme court. He had risen to that position not alone through his natural aptitudes, but through his devotion to his profession. His pre-eminence among his colleagues was recognized when he was appointed directly to the supreme court from the bar, without prior service in lower courts; and is also reflected in the phrase aptly applied to him: "A lawyer's lawyer and a judge's judge."

Born December 24, 1876, Judge Field was a native of Springfield, Vermont, and a son of Frederic and Anna (Tarbell) Field. In the paternal line he was descended from Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island, and the Tarbell family included early settlers of Vermont among whom was John Coffin, the first settler at Cavendish, where he kept an inn patronized by the Revolutionary troops. His grandmother was a Griswold, whose family descended from Richard Warren of the "Mayflower." The jurist's father was a banker and storekeeper, a man of Baptist faith, who had a considerable interest in genealogy and history. He, like his son in subsequent years, did research on family antecedents, and, between them, they built up a good historical library, particularly rich in Vermont records. An uncle of Judge Field, Walbridge Abner Field, was also Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, for a period of nine years.

The early years of Fred T. Field's life were spent in North Springfield, Vermont, where he attended rural schools and gained practical business experience in his father's store. He worked in this store for a time even after completing his courses at Vermont Academy in Saxton's River. He then entered Brown University, where he distinguished himself in scholarship, his grades averaging "A". He also headed the senior

Eugene V. Field

class, and was active in the Philosophy Club. Graduating from Brown University in 1900, he attended Harvard Law School, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903.

At the outset of his professional career, Judge Field immediately entered the office of the Attorney General, and within two years his marked abilities in the law had been recognized and he was appointed Assistant Attorney General. During this period he developed a particular interest in the legal aspects of taxation, and throughout the ensuing years became recognized as an authority in this field. As assistant, he handled many tax cases, and came to act as master in some of the most complicated cases.

In 1912 he quit his public capacity to launch his own practice of law, and in this he was spectacularly successful. In 1918 he became special attorney to the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, considered a high position for one still young in professional life. The following year, Judge Field became a member of the United States Advisory Tax Board and had a hand in formulating its policies. In the same year, he was appointed to the Massachusetts commission to investigate tax problems.

Also in 1919, he became a member of the law firm of Goodwin, Proctor, Field and Hoar in Boston, remaining with that organization until 1929. Given some of its most difficult cases, he enhanced his already great reputation as a trial lawyer. On January 23, 1929, Fred T. Field was nominated Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court by Governor Frank G. Allen. His appointment had several unusual aspects. He was the first man in a quarter of a century to receive such an appointment without first having served in lower courts. At the age of fifty-two, he was not only the youngest man then sitting on that tribunal, but the youngest to have been named to it in a generation. It was written of him that "he seldom made the headlines for his was a retiring nature;" but so outstanding was his work and so thorough his understanding of the law that on June 18, 1938, he was nominated by Governor Charles F. Hurley to succeed Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg. He was the seventeenth chief supreme court justice in the history of the state, the historic dynasty having begun with President John Adams; and Judge Field's own uncle, Walbridge A. Field, had been the thirteenth man to hold that distinguished office. His appointment to the state's highest bench was unanimously confirmed on June 30, 1938. Reaching the optional retirement age of seventy, he handed in his resignation and in 1947 was succeeded by Judge Stanley E. Qua. In conscientiously maintaining high standards

of court procedure, Judge Field, in his opinions, subordinated his own personality and dealt with the matter at hand with clarity and objectivity. "His judicial opinions," it was written, "seldom gave an insight into the man who wrote them, except as they were direct, learned and thorough." Something of this self-effacing quality, which was to be found likewise in his private practice, was captured in a remark he once made to a young attorney—a remark which goes far to explain his complete absorption in the law: "Don't go into law for money or political preferment. You must have great devotion to the law or it will all be a waste of time and effort."

He never sought public office as a candidate, although he was a loyal Republican; and although he was generous in his support of welfare and civic causes, he would not allow his name to be used in connection with fund campaigns, for he felt that the responsibilities of the bench required that he remain aloof from such activity. Regarding the qualities of a judge, in general terms, he once told a newsman that one appointed to the bench should be "a man with his feet on the ground and his head in the clouds." These incidents serve to indicate the conscientiousness, the devotion, which he brought to his profession.

Another factor which contributed to his stature as a jurist was the fact that he was a profound student. He was not only a tireless worker, but an inveterate reader. Such amusements as sports, motion pictures and radio did not in great measure penetrate his daily existence. Even in free hours he preferred turning his attention to legal briefs and books on the law. He had a library of thousands of volumes on various phases of his profession and on economics and history, and was perpetually absorbing the wisdom of others, to the end of making his own service to his state more effective. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was accorded him by Dartmouth College in 1931; by Amherst and Williams in 1939; and by the University of Vermont in 1940. In the latter year Boston University conferred on him the honorary Doctor of Civil Law degree.

Among scholastic institutions, however, his lifelong loyalty was to his alma mater, Brown University. He referred to it as "my college" and he served it in every way possible in later life. This included membership on its board of trustees from 1920 to 1926 and on the board of fellows from 1926 until his death, when he was the senior fellow. In 1940 he received the Rosenberger Medal awarded by that university, and the citation accompanying it, delivered by Dr. Wriston, is significant as a clue to Judge Field's character. This citation reads:

> Judicial integrity supplies one of the foundation stones of the democratic process. Learning in the law is essential, but it is not enough. Industry in the pursuit of justice is needful but by itself inadequate. Single-minded devotion, without variableness or shadow of turning, unimpeachable character which the breath of suspicion may not reach—these are the ultimate necessities. Because in the administration of a great judicial trust you have displayed all these qualities, Brown University confers upon you its award for specially noble and beneficial achievement.

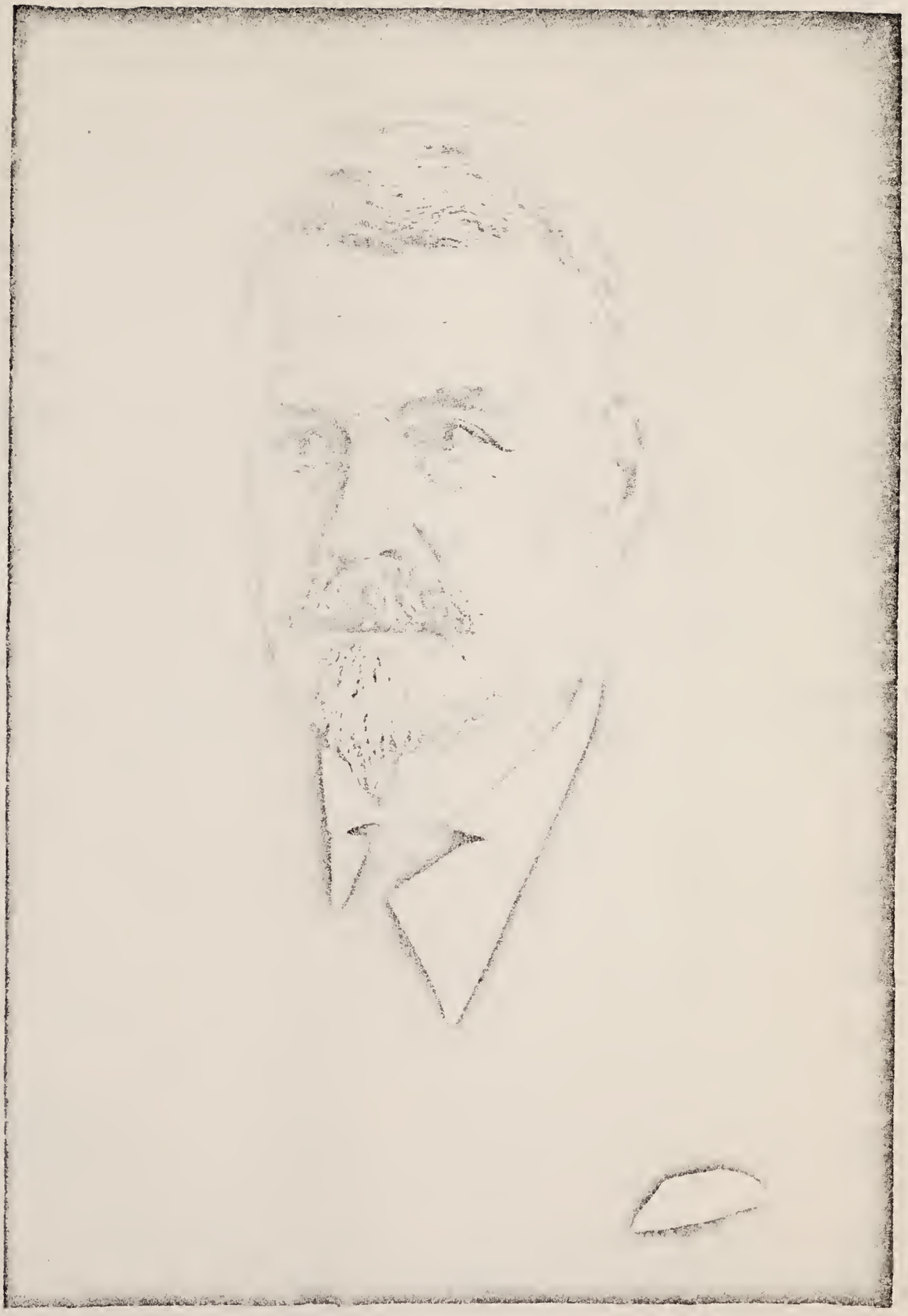
Judge Field was active in many learned societies. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Law Institute; and a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, and the Odd Volumes Club of Boston. Professionally, he was affiliated with the American, the Massachusetts and the Boston bar associations, and he held membership in Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic society. He was a member of the St. Botolph and the Union clubs of Boston.

Continuing in the religious tradition of his family, he was a devout Baptist, and served his denomination as ably as he did his state. He was president of its Foreign Mission Society from 1923 to 1925, and served on the board of trustees of Newton Theological School until 1945, being president of that board from 1928 to 1935. However, his chief interests outside of the law were in his family. He drew inspiration and contentment from his home life, whether it was at his Newton residence, or at the family's summer location on the Cape.

At Cambridge, on October 11, 1922, Judge Fred Tarbell Field married Gertrude Alice Montague, daughter of Rev. Dr. Richard and Martha P. (Cogswell) Montague. Francis Cogswell, her grandfather, was for many years in charge of the Cambridge schools, and the family has a long and proud tradition of service in the cause of education and the Christian ministry. The first of Mrs. Field's ancestors to arrive in America was John Cogswell, of the maternal line, who with his family was shipwrecked along the Massachusetts coast while aboard the "Angel Gabriel," in 1635. In the paternal line, a Major Richard Montague served in the army of the colonies at the time of the American Revolution, and his diary covering the military action in the vicinity of Boston and Bunker Hill is of the utmost interest. This historic document is in the possession of Mrs. Field. Another ancestor, Dr. William Cogswell, served as a sur-

geon general in the Revolutionary army. Judge and Mrs. Field became the parents of a daughter, Ann Montague.

Judge Field died July 23, 1950, at the Newton-Wellesley Hospital. His lifetime of accomplishment as a member of the bench and bar—his single-minded devotion to the highest standards in his calling—assure his name a lasting place in the annals of his commonwealth.



Benj. E. Harwood

# BENJAMIN EASTMAN HARWOOD

## *Political Leader, Agriculturist*

IN PUBLIC life and in agriculture, Benjamin Eastman Harwood was an outstanding figure in Connecticut. For most of his mature years he was prominent in the animal industry of the state. "A man who embodied the best qualities of a citizen actively interested in his government," he rose from comparative obscurity to dominance of a political party in so short a time as to make it approach the unique in the annals of Connecticut.

Bearing an ancient and honored name, Benjamin Eastman Harwood was traditionally descended from a branch of the family that settled in Maryland in the seventeenth century. The original Anglo-Saxon spelling of the name was "Hereward." According to Domesday Book, the family held lands in Lincolnshire and Warwickshire before the Norman Conquest. Hereward, the patriotic Saxon who led his oppressed countrymen against the forces of William the Conqueror, was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and Lord of Bourne and Lincolnshire, according to legend. In the ancestral lines of Mr. Harwood are Reverend Benjamin Trumbull, the historian; John Clark, a patentee of the charter of Connecticut; Major Simon Willard; and other notables. His maternal line from Roger Eastman, born in the British Isles in 1611, covers eight generations, in descent from early settlers of Massachusetts.

Benjamin Eastman Harwood was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on May 27, 1869, the son of Theodore F. and Julia I. (Eastman) Harwood, his father being a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his mother, of North Haven, Connecticut. Educated in the New Haven public schools and at Columbia University, New York, he began a business career in the field of insurance. Ill health made it necessary to seek an outdoor occupation, and he came to Chester, Connecticut, where the Clark farm, of some five hundred acres, had been in the possession of that family since the seventeenth century. Here Benjamin E. Harwood

spent his years as a breeder and exhibitor of blooded cattle. His herd of Red Devonshires was considered to be among the best, and he annually showed specimens at fairs and shows in the Eastern states. Few men more completely enjoyed country life.

The career of Mr. Harwood in politics is one of those incidental activities of a sound citizen that became of noteworthy importance. His rise was as astonishing as it was swift. As one writer stated it, "This affable, courtly gentleman farmer was virtually unknown in Connecticut politics in 1932 when he was elected to represent his town in the General Assembly. Five years later he was unanimously chosen State Chairman of the Republican Party." Before 1932, he had been a member of the town council and member of the school board, but in that year, to use his own words, "a lull in activities around the farm" caused him to seek election to the Connecticut House of Representatives. He had his wish, and two years later, was sent to the State Senate and appointed to the Republican State Central Committee. In 1936 he ran for State Comptroller, but was defeated with all the other nominees of his party in the Roosevelt landslide. A year later he was named State Chairman of the Republican Party, and in 1940, was one of the Connecticut delegates to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, where he and they voted consistently for the nomination of Wendell Willkie. After the Presidential election, he resigned his post, probably because of recurring ill health. Many explanations have been offered for the sudden political success of Mr. Harwood. The one most often given held that his ability to make and keep loyal friends enabled him to bring peace and co-operation in the factional disputes that followed the regime of his predecessor.

Music was the outstanding personal interest of Mr. Harwood. Possessing an excellent and well-trained tenor voice, he sang in Hartford choirs as a young man, and was exceptionally popular in a New York musical organization known as "Musurgia." As a Columbia University undergraduate he was tenor soloist at the famous St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in New York City. During World War I, he was a member of the Connecticut Council for Defense. Both in youth and later years, Benjamin E. Harwood traveled extensively and, as a young man, he played in a number of tennis tournaments abroad, being an expert at that game.

Mr. Harwood was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Congregational Church. He was a member of the Hartford Club, the Quinnipiack Club and the Union League of New Haven, and the

Bankers Club and the Delta Upsilon Club of New York City; and was a director of the Middlesex Hospital.

On June 21, 1893, Benjamin Eastman Harwood married Letitia Marcia Morris, daughter of Lucius Smith and Letitia Catharine (Rice) Morris, born in Augusta, Georgia, October 13, 1859. On the paternal side she was a descendant of Thomas Morris, one of the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, while her mother's ancestry included distinguished Georgia forebears and a branch of the Carroll family said to be closely related to that of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. She died on February 12, 1945.

Mr. and Mrs. Harwood were the parents of the following children: 1. Letitia Marcia (twin), who married, April 6, 1915, Elliott Mooar Comstock, and they are the parents of the following children: i. Evelyn, born March 31, 1916; married August 19, 1947, James Mendeville Carlisle. ii. Peter Harwood, born August 29, 1917; married, November 30, 1940, Charlotte Toppin, and they have: a. Marcia Ann, born September 16, 1941. b. Barbara, born March 14, 1943. c. Constance, born October 15, 1947. d. Patricia, born March 2, 1950. iii. Samuel Morris, born July 1, 1921; married, October 5, 1946, Frances J. Brooks, and they have: a. Rica Jane, born August 20, 1947. b. Harwood Brooks, born September 16, 1949. iv. Merritt Mooar, born August 16, 1924; married, September 14, 1946, Anne Toppin, and they have: a. Sally, born September 1, 1947. b. Laura Merritt, born April 9, 1950. 2. Rica Trumbull (twin), who married, June 4, 1919, George Cheney Seeley.

Upon the death of Benjamin Eastman Harwood on November 28, 1947, at Chester, Connecticut, in his seventy-ninth year, the press, his friends and associates joined in paying tribute to his achievements and character. Said Governor McConaughy:

> I was devoted to Ben Harwood. He was a friend from the first day of my political activity in Middlesex County. While I was lieutenant governor, he was Republican State chairman and I saw him almost daily.
>
> Modest, kind and co-operative, he was devoted to the welfare of Connecticut. I am shocked to learn of his death, which comes as a deep personal loss.

Another tribute to Mr. Harwood came from Harold E. Mitchell, now Republican State chairman:

Ben Harwood was my closest friend. He was one of nature's noblemen. I cannot think of any one person whose loss I mourn more. Unless a person knew Ben Harwood he could not appreciate the inherent qualities of a gentleman and the unselfish interest in his state that Ben Harwood had. I am sure hundreds of others feel as I do upon hearing this sad news. I have lost a friend in whom I had complete faith.

Robert Glen Urquhart, M.D.

# ROBERT GLEN URQUHART, M. D.

## *Thoracic Surgeon*

IN THE PRACTICE of his profession, the late Dr. Robert Glen Urquhart gained a reputation for contributions to surgical progress that went far beyond the bounds of Connecticut, where he lived and labored for nearly a quarter of a century. A pioneer in the surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in the state, he rose to be one of the eminent chest specialists in America, noted for his discoveries in and development of thoracic surgery. Only after long and important service with the Connecticut Tuberculosis Commission, a few years before his demise, did he resign to take up private practice.

Dr. Urquhart was a native of Canada, born in Ravelstoke, British Columbia, on April 22, 1899, son of Robert and Grace (Duncan) Urquhart, his mother being a native of Scotland and his father of the Dominion of Canada. Like many a youth of his generation, the future surgeon had his education interrupted by World War I, when, at the age of seventeen years, in 1916, he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, at Vancouver. He served overseas through 1918, and, upon returning to Canada, resumed his studies at McGill University in Montreal, Province of Quebec. Graduated from its Faculty of Medicine in 1924, he was an intern at the Royal Victoria and the Montreal general hospitals from 1923 to 1925, and also was resident physician for half a year at the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, New York.

On September 1, 1925, Dr. Urquhart was named senior physician at Uncas-on-Thames, Connecticut. He immediately became interested in the development of a plan for surgical treatment of non-tuberculosis conditions found among tuberculosis patients. This led to his study of thoracic surgery which was then developing as a hopeful form of treatment in pulmonary disease. He made much progress along this line and gradually began to expand his activities until, on July 1, 1935, the commission established a department of surgery and appointed Dr.

Urquhart chief surgeon. He thus became responsible for surgery and particularly thoracic surgery in all five of the state sanatoria, a great responsibility that was his until he retired July 1, 1946, on the basis of disability.

Both with the state and in private practice, Dr. Urquhart, as one of the foremost exponents of his specialty, was called to all parts of the country for consultation and service. He made numerous contributions to the literature of thoracic surgery and the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and served as consulting thoracic surgeon to St. Joseph Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island; St. Francis Hospital, Hartford; Hartford General Hospital; W. W. Backus Hospital; and Windham County Memorial Hospital, Willimantic; and he held a commission as surgeon in the United States Public Health Service.

Dr. Urquhart was a Thirty-second Degree Mason; and an active member of Norwich Lodge, No. 430, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, giving a great deal of his time and effort over a long period of years in the interests of the civic and charitable work of the organization. He was one of the originators of the Elks blood donor service in 1938, and set up the Elks Memorial Blood Bank when the bank was established at Backus Hospital in 1948, during the Fiftieth Anniversary year of the lodge, as a memorial to deceased members. Dr. Urquhart was not only active as an administrator of the bank but was one of its largest contributors of blood. In February, 1948, his outstanding service was recognized by the Elks when they tendered him a testimonial dinner and, at that time, made him an honorary member of the lodge. Along the line of his profession, Dr. Urquhart was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and vice president of the Connecticut State Medical Society; and member of county and local medical societies and many national non-medical organizations interested in tuberculosis.

At Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, on May 21, 1919, Dr. Robert Glen Urquhart married Violet Wilson, daughter of James and Rose Wilson. Dr. and Mrs. Urquhart were the parents of a daughter, Grace Marion.

The death of Dr. Urquhart on December 9, 1949, occurred with a suddenness that shocked his many friends and colleagues. Norwich lost a valuable and beloved citizen, and his profession a brilliant and most capable colleague. The scope of his work had been exceptionally

broad, and his achievements therein of a major character. He left a record of accomplishment that places his name high on the roster of American surgical leaders. In Connecticut he was an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, a humanitarian who gave of himself and means liberally in splendid service of the ill, the unfortunate and the underprivileged. His memory will long survive.

# CHARLES MAYBERRY

## *Attorney, Banker and Public Servant*

IT IS GRANTED to few men to excel in two professions as exacting as banking and the law. Not only did the late Charles Mayberry excel in both, but he also established an enviable record in the serving of his community, Clinton, Massachusetts. He also was his district's representative in the Massachusetts legislature and was associate justice of the district court. Each of these offices he performed in a manner to assure him a lasting name in the annals of his state.

The community which Charles Mayberry served so well was also the community of his birth. He was born April 27, 1876, son of Richard and Ellen (Mayberry) Mayberry, both of whom were born in the north of Ireland. In his youth, Richard Mayberry had come to this country and settled in Clinton. Some years later he revisited Ireland and did not live to return to America. Charles Mayberry was at this time still in his childhood; and although his mother came back to this country and remarried, the boy's traits of self-reliance were developed at this period. The family established its home in Clinton, and there Charles Mayberry apprenticed himself as "printer's devil." His education was not neglected, however, for he turned his earnings toward defraying the expenses of his study. As a student he gave early evidence of interest and ability in debating, and his inclination was toward the law. He continued his work in the printing and publishing fields, however, until his graduation, in 1903 from Boston University Law School; and despite his program of self-help, he was able to complete his professional courses *cum laude* in one year less than the usual period. His abilities as a speaker, it is said, had already become widely known at the time he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from Boston University.

Admitted to the bar of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Charles Mayberry began in his native town of Clinton the independent practice of law which he carried on throughout his remaining years,

Charles Mayberry

despite the responsibilities which he accepted in the fields of banking and civic service. His acquaintanceship with public life came early. In 1905 he was elected representative from the Eleventh District of his state, and held his seat until 1908. Mounting the bench of the district court as associate justice in that year, he was the youngest justice ever to have been appointed in that jurisdiction; and he established a remarkable record in continuing on that bench until his acceptance of the post of clerk of the courts. He held the offices of probation officer and clerk of the courts from the early 1920s. From 1923 to 1929, he served on his town's finance committee, one time as its chairman; was president of the Clinton Taxpayers' Association from 1932 to 1934; and headed the committee on sewage disposal in more recent years.

After a quarter of a century of service as attorney for the Clinton Savings Bank, he was elected its president on June 17, 1935, having previously held the offices of member of the board of investment, trustee, and first vice president, as well as attorney. He proved himself as able in the field of banking as in the law and in the causes of his city, being familiar with every aspect of the bank's operations.

Taking an active part in the program of the Republican party early in life, indeed, before the completion of his law courses and while still supporting himself as a student, he was a member of the party's town committee in 1901-1902. He also served on the board of registrars, and he was a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Clinton and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In his home community he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, active in the Taxpayers' Association, and, during World War I, served as a member of his town's fuel commission. Professionally, Mr. Mayberry was identified with the Clinton Bar Association and the Worcester Bar Association.

Mr. Mayberry was a Rotarian, and he was also particularly active in the various bodies of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In religious denomination he was an Episcopalian, a communicant of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Clinton, serving that congregation as vestryman for many years. He attended a number of diocesan conventions as delegate.

Those who associated with Mr. Mayberry noted with respect his brilliant mind and his forceful and uncompromising character. These substantial traits were balanced with a dry humor which was known to all who had witnessed him in action in the courtroom, on the bench, or at conclaves of municipal leaders. On such occasions he drew upon a

retentive memory, which was well stocked in consequence of a lifelong love of reading. Well balanced in his cultural interests, he was a follower of Voltaire's advice in cultivating his garden. He enjoyed the out-of-doors, particularly relishing the vacations which he and Mrs. Mayberry spent at Rye and at Gloucester for many years. He was the type of hard worker who could relax well and derive refreshment and sustenance from hours of leisure.

At Winter Hill, Massachusetts, October 2, 1917, Charles Mayberry married May Honora Baker, daughter of Charles Hopkins Baker of Hampden, Maine. Mrs. Mayberry was born in that state. Her parents were farming people, but her mother died when she was very young, and she was reared by relatives in Boston, who gave careful attention to her education. She graduated from Radcliffe College in 1907, and taught Latin in the Clinton High School for three years and for seven years thereafter, until the time of her marriage, taught in the schools of Orleans, Foxboro, Salem and Taunton, Massachusetts. Her forebears were of old New England stock. Mr. and Mrs. Mayberry had no children.

On January 6, 1944, Charles Mayberry died in Clinton. The loss of one with his great capacity for public service is always felt keenly; and Mr. Mayberry's unique place in his community as professional leader, friend and citizen will not be readily filled. The city which he loved will continue to honor his memory.

Charles N. Safford

# CHARLES NOAH SAFFORD

## *Industrial Leader*

A LEADER in the manufacture of cutting tools, which is a key industry in the New England production picture, Charles Noah Safford was President of the Lovejoy Tool Company of Springfield, Vermont. He distinguished himself in whatever field of activity claimed his interest, and in 1948 served as a member of the Vermont Legislature. He was also active in banking and in community programs.

Born September 27, 1886, Charles Noah Safford was a native of Quechee, Vermont, and a son of Henry and Harriet M. (Gates) Safford. He began his education locally, then attended Bordentown Military Institute in New Jersey, and for his advanced education went to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the class of 1908. He was popular among his fellow students, by whom he was commonly referred to as "Queech."

Mr. Safford began his career with the Jones and Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vermont, in 1909, in the capacity of paymaster. He later became purchasing agent. In 1917 he formed a partnership with Fred Lovejoy to organize the Lovejoy Tool Company, manufacturers of metal cutting tools. He served as its Treasurer until 1947, and then became President, which position he held until his death. In 1944, during his tenure as Treasurer, the Lovejoy Tool Company was awarded the Army-Navy "E" for its record in production for the war effort. In his executive capacities in connection with this company, Mr. Safford became recognized as one of the foremost industrialists of his state and of the New England region. He was never one whose executive position tended to produce an aloofness from those who worked in his plant. It was said of him that he had a way of meeting people on their own level.

His abilities revealed themselves in the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Board of the State of Vermont. In this important capacity he

was always ready to give every application the most careful consideration, and he is remembered by other members of the board for his fair judgment with respect to a petition for increases in old-age allowances. His qualities of human kindness, no less than his administrative abilities, made him an admirable selection for membership on this board. He had been appointed to it in 1947, and was Chairman at the time of his death in 1950.

In his own city of Springfield, Mr. Safford had served as Lister from 1925 to 1941, and as Selectman from 1941 to 1949. In 1947 he was elected to represent his district in the Vermont State Legislature which convened the following year. He retained his seat until 1949. Mr. Safford was also active in banking, as a Director of the First National Bank and of the Building and Loan Bank of Springfield. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Vermont Rose Society, and was Vice President of the Springfield Hospital, another office indicative of his interest in the public welfare. He had served eighteen years as a member of the hospital board. He gave a large part of his time to welfare work and charity, in which his wife shared his interest.

Another of Mr. Safford's interests was outdoor life. In his earlier years he had indulged in a variety of sports, and in later years enjoyed gardening, particularly the growing of roses. He and Mrs. Safford were justly proud of their terraced gardens, which were often the site of the gatherings of the Vermont Rose Society.

Mr. Safford was fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, St. John's Lodge No. 41 in Springfield. A communicant of the Congregational Church, he served as a Trustee.

On October 9, 1914, Charles Noah Safford married Elisabeth B. Tidd, daughter of Franklin and Elisabeth (Wells) Tidd. Her father was born in Keene, New Hampshire, while his wife was a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Safford were the parents of one daughter, Rebecca, who married Gerry T. Attridge. The Attridges have two children: Judith Elisabeth and Janet Irene.

Mr. Safford died at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vermont, on July 23, 1950. Among the many words of tribute to him published and spoken at that time, the following phrases of his pastor particularly reflect the memorable quality of his character:

> . . . Here was a man who could be generally recognized for his qualities of human kindliness, clear honesty in thought and ac-

tion, leaving one always with the satisfaction of knowing that in his presence we were standing in the presence of an authentic manhood—the kind of manhood that allows one to feel perfectly safe, perfectly sure, and a quality of character that one instinctively feels can be trusted altogether . . .

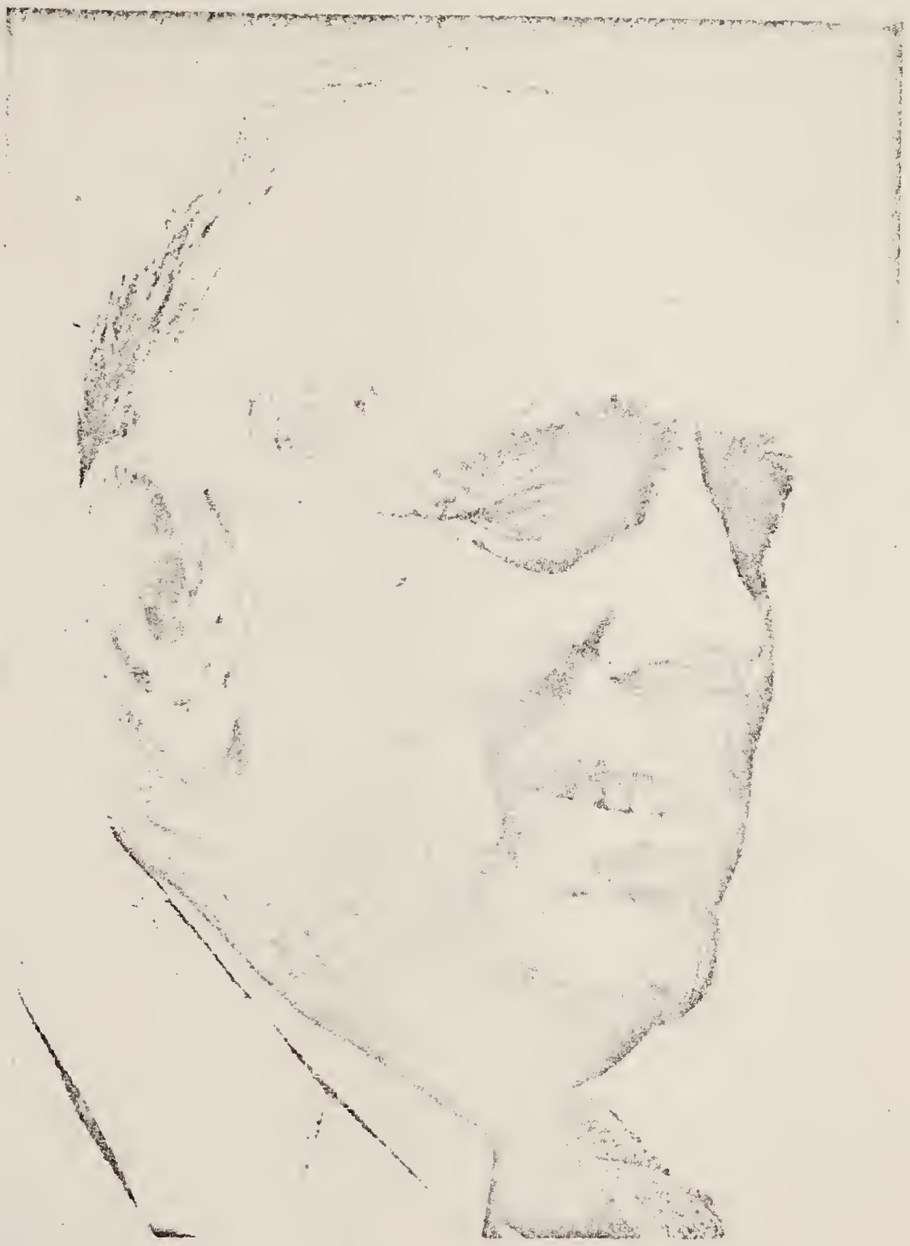
# WILLIAM GORDON REED, II.

## *Executive and Sportsman*

MEMBER of an old New England family early identified with the mercantile trade, William Gordon Reed, II, has contributed in his own right to the commercial progress of his region. He was instrumental in establishing the firms of Mills, Horton and Reed (predecessor of the Rhode Island Supply and Engineering Company), and Allen and Reed, Inc., of Providence. He was known not only as a business leader but as a man of varied accomplishments and broad interests. As a citizen of Rhode Island he did constructive work in increasing its aeronautical facilities; as a traveler he knew almost every corner of the world; and as a sportsman promoted the cause of fair gaming and of conservation.

Born at Cowessett, Rhode Island, on September 17, 1874, W. Gordon Reed, II, was a son of Alfred Augustus and Elizabeth Ives (Slater) Reed. The Reeds of earlier generations were seafarers and merchants who engaged in the East Indies trade. They developed extensive commercial connections with The Netherlands, and with Batavia, Java and other Dutch possessions, and through marriage formed connections with some of the leading families of The Netherlands. W. Gordon Reed's mother, the former Elizabeth Ives Slater, was a descendant of Samuel Slater, who established the first cotton mill in this country at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

With this family background of commercial achievement, Mr. Reed was born to easy circumstances, but owing to reverses in family fortune, found it necessary early in life to turn his hereditary gifts to earning his own livelihood. So constructive and well directed were his efforts that he soon laid the foundations of a successful career; and by virtue of his own ambition and courage, his readiness to grasp and his ability to exploit opportunity, he achieved in his own right a degree of business success in no wise less impressive than that of his forebears. He attended St.



W. Gordon Reed

Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, but before he graduated terminated his academic studies to seek employment. After spending some time in minor positions, Mr. Reed became partner in a firm under the style of Mills, Horton and Reed, which engaged in the steam supply business in Providence, Rhode Island. The Rhode Island Supply and Engineering Company, well known among New Englanders of the present day, is an outgrowth and continuation of that enterprise. The venture had its inception in the 1890s as a result of contacts between Mr. Reed and Mr. Mills, who was then connected with the Crane Company of Chicago, Illinois. These two, endowed with foresight in practical matters, realized the need for another jobbing concern in the steam supplies field to satisfy the increasing requirements of the State of Rhode Island, in view of the fact that there was at that time only one such specialized firm in that state. Thus began Mr. Reed's activity in the distribution of steam supplies, and the installation of low- and high-pressure units, and sprinkler devices. The firm in which he was a partner also dealt in mill supplies.

After some years of association with Mills, Horton and Reed, W. Gordon in 1902 joined Philip Allen to organize the firm of Allen and Reed, Inc. This new venture established offices and storerooms on Dorrance Street in Providence. Allen and Reed, Inc., handled all kinds of steam supplies, such as cast iron and malleable fittings, pipe, valves, boilers, radiation equipment, and industrial units; and it also did a great deal of contract work, including installation of low-pressure boilers, high-pressure equipment, and sprinkler systems. The firm's trade territory covered practically the entire New England area. In addition a considerable amount of construction work was undertaken in states as distant as Georgia and Texas.

After the formation of Allen and Reed, Inc., Mr. Reed spent most of his time travelling for the firm. He made a host of friends in the textile business and other industrial lines and also in the public utilities field. As a result of his able salesmanship, backed by the quality of work done by Allen and Reed, Inc., the firm grew to be one of the largest jobbing houses east of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Reed engaged constructively in many phases of public life. A hunting and fishing enthusiast, he was deeply interested in the improvement of game conditions in Rhode Island, and was appointed during the term of Governor Higgins, in 1908, to the post of commissioner of birds for Kent County. During the session of the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1915-1916, he represented Warwick in the Senate, and among

the progressive measures sponsored by him were bills designed to conserve natural resources. He gained support in legislation protecting the lobster and quohaug industries, and fish and game generally. He is credited with leading the movement that brought about the legalizing of Sunday shooting within certain limits.

Mr. Reed is also remembered for his hard-fought and successful campaign for a Rhode Island state airport. He was appointed by Governor Case in April, 1929, as a member of the Rhode Island State Airport Commission; and, probably more than any other man, was responsible for the decision to establish the Hillsgrove Airport at its present site. It was characteristic of Mr. Reed that he could persuade colleagues of the merits of a cause he advocated, but he was never one to ask another to do more than he did himself.

During his student days at St. Paul's School in Concord, Mr. Reed participated in track events in which he made excellent records, proving himself a skilled athlete. The interest in sports and outdoor activities thus developed remained with him throughout life. When in later years he was able to give more time to the recreational activities of his choice, he developed proficiency in sailing, fishing, hunting and tennis. He also traveled extensively. He was a popular clubman, whose affiliations reflected his tastes, for he was a member of the Squantum Club and several yacht organizations, the Agawam Hunt Club, the Hope Club and others. Still another personal interest was horticulture. He enjoyed beautifying the grounds around his residence at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and in the nurturing of such orchard fruits as peaches and apples.

Any story of the life of W. Gordon Reed, II, must direct attention to his deep love of the woods and streams. He was one of the best shots in Rhode Island. He always had good dogs, and he knew where to find the grouse, the woodcock and the quail. His enthustiastic pursuit of this sport took him abroad on occasion, and he enjoyed shooting on the Scottish moors. In later years he frequently went to the Canadian province of New Brunswick, where he found fish and game more plentiful.

On November 7, 1929, W. Gordon Reed, II, married, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Purviance, daughter of Wynne and Cora (Stillwell) Purviance.

Mr. Reed died October 12, 1946, while on one of his hunting trips to Canada. He was a man who, while his business achievements were substantial, had not, while making a livelihood, forgotten how to live. His was a versatile mind, a wealth of stimulating interests, and a memorable personality. A legion of friends honor his memory.

S. Eufena Jackson.

# S. EUGENE JACKSON

## *Industrial Executive*

A NEW ENGLANDER by inheritance and choice, S. Eugene Jackson, of Providence, was a native of Rhode Island who remained in the metropolis and achieved a noteworthy career in the development of several phases of cotton yarn spinning and the distribution of the products of industry.

Born in Pawtucket on July 2, 1884, S. Eugene Jackson was the son of Samuel and Jane Josephine (Peoples) Jackson and a descendant of old New England families. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Pawtucket, and Brown University, class of 1908. He then attended the New Textile Trade Institute at New Bedford, where he acquired an excellent grounding in that industry. After completing his technical training, he became a salesman with the William H. Whitman Company, textile manufacturers with mills in Pawtucket and nearby places, where he remained for many years.

At the time of the organization of the Crown Manufacturing Company, in Pawtucket, about 1916, Mr. Jackson joined them as a salesman, later becoming sales manager and assistant treasurer, which offices he held until his retirement, because of ill health, in August, 1945. He was also a director for many years of the Union Wadding Company of Pawtucket. Quoting excerpts from an obituary in the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," of January 30, 1947: "During the many years when the Crown Manufacturing Company was outstanding and successful as a sales yarn mill, Gene Jackson was the Sales Agent, and everybody in the industry who purchased fine cotton yarn or who was interested as a competitor credited Gene Jackson with being the ablest merchandiser in that branch of the industry."

S. Eugene Jackson gave full measure of service to his country, not alone as a progressive business man, but as an individual in times of war. When the United States became involved in World War I, he was com-

missioned a captain in the United States Army, attached to the Signal Corps, and stationed in Washington, D. C. Here he was in charge of inspection of all the balloon and airplane cloth used by the armed forces. During World War II, he served as a member of two advisory committees; one the Combed Yarn Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board, and the second the Advisory Committee for Textiles of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Jackson was exceptionally popular with people in all walks of life, and at one time or another was identified with a number of social, sports and civic organizations. While at Brown University he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Glee Club. Mr. Jackson was one of the charter members of the Jacob's Hill Hunt Club; a charter member of the Dunes Club, of Narragansett, Rhode Island; a member of the Hope Club, the Agawam Hunt Club, and the Squantum Club; and, fraternally, was affiliated with Union Lodge No. 10, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pawtucket, of which he was a life member. For three decades he was an active member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Providence, and was a vestryman at the time of his death. Mr. Jackson was interested in the history of cathedrals, and various religious orders, and he made unusual gifts to the Cistercian Monastery of Our Lady of the Valley, an order of the Trappists, at Valley Falls, Rhode Island.

S. Eugene Jackson married, first, February 20, 1911, Harriet Lee Goff, daughter of Darius L. Goff, of Pawtucket, and they became the parents of: 1. Samuel Lee, born November 28, 1912, who married Dorothy Mann, and they have three children: i. Sarah Lee, born November 11, 1941; ii. David Mann, born October 31, 1943; iii. Elizabeth Browning, born November 6, 1948. 2. Harriet Goff, who married Bernard L. Pollak, and died in 1945. Mr. Jackson married (second), October 5, 1940, Ann Magill Bailey (Mrs. Howard Lammers). By her former marriage Mrs. Jackson is the mother of two children: 1. Howard M. Lammers, Jr., who married in 1943, Louise C. Martien, of Baltimore, Maryland; he died in 1946, leaving a daughter: i. Ann Conrad. 2. Elizabeth Ann, who married Sumner P. Ahlbum, and is the mother of two children: i. Noel, born December 20, 1941; ii. Jonathan, born October 13, 1943.

S. Eugene Jackson died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 19, 1947. A public-spirited citizen, the promoter of major industrial enterprises, a true and helpful friend, he had the qualities that won and held the loyalty of all with whom he was associated.

R. T. Chandler

# ROBERT FOSTER CHAMBERS, Ph.B., M.S., Ph.D.

## *Educator*

ONE OF the most potent of the influences that combine to mould the destinies of our country and of its people is that of the educator. Robert Foster Chambers devoted his mature life to the field of higher education and, as professor of chemistry in Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, he truly exemplified the best traditions of his profession.

Professor Chambers was born in Providence, Rhode Island, on October 8, 1887, a son of William Spicer and Annie Andrews (Foster) Chambers. After attending the University Grammar School and Moses Brown School, he matriculated at Brown University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy with the class of 1909. Continuing at his alma mater for postgraduate studies, he received the degree of Master of Science a year later and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1912.

After leaving Brown University, he was employed as a research chemist with the Pittsfield Massachusetts, plant of the General Electric Corporation where he was associated with the early work on the development of glyptal resins. This work was of a truly pioneering nature and was of significant value in the later development of the currently large and important plastics industry. At the end of two years in this position, moved by the desire to further his education, he went to the University of Freiburg. Unfortunately, his sojourn there was cut short by the advent of the first world war.

On his return to the United States in 1915, he was appointed instructor in chemistry at Brown. He was advanced to assistant professor in 1916, to associate professor in 1922 and to professor on the Newport Rogers Foundation in 1932. He had served as Chairman of the Chemistry Department since 1929. He was a member of many important committees of the University including the Library Committee, the Ath-

letic Council, the committees on Curriculum, Academic Standing, Schedules, and many others. Professor Chambers' activities as a member of the Chemistry Department staff were primarily concerned with undergraduate instruction and with the administration of his Department. At the same time, however, his sound judgment and sympathetic attitude toward the future development of the research activities of the Department contributed immeasurably to the successful participation of the Chemistry Department in the Graduate School program of the University. Not least among his contributions to the welfare and advancement of the Chemistry Department was his co-operation in making a clear presentation of the needs of the Department to the Departmental Visiting Committee. This led to a generous gift by Mr. Jesse H. Metcalf for the construction of the much needed Jesse Metcalf Memorial Laboratory. On a later occasion, Professor Chambers was instrumental in securing a second gift from Senator Metcalf which made possible the construction of the Metcalf Research Laboratory. Without these munificent and timely gifts and without Professor Chambers' long continued encouragement and support, the Chemistry Department of Brown University never could have achieved its present position of prominence among institutions of its kind.

Professor Chambers was a member of the American Chemical Society, a councilor of that Society and a past chairman of the Rhode Island section. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Association of University Professors; the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; the Providence Engineering Society; Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity; and Delta Phi fraternity. Included in other affiliations were the following: member of the Board of Governors of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the University Club; member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Providence Art Club and the Squantum Club. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Orpheus Lodge, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Providence.

Philately was a hobby of Professor Chambers in which he earned a high standing among fellow stamp collectors. His collection, wherein he specialized in stampless covers, was one of the best. His collection of the five-cent Taylor stamp was reputed to be the finest in the world. He exhibited frequently in New York and New England, was a past

president of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, and was Curator of the Knight Stamp Collection of Brown University.

Robert Foster Chambers married (first) June 9, 1915, Helen Newman Pierson, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who died March 31, 1929. They were the parents of a daughter, Frances, who married William H. Wesson, and who is the mother of two children, Robert William and Sally Helen.

On November 12, 1930, Mr. Chambers married (second) Nettie M. Sumner, of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

The end of the distinguished career of Professor Chambers came with his death on November 17, 1947, having been stricken that same afternoon shortly after he had presided over a meeting of the Chemistry Department of the University. His untimely passing is felt as a deep personal loss by all who knew him. In the Chemistry Department and the University, it has created a vacancy that can never be filled. What he had accomplished in more than three decades of identification with the faculty of Brown University remains of enduring value. A legion of associates and students of the past and the present mourn his loss and regret his passing.

# COMMANDER OWEN BARTLETT

## *Naval Officer*

COMMANDER OWEN BARTLETT, of Jamestown, Rhode Island, is one of those naval officers whose heroic record in World War I is remembered and will continue to be recorded in the pages of our history. His was a life-long career in the Navy—a career characterized by the highest sense of duty.

This officer, whose achievements we identify with the high standards of the American naval service, was of English birth, born abroad because of the foreign service duty of his father at the time. He was born in Southampton, England, in 1884, a son of Commodore Frank W. and Hattie (Owen) Bartlett. His father was also an officer in the United States Navy, laying the foundation for a continuing family tradition. Despite the chance of his birth abroad, Commander Bartlett was descended of old New England stock, being a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts Colony, and of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire.

Attending St. John's Military Academy, Owen Bartlett then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated in the class of 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His naval record, however, dates from September 25, 1902, when he first entered the service. In addition to being a graduate of the Naval Academy as noted above, Commander Bartlett completed the Naval War College Senior Course and also completed the postgraduate general course in ordnance engineering.

The first of the particular episodes for which Commander Bartlett's name is remembered came in the first act of war between the United States and Germany in World War I. While serving as vice governor of Guam, it became his duty to demand the surrender of the German warship "Cormoran," anchored in the harbor there. Upon his leaving the ship after delivering his formal demand for surrender, the German

Asa Bartlett

crew exploded bombs which sank the vessel. From Guam Commander Bartlett was ordered to European waters, where he remained until April, 1920, before returning to the United States. He was given command of the destroyer U. S. S. "Cummings," under flag command of Admiral Sir Lewis Boyly, Royal Navy, based at Queenstown, and later command of three destroyers aboard the U. S. S. "Gregory" in the Mediterranean. After the surrender of the Central Powers, he took an important part in the surrender of the Austrian Navy. The Order of the British Empire, Military Division, was presented to him by the then Prince of Wales, acting for his father, King George V, and he also received the Navy Cross for his excellent war record in command of the destroyers "Cummings" and "Gregory" in European waters.

Effective December 14, 1926, Commander Bartlett retired from service in the navy, for disability incurred in active duty during World War I. For some years during this period he made his home at Kahala in Honolulu, and he remained there until the historic occasion of the infamous Pearl Harbor attack. At the outbreak of World War II, he held hopes of being recalled to active duty, but after he had been passed by two medical boards, a third and final one in Washington, D. C., turned him down. In April, 1942, he and his family returned to the United States, and Commander Bartlett purchased a rambling Colonial style house by the sea in Jamestown, Rhode Island, which they remodeled and which became their home from that time. He took great interest in the town and the island, and was active in public affairs. He was able to serve his country in important civilian capacity as chairman of his town's ration board during World War II. He was also instrumental in the re-establishment of the American Legion post at Jamestown. He was a member of the Queenstown Association and, of course, the American Legion, and his clubs were the Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Army and Navy of Washington, D. C.

In his younger days, Commander Bartlett had been fond of all active sports, particularly hunting, fishing, golf and sailing. A man among men, he was exceptionally popular with the crews of his various ships; and the following excerpts from a resolution passed by the crew of the "Cummings" attest to this fact:

> USS Cummings, Brest, France, Dec. 15, 1918, Comdr. Owen Bartlett, USN. Dear Sir: Upon your detachment as commanding officer of the Cummings on Oct. 1, 1918, you left the ship so

suddenly that the crew did not have time to show you just how much they disliked to see you leave and to show the esteem in which you were held by all hands . . . we have found that our fondest expectations have been exceeded, for at no time during the nine months that you have been in command of this vessel have you deemed it derogatory to your rank as Commanding Officer to meet in a spirit of comradeship any man of the ship's company regardless of rating.

On May 27, 1919, at her home at Thurstaston Hall, Cheshire, England, Commander Owen Bartlett married Betty Mildred Barker, daughter of William Gerald and Elizabeth (Graham) Barker. Children of this marriage are: 1. Geraldine, who married Major Everett V. Alward of the United States Marine Corps, who met his death in defense of his country while leading a fighter squadron of Corsair planes over Tokyo, February 25, 1945. He was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1941. He and Geraldine (Bartlett) Alward became the parents of a son, Everett Owen. 2. Neville Marjory, who married Lieutenant Commander Patrick Dawson Fleming, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1941. He was a fighter pilot, United States Navy, a World War II ace in the Pacific area, and is now a Colonel in the United States Air Force. They are the parents of three children: i. Erwin Winfield. ii. Betty Heather. iii. Neville Irene.

Commander Bartlett died after a long illness at his home, Westwinds, in Jamestown, Rhode Island, on March 26, 1950, in his sixty-sixth year, and is buried in Jamestown. His record reflects credit on himself and upon the Navy which he loved, and does honor to the nation which he was privileged to serve, and will continue a source of pride to his devoted family forever.

E. R. Fellows

# EDWIN RUSSELL FELLOWS

## *Inventor, Industrialist*

EDWIN RUSSELL FELLOWS, an industrialist in Springfield, Vermont, was the inventor of the Gear Shaper, a machine tool which has played an important part in the advancement of industry. The Gear Shaper provided the first means for the mass production of accurate gears, and played a major roll in the development of the automobile, where accurate gears were required in large quantities. Mr. Fellows also held a large number of patents pertaining to gears and to the machines and devices for making them. His pioneer work on the Gear Shaper was done shortly before the turn of the century. Throughout the following fifty years, until his death, his influence in the machine tool field was great.

A native of Torrington, Connecticut, Mr. Fellows was born May 29, 1865, the son of Charles Lawrence and Julia Eliza (Crippen) Fellows. His father was descended from William Fellows, a native of England, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. For several generations the family had followed the teaching profession and continuing in this tradition, Charles L. Fellows was principal and taught in Torrington for a number of years. Later the family moved to Westville, Connecticut, near New Haven, where they lived during Mr. Fellows' high school days.

Mr. Fellows had made plans to enter the Sheffield School of Yale University to study mechanical engineering. Unfortunately, the failing health of his father made it necessary that the family move back to Torrington. There Mr. Fellows and his father opened a small store which they operated until the elder man died in 1888.

Some time after the death of Mr. Fellows' father, Mr. James Hartness came from Winsted to live in the Fellows' home so that he might be nearer his work at the Union Hardware Company. The two men, discovering in each other a common love of mathematics and science, consequently spent a great deal of time together working out problems in these fields. Mr. Hartness was invited to go to Springfield, Vermont, to assume the managership of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company

which had recently been moved there from Windsor, Vermont. In 1889 he wrote to Mr. Fellows offering him work and, although he had had no mechanical experience, he was soon placed in the drafting room, thus embarking in the field which was to provide his life's interest. His mechanical gifts were recognized quickly and within a year he had become the chief draftsman.

His early endeavors in the design field were in cooperation with Mr. Hartness in perfecting the first flat turret lathe. The problems of design which he encountered at the Jones and Lamson Machine Company stimulated his thinking toward the producing of accurate gear teeth which were then so vitally needed in America's developing industries. His experimentation led to the design of the Gear Shaper which bears his name.

On May 15, 1890, Edwin Russell Fellows was married in Torrington, Connecticut, to Katherine Louise Miller, the daughter of Edward T. and Mary (Whitney) Miller. Mrs. Fellows' father was supervisor of the rolling mill of the Coe Brass Company which has since become a part of the American Brass Company. Mrs. Miller's grandmother was Roxanna Warner, a granddaughter of Daniel Warner who, with his brother Seth, played a part in the American Revolutionary War.

After their marriage, the couple returned to Springfield where, in addition to his work at the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, Mr. Fellows continued working on his Gear Shaper. This work was completed in May, 1896. In the following year, the United States Patent Office granted a basic patent on both the machine and cutting tool. He then resigned from Jones and Lamson and, with the financial aid of several of Springfield's business men, founded The Fellows Gear Shaper Company. During the first years of the company, he was employed as its general manager while the office of president was held by William Dickinson Woolson. In 1909, Mr. Fellows succeeded Mr. Woolson as president, holding that office until the time of his death.

The company's factory and offices were located in Springfield, from which all business was transacted until the expansion of business required offices in Detroit, Chicago and New York, with engineers stationed in England and France. The reputation and business grew until the Gear Shaper became known all over the world.

Mr. Fellows was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Newcomen Society, and The Modern Pioneers of Industry. In

1899 the Franklin Institute recommended Mr. Fellows to receive the John Scott Medal, which was presented to him by the City of Philadelphia "for his machine and cutter for generating gear teeth."

Although he was a man of quiet and unassuming nature, he was deeply interested in the well-being of his town and the people living in it. He was always ready to help in the accomplishment of any project which would improve the community.

His many trips in the United States and in Europe, necessitated by the demands of business, also served to satisfy a deep interest in art, music and gardening. He was an avid reader, thus informing himself in all manner of subjects both cultural and scientific.

Mr. and Mrs. Fellows had one child, a son Russell Miller, who is now first vice-president and treasurer of The Fellows Gear Shaper Company. He was born in Springfield, Vermont. He married Margaret Pearl Angell and they have two children: i. Edwin Russell II, who attended Cornell University and Babson Institute. He married Carol Whittemore and they have four children; Susan Whittemore, Russell Miller II, Jane Booth, and Ann Whitney. ii. William Henry, who served in Korea with the United States Army during World War II. William married Elsie Robinson and they have two children; Katherine Louise and William Henry Jr.

Mr. Fellows died in Springfield, Vermont, on May 21, 1945. He will be remembered, not only as an exceptionally gifted man whose work greatly benefited the industrial world but also as an able executive, a man of rare and memorable personality and of broad cultural interests. His designs and his works carved for him a lasting place in the field of machine design and in the world of mechanical production.

# GEORGE E. COMERY

## *Accountant and Business Man*

IT WAS always George E. Comery's express wish that he die at the desk he occupied as founder of the firm of Comery, Davison and Jacobson, accountants, of Providence, Rhode Island. A complex of physical ailments prevented his fulfilling this wish, but he came as close to it as could be when, with telephone in one hand and cigarette in the other, he sat painfully erect in bed and directed the business of his firm up to within an hour of his death. This was a final expression of the motives which underlaid his whole career: a belief in the importance of the job that lay at hand and a determination to do it better than anyone else.

These traits, combined with enormous energy, made it possible for him to overcome, over a period of nearly forty years, an increasingly severe physical disability. From about the age of twenty until the time of his death he was afflicted with progressive muscular atrophy, which eventually confined him to a wheelchair. In spite of this, and against the advice of older men in the profession, he founded his accounting firm in 1921 and, during the next twenty-nine years, by dint of great initiative, effort, and keen judgment, made it one of the most highly respected in the State of Rhode Island.

George E. Comery was born in Nutley, New Jersey, on September 27, 1891, the son of Lulu May (Dunnell) and William Comery. His father, who came from a family with a long tradition in the textile industry in Nottingham, England, was a manufacturer of hosiery. He worked his way up in the industry in mills in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, and finally settled in Central Falls, Rhode Island, where he did valuable work in the development of modern knitting machinery and eventually became head of the Pawtucket Hosiery Company. William Comery's father, also William, had come to this country from Nottingham as cricket coach to the sons of President Martin Van Buren.

George E. Emery

George Comery's mother, Lulu May Dunnell, was the daughter of Charles H. and Emily (Noble) Dunnell, both of whom came of old Connecticut families. Charles was the son of Sylvester Dunnell; nephew of the Rev. William N. Dunnell, who was rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, Henry Street, New York City, for about forty years; grandson of Elbridge Gerry Dunnell; and great-grandson of Private Henry Dwinell (as the name was then spelled), who served with the Massachusetts Militia during the American Revolution.

After the family moved to Central Falls, George Comery attended the public schools. It was here that he first exhibited the qualities of self-reliance and independence of mind which, though they did not always endear him to his teachers, were to make him a widely admired and sometimes controversial leader in his profession. After graduating from Central Falls High School, he went to Bryant College (or Bryant and Stratton Business College, as it was then known) in Providence. Bryant, from which he graduated in 1911, was to remain one of his major interests for the rest of his life. He taught night classes there from 1918 to 1922 and later served as accountant and financial advisor to the administration. When, in 1949, Bryant was re-organized as a non-proprietary institution, he was largely instrumental in bringing about the change. From that time until his death he was a member of the college's Board of Trustees.

For several years after 1911, Mr. Comery had a variety of office jobs around Providence. During this period he worked for George M. Rex and Company, Accountants, where he learned his profession and in 1917 earned his certificate as a public accountant. In 1921, with his lifelong friends and associates, Ernest H. Davison and Paul A. Jacobson, he founded the firm of Comery, Davison and Jacobson. Under his leadership the firm expanded rapidly, numbering among its regular clients several banks, tool companies, and textile manufacturers, including one of the largest manufacturers of cotton cloth in the world. As income tax laws became more complex during the years of the Depression and the second World War, Mr. Comery devoted more and more of his attention to tax problems and became recognized as an expert in the field. The firm grew steadily in size and in recent years added three partners. During these years Mr. Comery's disability increased to the point where he could walk only with the greatest difficulty, but until the last few weeks of his life he always managed to arrive at his desk at quarter past eight in the morning.

Throughout his career, Mr. Comery was deeply concerned with improving the status and caliber of the accounting profession in Rhode Island. He joined the Rhode Island Society of Certified Public Accountants in 1922 and served as its president for the year beginning April, 1927. He was a member of the Rhode Island State Board of Accountancy from 1923 to 1929, serving as secretary from 1923 to 1928, and as chairman for the year beginning February, 1928. During his term as secretary he was instrumental in establishing the American Institute of Accountants examinations as the basis for certification of public accountancy candidates in Rhode Island. He also pioneered in limiting the term of membership on the State Board. In 1936 he became a member of the American Institute of Accountants.

An incorrigible optimist and restless enterpriser, Mr. Comery was fond of quoting the elder J. P. Morgan's deathbed words to his son, "Never be a bear on the future of America." This dictum became virtually an article of faith with him, and he lived up to it even in the darkest days of the Depression. While many other businessmen saw nothing ahead but utter ruin and preached the sterile doctrine of retrenchment, he undertook new financial obligations and looked around for new ways to invest whatever money he had managed to salvage from the disaster of the early thirties. As a result, his business interests always extended well beyond his accounting firm. Chief among these was the Providence Engineering Works, which, with a group of associates, he bought and re-organized during the forties and of which he served as a director and secretary until his death.

As a lifelong fighter against odds, Mr. Comery had an instinctive sympathy for the underdog, particularly for the physically disabled underdog. This sympathy showed itself in the long list of charities to which he contributed regularly and which included Boys' Town, the Omaha School for Boys, St. Andrew's School, the Crawford Allen Children's Hospital, the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, associations for the blind, and institutions for cancer and poliomyelitis research. In recent years he served as a director of Rhode Island Hospital, Butler Hospital and Roger Williams General Hospital.

Of necessity, Mr. Comery's leisure activities were somewhat restricted. However, as a young man, he joined the Masons and, though he was later inactive, he remained a member of Union Lodge in Pawtucket. Later he became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Anawan Club of

Rehoboth. At home he was an omnivorous reader, and a lover of good music. In his later years he became interested in old glass and built up one of the finest collections of cruets and decanters in Rhode Island. Unlike many collectors, he often gave his better pieces to those who shared his admiration for them.

On April 25, 1916, at St. George's Episcopal Church in Central Falls, Rhode Island, he married Mazelle Remington Slocum, the daughter of Eason Lafayette and Edna Agnes (Remington) Slocum. Both her parents were of Colonial Rhode Island families and numbered several Revolutionary soldiers among their ancestors, including Private Amos Sweet on the Slocum side, and Colonel Hugh Cole, Colonel James Knight, Captain William Potter, and Private Rufus Matteson on the Remington side. Mrs. Comery has been a member of Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for several years and is now first vice regent of the chapter. She is also a member of the Maternity Committee of the Roger Williams General Hospital and of the Church of the Redeemer, Episcopal, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Comery had three children: Mazelle Slocum, Robert Whitfield, and Richard Tomlin. Mazelle graduated from Radcliffe College in 1939, married John H. Ritter, attorney, of Cincinnati, and has three daughters: Susan Whitfield, Nancy Tomlin, and Jane Gregory. Robert graduated from Yale in 1940 and later received a Master of Arts degree from Brown University, where he is now an instructor in the English Department. He married Dorothy Haslam of Providence, and they have one daughter, Cynthia Knight. Richard graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1943 and is now a partner in the firm of Comery, Davison and Jacobson. He married Jean Jeffers of Providence, and they have one daughter, Martha Tomlin.

George Comery died in his fifty-ninth year on February 23, 1950, and is buried in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence. He is remembered not merely as a business leader of remarkable ability and imagination but as that somewhat rarer figure, an altogether successful personality. A memorial resolution of the Rhode Island Society of Accountants drawn up shortly after his death laid particular stress on his "rugged individualism, and indomitable character," and these are the qualities that stick in the minds of those who knew him.

# HARRY R. MILNER

## *Industrialist*

RETIRED industrialist and man of affairs, Harry R. Milner was, for a third of a century, a prominent personage of Westerly, Rhode Island. Conspicuous in the world of commerce as a manufacturing executive, he was also an exemplar of progressive citizenship and a generous and cooperative humanitarian.

Mr. Milner was born in Newark, New Jersey, on July 27, 1874, son of John H. and Mary F. (Fidler) Milner. Both parents were born in this country; his mother at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He came with his family to Westerly in boyhood, later living in Moosup, Connecticut, where his father and uncle, Edwin Milner, both now deceased, operated a woolen mill and were pioneers in other parts of New England. In acquiring an education, he attended the local schools of Moosup, the English and Classical School of Providence, Rhode Island, and Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. After two years at Cornell, he went abroad and was graduated from Yorkshire College in Leeds, England.

Harry R. Milner was variously engaged in the manufacture of worsted yarn for some years before he made Westerly his permanent place of residence in 1916. During these early years of his career, he was associated with the Pocasset Worsted Company of Providence, Rhode Island. Later he filled, most capably, executive posts with the William Whitman Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Passaic Worsted Spinning Company, of Passaic, New Jersey.

He was also active in other business enterprises and in civic projects, being a former director of the Washington Trust Company and an incorporator of The Westerly Hospital. During World War I, he was a member of the woolen division of the War Trade Board, serving in the Bureau of Offices at Washington, D. C. During World War II, he gave leadership to many of the endeavors of the nation at war. Mr.

Henry R. Wilson.

Milner was frequently to the fore in community projects as a member of the Westerly Chamber of Commerce, and served as chairman of a committee which laid the groundwork for the erection of the Pawcatuck River bridge connecting Connecticut and Rhode Island. He took an active interest in the affairs of the New England Council, on matters of business and recreational benefit to Rhode Island. A staunch Republican, he was at one time a Rhode Island delegate to the Republican National Convention for the designation of the presidential candidate. He held membership in the Cornell Club of New York, the Agawam Hunt Club, and the Turks Head Club of Providence, the Dunes Club at Narragansett and the Misquamicut Golf Club at Watch Hill. He was a junior warden of Christ Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the Watch Hill Chapel.

On September 11, 1902, Harry R. Milner married Elizabeth Segar, daughter of William and Mary (Lewis) Segar, and descendant of a family who have been residents of South County since the earliest colonial days, when the original ancestor held land through grant from the King of England. Mrs. Milner's ancestors include, on her father's side, Roger Williams and the noted Ward family, several members of which were governors of the state; and on her mother's side she is descended from the Perry family, of which Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and Matthew Galbraith Perry were members, and of other old Rhode Island stock.

The sudden death of Harry R. Milner on June 18, 1950, at his estate, "Wild Acres," Westerly, Rhode Island, was sincerely regretted by his host of friends, acquaintances and business associates, and those familiar with his name and accomplishments in Rhode Island and throughout New England. The following resolution, passed by the Westerly Chamber of Commerce, expresses the view of those who knew him and worked with him, and gives an indication of his character:

> Resolved, that we take this manner of recording the fact that he was always loyal to everything he believed in, that he knew the joy of giving and was a liberal supporter of all good things in the community; he hated deceit, he fought for the right as he saw it, he was enthusiastically interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of his community, and be it further
>
> Resolved that the community needs more men like Mr. Milner, and has lost a real friend of all things that are good and desirable.

In the seventy-six years that had been allotted to him, he had achieved a career of great usefulness and graciousness, reminiscent of the tradition of his English forebears. His passing removed from the city one of its notable civic leaders, the generous benefactor of worthy causes, a gentleman whose personality held the esteem of a legion of contemporaries.

# INDEX

# INDEX


Adams, Daniel (1), 269-70, 278
Daniel (2), 269-70
Frances, 269
George, 269
Hannah (Mrs. Joseph (1) Mills), 256, 270
Mary (Pinney), 269-70, 278
Thanks, 270
Agers, Catherine (Flynn), 33
John, 33
Mabel (Mrs. Arthur Smith), 33
Ahlbum, Elizabeth Ann (Lammers), 422
Jonathan, 422
Noel, 422
Sumner P., 422
Alden, Carrie E. (Mrs. Independent Whipple Gorton), 142
Dwight Irving, 142
Ida L. (Martin), 142
Alford, Ann (Smith), 96
Betsy (Lowe), 96
Donald Cameron, Jr., 96
Donald Cameron III, 96
Franklin Starr Jerome, 96
Fred H. Pouch, 96
Janet (Pouch), 96
Allen, Beulah W. (Smith), 42
Clarence Francis, 40-42
Frank, 40
Jean Frances, 42
Lydia (Mrs. Frederick G. Northup, Jr.), 42
Lydia Windsor (Reeves), 40
Marian Hamilton (Bonn), 42
Mary (Mrs. W. Kenyon Pullen, Jr.), 42
Alvord, Ada (Clark), 51
Harold Clark, 51-52
John A., 51
John Saunders, 52
Marion (Saunders), 52
Phyllis (Gilbert), 52
Robert Clark, 52
Alward, Everett Owen, 428
Everett V., Maj., 428
Geraldine (Bartlett), 428
Andretta, A. S., Mrs., 21
Angell, Jessica, 126
Judith, 126
Louise (Emery), 126
Theodore F., 126
Armstrong, Aline Houston (Mrs. G. Edward Buxton), 395
John Allen, 395
Virginia Dunham (Moore), 395
Ashforth, Albert B., Jr., 166
Ann Gay, 166
Diana, 166
Mabel, 166
Mabel (Rathbun), 166
Attridge, Gerry T., 416
Janet Irene, 416
Judith Elisabeth, 416
Rebecca (Safford), 416
Atwater, Damaris Sayre, 66
David Hay, 64-66
David Hay, Jr., 66
Eleanor (Wilder), 66
Eleanor Bartlett, 66
Ida Wilson (Hay), 64
Nathaniel Bartlett, 66
Sally Anne (Mrs. Daniel O. Bettle), 66
Teresa (Pagen), 66
William Cutler, 64
Austin, Charlotte (Turnell), 28
Jane M. (Rogers), 30

John Turnell, 28-31
Jonathan, 28
Ayling, Henry M., 297
John Henry, 302
Lola M. (Mrs. Warren R. Carr), 298
Margaret M. (Bresnahan), 302
Mary Jane (Carrier), 297
Mildred E. (Gifford), 302
Nelson J., Hon., 297-304
Ruth Gifford (Mrs. Joseph F. Palmieri), 302

Babineau, David, 121
Francis, Mrs., 121
Bacon, Elizabeth (Curtis), 190
Mabel (Mrs. Harry Clifford Knight), 190
William Thomas, 190
Baker, Charles Hopkins, 414
Henry H., 107
Lucy A. (Rose), 107
Mabel (Kimball), 107-11
May Honora (Mrs. Charles Mayberry), 414
Walter D., 107-11
Barker, Betty Mildred (Mrs. Owen Bartlett), 428
David, 57
Elizabeth (Graham), 428
Gertrude (Mrs. Alfred Coit), 57
Mary (Grant), 57
William Gerald, 428
Barrett, Carlotta Flora (Mrs. Benjamin P. Moulton), 209
Hannah (Gunning), 209
Harry Joseph, 209
Bartlett, Betty Mildred (Barker), 428
Eleanor Wilder (Mrs. David Hay Atwater), 66
Frank W., Commodore, 426
G. Donald, 13-14
George A., 13
Hattie (Owen), 426
Helen (Carpenter), 13
Joan Carol, 14
Lucy May, 14
Nathaniel, 66
Neville Marjory (Mrs. Patrick Dawson Fleming), 428
Owen, Commander, 426-28
Teresa (Shea), 14
Bassett, Charles A., 295
Mary Hooper (Mrs. George Henry Waring), 295
Mary Louisa (Hooper), 295
Beckwith, Corinne (Mrs. Harlen Monroe Chapman, Jr.), 100
Eleanor Van Dyck (Mrs. John C. E. Taylor), 99
Oliver R., 98-100
Oliver Russell, Jr., 100
Philip Van Dyck, 100
Sarah Goodrich (Mrs. John Clarke Dewey III), 100
Sarah Upson (Goodrich), 99
Beeson, Barbara (Taylor), 390
John Neal, 390
Peter Girard, 390
Paul B., Dr., 390
Benjamin, Elizabeth A. (Mrs. William Leeds Main), 23
Frances (Miner), 23
Nathan, 23
Bens, Hope (Mrs. Earl C. Webster) (Mrs. R. J. Henthorne), 8
Olga, 8
Peter J., 8
Benton, Roger A., Mrs., 177
Biram, Alice Gilbert (Raymond), 102
Ann (Dunn), 101
James, Rev., 101
James Harrington, M.D., 101-03
James Raymond, 102
Kathleen Gilbert (Mrs. William Wesley Bumpus), 103
Blakeslee, Grace (Ventrus), 290
Hannah (Dunbar), 290

Hannah (Potter), 289
John, 289-90
Lucetta (Mrs. Obed (3) Doolittle), 288, 290
Moses (1), Sgt., 290
Moses (2), 290
Samuel, 241, 289
Sarah (Benton), 290
Bolton, David T., 204
Elizabeth (Mrs. Rollin Usher Tyler), 204
Frances (Hart), 204
Bonn, Marian Hamilton (Mrs. Clarence Francis Allen), 42
William J., 42
Bottomley, Barbara, 399
H. Sydney, Jr., Cmdr., 399
Mary (Hackett), 399
Sydney III, 399
Bradford, Anna H. (Wing), 104
Dorothy Wing (Mrs. Thompson), 106
Eliza B. (Burleigh), 105
James Packard, 106
Joel Packard, M.D., 104-06
Philip A., 104
Brannock, Beatrice, Mrs., 206
Brewer, Arthur H., 381
Arthur H., Mrs., 381
Mary Goffe (Mrs. Lucius Briggs), 381
Briggs, Charles Wanton, 380
Henry Avery, 4
Lucius, 380-82
Lucius Goffe, 382
Maria (Smith), 4
Marion Brewer (Mrs. Elliot B. Grover), 381
Martha (Mrs. Arthur Beymer Lisle), 4
Mary Goffe (Brewer), 381
Sadie Elizabeth (Horne), 380
Brooks, Barbara Weaver (Mrs. Roger B. Kerr), 201
Charles H., 200-01
Charles H., Jr., 201
Jeanne (Mackey), 201
Mary C. (Brown), 201
Sally Saunders (Mrs. Charles V. Glynn), 201
Sarah (Weaver), 200
Susan Brown, 201
William H., 200
Brown, Daniel, 169
Ella R. (Saunders), 201
George A., 201
Lucy (Culver), 169
Lydia J. (Mrs. Rollin R. Church), 167, 169
Mary C. (Mrs. Charles H. Brooks), 201
Shepherd, 169
Shepherd (2), 169
Thomas, 169
Walter, 169
Buckley, Alfred, 72
Alfred, Jr., 73
Cyril Henius, 72
David La Reau, 73
Fred, Mrs., 121
Fredericka C., 121
Marjorie (Kornreich), 72
Mark R., 121
Muriel (Henius), 72
Paul B., 121
Thomas, 73
Bucknell, Anita, 166
Anita Reed (Rathbun), 166
Laura Wilkinson, 166
William H., Jr., 166
William Harlan, 166
Buell, Anna (Mrs. Phineas Merrill), 262, 267
Archelaus, 266-67
Avis (Collins), 266, 276
Deborah (Griswold), 266
John, Dea., 266, 281
Mary, 265
Mary (Mrs. Simon (2) Mills), 265
Mary (Landon), 267
Mary (Loomis), 266, 281
Peter, 266, 276

Samuel, Capt., 265
William, 265
Bullard, Harry N., 14
Helen (Carpenter-Bartlett), 14
Bunce, James Hough, 334
Louise (Mrs. Winthrop L. Warner), 335
Mabel (Pilsbury), 335
Mary (Hubbard), 334
Richard Hubbard, 334-36
Ruth Ann (Mrs. James A. German), 336
Burdick, Frank J., 131
Kate (Arnold), 131
Winifred A. (Mrs. Edwin Alonzo Farnell), 131
Burke, Ann (Wilson), 341
Margaret (Mrs. Joseph A. Horne), 341
Patrick, 341
Burleigh, Eliza B. (Mrs. Joel Packard Bradford), 105
Elzira (Yocum), 105
John Q., 105
Burlingame, Edwin H., 349
Eliza (Aylsworth), 349
Mary Rothwell (Mrs. Frederick S. Peck), 349, 350
Burnham, Charlotte C. (Carroll), 89
Elizabeth (Shoesmith), 88
Gerald D., 89
Helen (Mrs. Storrs), 89
Herbert D., 88
Herbert E., 88-89
Butler, Alfred, 229
Elizabeth (Palmer), 195
Fanny (Owen), 229
Mary (Mrs. Alonzo Roger Williams), 195
Sarann (Mrs. Calvin Kevork Kazanjian), 229
William, 195
Buxton, Aline Houston (Armstrong), 395
Coburn Allen, 396
David Seabury, 396
Elizabeth Alden (Littlefield), 396
G. Edward, 392
G. Edward, Col., 392-96
G. Edward III, 396
John Armstrong, 396
Sarah Amelia (Harrington), 392

Campbell, Hugh David, 372
Jane (Mrs. Barton Peck Smith), 372
Margaret Ann (Mrs. Andrew Staley), 372
Mary Bushnell (Hazard), 370
Wallace, 370-72
Wallace, Jr., 372
Camps, Miguel, 121
Prudence L. (Redding), 121
Prudence R. (Mrs. William J. Devine), 121
Carlson, Carl, 37
Donald Ralph, 37
Hortense (La Place), 37
Richard La Place, 37
Carroll, Charlotte C. (Mrs. Herbert E. Burnham), 89
John H., 89
Martha S. (Annis), 89
Carter, Agnes (Duffy), 306
Carol, 306
Charles F., Rev., 305
Charles F., 2nd, 306
Foster, Jr., 306
Foster Sherburne, 306
Harriet F. (Herrick), 305
Jane (Anderson), 306
Lyon, 305-06
Lyon II, 306
Ruth (Sherburne), 306
Shirley Hanson, 306
Tenney Sherburne, 306
Chambers, Annie Andrews (Foster), 423
Frances (Mrs. William H. Wesson), 425
Helen Newman (Pierson), 425
Nettie M. (Sumner), 425

Robert Foster, Prof., 423-25
William Spicer, 423
Chapman, Corinne (Beckwith), 100
Harlen Monroe, Jr., 100
Harlen Monroe III, 100
Phyllis Beckwith, 100
Chase, Helen (Emerson), 374
Peter Pineo, Dr., 374
Chettle, Horace S., 69
Linda Louise, 69
Thirza H. (Hudson), 69
Chittenden, Joanna (Sheaffe), 285
William, 285
Church, Arabelle (Allen), 169
Elbertine (Abel), 169
Elizabeth (Mrs. Harold E. Mitchell), 378
George D., 378
John, 168
Joshua, 168
Lydia J. (Brown), 167, 169, 171
Maria Narissa (Strong), 167
Martha B. (Mrs. Arthur Dyer Tripp), 167, 169
Richard, 168
Rodman E., 167, 168
Rollin, 168
Rollin R., 168, 169, 171
Samuel (1), 168
Samuel (2), 168
Church and Allied Families, 167-69
Clark, Roland, 199
Clarke, Augusta (Mrs. Elliot Flint), 339
Eleanore B. (Withington), 339
Frances (Latham-Weston-Dungan), 332, 333
Jeremy or Jeremiah, Capt., 331-32, 333
Mary (Mrs. John Stanton), 332
Mary (Weston), 331
Nathaniel Johnston, 339
William, 331
Cogswell, Colwort Kendall Pier, 119
Hortense E. (Gray), 119
Lawrence Perley, M.D., 119
Lawrence Perley, Jr., 119
Marjorie Smith (Garde), 119
Walter Garde, 119
Coit, Alfred, 56
Alfred, Judge, 55-58
Ellen (Hobron), 56
Gertrude, 57
Gertrude (Barker), 57
Collins, Anne (Leete), 276, 282
Avis (Mrs. Peter Buell), 266, 276
John (1), 275
John (2), 275
John (3), 276, 282
Mary, 276
Susannah, 275-76
Comery, Cynthia Knight, 435
Dorothy (Haslam), 435
George E., 432-35
Jean (Jeffers), 435
Lulu May (Dunnell), 432
Martha Tomlin, 435
Mazelle Remington (Slocum), 435
Mazelle Slocum (Mrs. John H. Ritter), 435
Richard Tomlin, 435
Robert Whitfield, 435
William, 432
Comstock, Anne (Toppin), 407
Barbara, 407
Charlotte (Toppin), 407
Constance, 407
Elliott Mooar, 407
Evelyn (Mrs. James Mendeville Carlisle), 407
Frances J. (Brooks), 407
Harwood Brooks, 407
Laura Merritt, 407
Letitia Marcia (Harwood), 407
Marcia Ann, 407
Merritt Mooar, 407
Patricia, 407
Peter Harwood, 407
Rica Jane, 407
Sally, 407

Samuel Morris, 407
Connor, Catherine E. (Conway), 113
Claire E. (Mrs. Roger Morhardt), 113
Jane G. (Mrs. Eli Constantine), 113
Margaret Martin, 112
Michael, 112
Michael A., Col., 112-14
Michael A., Jr., 114
Constantine, Dennis, 113
Eli, 113
Jane G. (Connor), 113
Susan, 113
Conway, Catherine E. (Mrs. Michael A. Connor), 113
Jane (Gallery), 113
Michael F., 113
Cook, Charles Sumner, 366-67
Constance (Mrs. Herbert Fichtner), 369
Donald Phelps, 369
Dorothy Moyer, 369
Florence (Yale), 369
Helen P. (Bradley), 366
Jean (Capps), 369
Laura (Mrs. John B. Delano), 369
Raymond Wilson, 366-69
Richard Bradley, 369
Susan Bradley, 369
Coombs, Addie G., 384
Carrie (Mrs. James Wilson Welsh), 384
Merrill R., 384
Corbett, Bessie Langley (Norman), 225
Charles W., 224
Francis Alfred, M.D., D.D.S., 224-26
Hannah (Miller), 224
Coughlin, Catherine (Fleming), 83
Frederick Aloysius, M.D., 83-84
Mary, 84
Peter, 83
Rosamond M. (Crossin), 84
Cranston, Abigail (Congdon), 328
Caleb, 327
Hannah F. (Howland), 328
Harty (Mrs. Joseph Howland, Jr.), 328
James, Rev., 326
John, Hon., 326-27, 332
John (2), 327
Lydia Kinney (Babcock), 328
Mary (Clarke), 326, 332
Mary (Gould), 327
Mary (Hart), 327, 330
Penelope (Godfrey), 327
Samuel, Hon., 327, 330
William, 328
William Babcock, 328
Crawford, Caroline Margaret (Smith), 308
John Douglas, Dr., 308
Margo, 308
Crosby, Martha, 314
Martha Evadne (Winslow), 310, 314
Sarah Calder (Staples-Tillinghast), 315, 317
Thomas, 310, 314
Thomas, Jr., 310-14
William Augustus, 314-15, 317
Crossin, Jeremiah, 84
Rosamond M. (Mrs. Frederick Aloysius Coughlin), 84
Sarah, 84
Crute, Dorothy (Mrs. George E. Griffiths), 116
Dorothy (Kirkland), 116
Jennie (Carr), 115
William A., 115
William H., 115-16
William L., 116
Cruttenden, Abraham, 285
Joanna (Sheaffe-Chittenden), 285

Dane, Annie (Balcom), 77
Earle B., 77-79
Earle Balcom, Jr., 78
Edna (Berkander), 78
Emily (McBee), 78
Florence (Sunderman), 78
Frank, 77
Nancy (Mrs. Donald V. Osborne), 78

Peter Kingsley, 78
Ruth Ann, 78
Davidson, Alice Rogers (Mrs. Sabin Bingham), 17
Emily Ann (Mrs. Edwin Backer), 17
Grace Perry, 17
Grace Rogers (Perry), 17
Robert J., 17
De Croes, Lucille, Mrs., 206
Delano, Douglas Cook, 369
John B., 369
Laura (Cook), 369
Steven Wesley, 369
Demarest, John, Mrs., 158
Devine, Martha A. (Doris), 120
Patrick Edward, 120
Prudence R. (Camps), 121
William J., Dr., 120-21
Dodd, Anna (Tiffany), 364
Arthur Morgan, 364
Arthur Tiffany, 364
Bernadine (Mrs. Philip Bartlett Gale), 365
Bert Hilliard, 364
Charles Harry, 364
Charles Harry, 2nd, 364
Charles Harry, 3rd, 364
Charles Harry, 4th, 364
Daniel (1) (Dod), 361-62
Daniel (2), 362
Dorothy Armstrong, 364
Ferris Briggs, 364
George Alanson, 363-64
George Warner, 364
Harriet Morrow, 364
Jane (Crane), 363
Julianna, 364
Lillian (Armstrong), 364
Lillian Armstrong, 364
Louis Smith, 364
Louis Smith, Jr., 364
Louise (Smith), 364
Lucy (Summer), 364
Lucy Lura, 364
Lura K. (Corey), 364
Margaret (Briggs), 363
Mary (Dod), 362
Mary (Riker), 362
Mary Bartlett (Russell), 364
Nathaniel (Dod), 362
Parmenas, 363
Phebe (Brown), 362
Phebe (Harrison), 362
Ruth (Condit) (Dod), 363
Seth Williston, 363
Stephen (Dod), 362
Stephen, 363
Doolittle, Abraham (1), 286
Abraham (2), 287
Joane (Allen), 286-87
John, 287
Lucetta (Blakeslee), 288
Lydia Maria (Mrs. Isaac Dozier), 285, 289
Mary (Frederick), 287-88
Mary Ann (Dayton), 289
Mercy (Holt), 287
Obed (1), 287-88
Obed (2), 288
Obed (3), 288, 290
Roxana (Squires), 289
Sylvanus Clark, 288-89
Sylvanus S., 289
Douglas, Anna (Campbell), 96
Frank D., 96
Katherine S. D. (Mrs. Franklin Starr Jerome), 96
Dozier, Adelia Baxter (Mrs. Herbert J. Mills), 258, 286
Adelia Bell (Baxter), 285
Isaac, 285, 289
Lydia Maria (Doolittle), 286, 289
Samuel, 285
Dunbar, Elizabeth (Fenn), 292
Hannah (Mrs. Moses (2) Blakeslee), 290, 292
John (1), 291
John (2), 291-92

Mattithiah (Aldridge), 291
Robert, 291
Rose, 291

Eager, Alice Edna (Moore), 216
Clara Paulina (Mrs. Joseph Lafayette Thompson), 216
George Byron, 216
Edwards, Charlotte Montague (Stewart), 222
Harold Gleason, Jr., 222
Karen Stuart, 222
Leigh Stevens, 222
Elston, Dorothea Butler (Kazanjian), 229
Lloyd W., 229
Emerson, Amelia (Denley), 373
Annie Swan (Pierce), 374
David Lowell, 374
Elizabeth (Mrs. Walter Richmond Gardner), 374
Franklin Pierce, 374
Gwendolyn (Kinney), 374
Helen (Mrs. Peter Pineo Chase), 374
Joseph Homer, 373
Louise E. (Mrs. John Courtland Knowles), 374
Lowell, 373-75
Lowell Pierce, 374
Margaret E. (Mrs. Gerald M. Richmond II), 374
Marjory (Fuller), 374
Nancy, 374
Stella B. (Eccles-Oestreich), 375
Stephen Lowell, 374
Emery, Albert Hamilton, 122, 124
Albert Hamilton, Jr., 122-26
Albert Hamilton III, 126, 128
Frances Beecher (King-Myers), 122, 124
Janet (Harris), 126
Joan, 126
Julia (McClune), 126-28
Louise (Mrs. Theodore F. Angell), 126, 128
Robert Harris, 126
Susan, 126

Farnell, Alonzo, 129
Barbara (Price), 132
Edwin A., Jr., 131
Edwin A. III, 132
Edwin Alonzo, 129-32
Ethel (Mikels), 132
Frank A., 132
Harriet (Mrs. George Parker Merrill), 130
Jean A., 132
Leigh Ann, 132
Lena (Garth), 130
Marion (Mrs. Henry Rousseau, Jr.), 130
Marylyn Price, 132
Winifred A. (Burdick), 131
Farrell, Ada (Cole), 144
Alice (Johnson), 144
Catherine (Bagley), 143
Daniel F., 143
Daniel F., Jr., 143-44
Doris (Mrs. Edmund Savoie), 144
Kenneth Robert, 144
Laurel E. (Tillinghast), 144
Linda Jane, 144
Mary (McShane), 211
Mary (White), 212
Mary E., 144
Mildred (Livingston), 144
Richard L., 144
Rita Jacquilin (Mrs. Robert Tainsh), 144
Robert F., 144
Thomas, 211
Thomas H., Dr., 211-13
Walter E., 144
Fellows, Ann Whitney, 431
Carol (Whittemore), 431
Charles Lawrence, 429
Edwin Russell, 429-31
Edwin Russell II, 431

Elsie (Robinson), 431
Jane Booth, 431
Julia Eliza (Crippen), 429
Katherine Louise, 431
Katherine Louise (Miller), 430
Margaret Pearl (Angell), 431
Russell Miller, 431
Russell Miller II, 431
Susan Whittemore, 431
William Henry, 431
William Henry, Jr., 431
Fichtner, Constance (Cook), 369
Eric Arno, 369
Herbert, 369
Field, Ann Montague, 404
Anna (Tarbell), 400
Fred Tarbell, Hon., 400-04
Frederic, 400
Gertrude Alice (Montague), 403
Files, Barbara Boyden, 350
Eben Stuart, Jr., 350
Laurel Burlingame, 350
Mary Elizabeth (Williams), 350
Wendy Aylsworth, 350
Flanagan, Jay Gaynor, 355
Maia Hanley, 355
Martha Josephine (Hanley), 355
William Jay Gaynor, 355
Fleming, Betty Heather, 428
Erwin Winfield, 428
Neville Irene, 428
Neville Marjory (Bartlett), 428
Patrick Dawson, Cmdr., 428
Flint, Augusta (Clarke-Babcock), 339
Elliot, 337-39
Henry Sanborn, 337
Mary Adams (Bullard), 338
Meroe Clark (Strowbridge), 337
Foster, Anna A. (Wilbur), 45
Anna Ethelyn, 46
Edwin Bragg, 45-47
Ethan, 45
Henry, 46
Katherine Wilbur, 46
Lucy M. (Wilbur), 46
Fowler, Anna Potter (Mrs. Charles Augustus Staples), 317, 320
Anthony, 319
Elizabeth (Barlow), 319
Elizabeth (Peck), 320, 323
Elizabeth (Taylor), 320
Henry, 318
Jeremiah (1), 318
Jeremiah (2), 319
Joshua Hatfield, 320, 323
Martha (Hatfield), 320, 326
Mercy, 319
Nathaniel, 320, 326
Rebecca (Newell), 318

Gale, Achsah (Bailey), 360
Bartholomew, 358
Benjamin, 360
Bernadine (Dodd), 357, 365
Charlotte (Bartlett), 360-61
Daniel, 358
Edmund, 358
Edward, 356, 361
Ellen (Maxwell), 356, 361
Jacob, 359, 360-61
John Collins, Col., 359-60
Martha (Lemon), 358
Mary (Bacon), 358
Philip Bartlett, 356-57, 361, 365
Rebecca (Swett), 359
Rebeckah (Webster), 359-60
Susanna (Merrill-Collins), 359
Garde, Ada H. (Chapin), 117
Marjorie Smith (Mrs. Lawrence Perley Cogswell), 119
Olive Lewis (Smith), 119
Walter S., 117-19
William H., 117
Gardner, Elizabeth (Emerson), 374
Emerson, 374
Jean, 374
Pierce, 374
Walter Richmond, 374

Walter Richmond, Jr., 374
Gendron, Amanda (Dumas), 185
Blanche (Videon), 186
Joseph (1), 185
Joseph (2), 185-87
German, Ann Marie, 336
James A., 335
Richard Hubbard, 336
Ruth Ann (Bunce), 335
Gilman, Edward Johnson, 135
Edward Marsh, Col., 134
Emma (Carr), 134
Francis Davidson, 133-35
Francis Davidson, Jr., 135
Mary (Wallis), 134
Rita (Johnson), 135
Roger E., 135
Glynn, Charles V., 201
Donna Vaughn, 201
Leslie Jane, 201
Sally Saunders (Brooks), 201
Goddard, Donald B., 69
Isabelle Grace, 69
Marion Thirza (Hudson), 69
Goff, Darius L., 422
Harriet Lee (Mrs. S. Eugene Jackson), 422
Gold, Marsden, 258
Nellie Eugene (Mrs. Roger Herbert Mills), 258
Gorton, Alden Dexter, Capt., 142
Carrie E. (Alden), 142
Independent Whipple, Adml., 139-42
Mana (Stalvey), 142
Graas, Jane (Neal), 390
John Gregory, 391
John J., 390
Greene, Edward A., 152
Madeline Houghton (Mrs. Ira Lloyd Letts), 152
Greer, Edna M. (Mrs. Roger Herbert Mills, Jr.), 259
Emily, 259
William, 259
Griffin, Edith (Mrs. William Parrish Landon), 184
Emma (Hoyt), 184
Hicks, 184
Griffiths, Dorothy (Crute), 116
George E., 116
Linda Jane, 116
Sandra Sue, 116
Grinnell, Frederick, 24
Mary Brayton (Page), 24
Maud E. (Waters), 27
Rose (Mrs. George Matteson, Jr.), 27
Rose L. (Gifford), 27
Russell, 24-27
Russell, Jr., 27
Gross, Barrett Moulton, 209
Ethel Potter (Moulton), 209
G. Mason, 209
Gerald Moulton, 209

Hackett, Agnes Lavinia (Murtaugh), 399
Jean, 399
John H., 397-99
Mary (Mrs. H. Sydney Bottomley, Jr.), 399
Mary (Lennehan), 397
Michael, 397
Thomas, 399
William Edward, 399
Hall, Alice (Holman), 344
Clara (Mrs. F. Russell Smith), 344
Gardiner, 344
William H., 344
Hammond, Isabelle Grace (Collier), 69
John, 69
Thirza M. (Mrs. Irving P. Hudson), 69
Hanley, Deirdre Louise, 355
Edith (Massie), 355
Gerald T., Maj., 353-55
Gerald T., Jr., 355
James Edward, 353
James Edward, 2nd, 355
Martha Josephine (Mrs. William Jay Gaynor Flanagan), 355

Martha Josephine (Cummings), 353
Virginia Louise (Metz), 355
Harper, David Harris, 166
Heber R., 166
Philip Rathbun, 166
Rachel Harris (Rathbun), 166
Harpin, Charles H., 76
Helen (Hazard), 76
Paul Hazard, 76
Hart, Edward, 329
Freeborn (Williams), 329, 331
Margaret, 329
Mary (Mrs. Samuel Cranston), 327, 330
Thomas, 329-30
Harvey, Janice Meredith (Waring), 296
Norman Darrell, Jr., 296
Norman Darrell III, 296
William Corcoran II, 296
Harwood, Benjamin Eastman, 405-08
Julia I. (Eastman), 405
Letitia Marcia (Mrs. Elliott Mooar Comstock), 407
Letitia Marcia (Morris), 407
Rica Trumbull (Mrs. George Cheney Seeley), 407
Theodore F., 405
Hatfield, Alice (Ebel-Trotter), 324
Eunice (Knapp), 324
Gilbert, 324
Hannah (Oakley), 326
Joshua, 325-26
Martha (Mrs. Nathaniel Fowler), 320, 326
Tamar, 325
Thomas (1), 324
Thomas (2), 324
Havens, Dorothy I. (Hudson), 69
Irving Hudson, 69
Raymond F., 69
Hazard, Charlotte (Mahan), 76
Hannah (Stoddard), 74
Helen (Mrs. Charles H. Harpin), 76
Mary Bushnell (Mrs. Wallace Campbell), 370
Rowland, 370
Rowland, Mrs., 370
William Douglas, 74-76
William Stevens, 74
Henius, Arthur, 70-73
Cyril, 72
Flora, 72
Henrietta (La Reau), 72
Isadore, 70
Muriel (Mrs. Alfred Buckley), 72
Ruel, 72
Salina, 70
Henthorne, Hope (Bens-Webster), 8
Highland, Edith (Mrs. Lewis O. Kinne), 63
Mary C. (Wescott), 63
Owen Henry, 63
Holmes, Albertina (Van der Voet), 137
Fanny (Morgan), 136
Frederick M., 136-38
Gertrude (Noble), 137
Harriett V., 137
Joseph, 136
Morgan Noble, 137
Morgan Noble, Jr., 137
Holt, Agnes (Turnbull), 197
Alfred T., 199
Esther (Johnson), 199
Evelyn (Fenn), 199
Gardner L., 197
Harriet (Johnson), 199
Helen Grace (Mrs. Joseph Sawyer), 199
Henry Turnbull, 197-99
Henry W., 199
Kerchival R., M.D., 199
Phyllis (Pimm), 199
Richard Turnbull, 199
Richard Turnbull II, 199
Horne, Ann, 340
James, 340
Joseph A., 340-42
Margaret (Burke), 341
Howard, Henry, Mrs., 86

Howland, Hannah F. (Mrs. William Babcock Cranston), 328
Harty (Cranston), 328
Joseph, Jr., 328-29
Philadelphia Browning (Mrs. Henry Nelson Staples), 316, 328-29
Hudson, Dorothy I. (Mrs. Raymond F. Havens), 69
Eliza (Pearce), 67
Irving P., 67-69
J. Ellery, 67
Lucy May (Mrs. Wilfred E. Potter), 69
Marion Thirza (Mrs. Donald B. Goddard), 69
Thirza H. (Mrs. Horace S. Chettle), 69
Thirza M. (Hammond), 69

Jackson, Alice Maybelle (Mrs. Clinton Booth Lamson), 149
Ann Magill (Bailey-Lammers), 422
David Mann, 422
Dorothy (Mann), 422
Elizabeth Browning, 422
Harriet Goff (Mrs. Bernard L. Pollak), 422
Harriet Lee (Goff), 422
Jane Josephine (Peoples), 421
Mary Sophia (Booth), 149
S. Eugene, 421-22
Samuel, 421
Samuel Lee, 422
Sarah Lee, 422
Thomas Edward, 149
Jerome, Eliza Holt (Starr), 93
Franklin Starr, 93-97
Henry G., 93
Janet (Pouch-Alford), 96
Katherine S. D. (Douglas), 96
Louise Douglas (Mrs. Donald C. McMillan), 96
Johnson, Emma C., 199
Esther (Mrs. Henry Turnbull Holt), 199
Harriet (Mrs. Henry Turnbull Holt), 199
Isabelle (Sawyer), 308
John A., 199
Margaret (Mrs. Nelson Harvey Smith), 308
Maria F., 135
Orlando H., Dr., 308
Rita (Mrs. Francis Davidson Gilman), 135
William T., 135
Judd, Amna (Mrs. Asahel Mix), 261, 269
Calvin, 268
Jemima (Miller), 268
John, Lt., 268
Jonah, 268
Joseph, 268
Mary (Hawkins), 268
Mary (Ingham), 269
Sarah (Winchell), 268
Thomas, Dea., 267

Kazanjian, Calvin Kevork, 277-30
Dorothea Butler (Mrs. Lloyd W. Elston), 229
Kevork, Rev., 227
Mary, 227
Sarann (Butler), 229
Kellogg, Abigail (Terry), 273, 279
Joseph, Lt., 275, 279
Martin, 274
Philip, 274
Prudence (Bird), 274
Prudence (Mrs. Abraham Merrill), 262, 275
Kerr, Barbara Weaver (Brooks), 201
Katherine Brooks, 201
Roger B., 201
Roger Brooks, Jr., 201
Kimball, Mabel (Mrs. Walter D. Baker), 107-11
Sarah E. (Kimball), 108
William H., 108
King, Margaret Isabelle (Smith), 309

Robert Cushman, 309
Kinne, Della (Clark), 62
Edith (Highland), 63
Lewis O., 62-63
Watson T., 62
Wescott Clark, 63
Kirkland, Charles L., 116
Dorothy (Mrs. William H. Crute), 116
Elizabeth T. (Pullman), 116
Knauss, John Franklin, 147
Tevilla (Koch), 147
Knight, Alonzo, 188
Caroline Elizabeth, 191
Carolyn, 191
David Curtis, 191
Gordon Curtis, 191
Harry Clifford, 188-91
Lawrence Woodford, 190
Mabel (Bacon), 190
Nancy (Lord), 191
Sarah (McFadden), 188
Stephen Weymouth, 191
Knowles, Elizabeth, 375
Jane (Mrs. James Gerlach), 375
John, Jr., 375
John Courtland, 374
Louise E. (Emerson), 374
Robert Courtland, 375
Koch, Aaron, 145
Alvin Adam, M.D., 145-47
Ellen Judith (Seiple), 146
Tevilla (Mrs. John Franklin Knauss), 147
Tevilla (Stever), 145
Kohler, Annie (Freiday), 43
Elsie (Mrs. Frederic W. Macomber), 43
William, 43

Lammers, Ann Conrad, 422
Ann Magill (Bailey), 422
Elizabeth Ann (Mrs. Sumner P. Ahlbum), 422
Howard, 422
Howard M., Jr., 422
Louise C. (Martien), 422
Lamson, Addey Lucinda (Booth), 148
Alice Maybelle (Jackson), 149
Clinton Booth, 148-49
Solomon Eugene, 148
Landon, Daniel S., 184
Edith (Griffin), 184
Marie Roszelle, 184
Mary (Mrs. Joshua K. Bolles), 184
Mary (Parrish), 182
Seth C., 182
William P., 182-84
William Parrish II, 184
La Place, Eleanor, 37
Gayle Ann, 37
Helen (Drowne), 37
Hortense (Mrs. Carl Carlson), 37
Mabel (Bissell), 37
Minnie (Starkey), 35
Simon R., 35-37
William B., 37
William G., 35
William O., 37
Latham, Elizabeth, 333
Frances (Mrs. William Vaughan), 333
Lewis, 333
Lee, Joseph, 155
Orianna (Lewis), 158
Sarah (Adele), 155
Wilson Horatio, 155-58
Leech, Clifton B., 180
Clifton B., Jr., 180
Dorothy (Newton), 180
Leete, Anna (Shute), 281
Anne (Mrs. John (3) Collins), 276, 282
Anne (Payne), 282
John, 282
Mary (Chittenden), 282
William, Hon., 281-82
Lena, Helen F. (Gartland), 60
Hugh F., M.D., 59-61
Hugh F., Jr., M.D., 60
Hugh F. III, 61

Jean (Bennett), 61
Mary (Lennon), 59
Patrick H., 59
Paul J., 61
Richard, 61
Virginia M. (Mrs. Leon Calanquin), 61
Leone, Alvin C., 21
Bryan A., 21
Francis A., 21
Rose Mary (Pallotti), 21
William A., 21
Letts, Emma (Slater), 150
George J., 150
Houghton, 152
Ira Lloyd, 150-52
Madeline Houghton (Greene), 152
Lewis, George Burnet, Mrs., 152
Lisle, Anna Angell Waterman (Whiting), 1
Arthur Beymer, 1-4
Hope Lisle, 4
Martha (Briggs), 4
Waterman Whiting, 4
William McIntyre, Rev., 1
Long, Cynthia D., 121
Gerald Joseph, 121
Joseph, Mrs., 121
Robert Henry, 121
Thomas, 121
Loomis, Agnes (Lummys), 280
Elizabeth (Scott), 281
John (1) (Lummys), 280-81
John (2) (Lummys), 280
John (3), Dea., 280-81
John (4), Dea., 281
Joseph, 280
Kyrsten (Pasfield or Jackson) (Lummys), 280
Mary (Mrs. John Buell), 266, 281
Mary (White), 280
Thomas (Lummyns), 279
Loveland, Hazel (Gilson), 154
Orson, 154
Shirley (Mrs. Earl H. Wheeler), 154
Macomber, Elsie (Kohler), 43
Frederic Alton, 43
Frederic W., 43-44
Lillie Wilson, 43
Mahan, Charlotte (Mrs. William Douglas Hazard), 76
Charlotte (Persse), 76
Ludlow, 76
Main, Elizabeth A. (Benjamin), 23
Hazel L., 23
Leeds, 22
Sarah (Holdridge), 22
William Leeds, 22-23
Massie, Edith (Mrs. Gerald T. Hanley), 355
Harriet Eliza (Read), 355
John G., 355
Mayberry, Charles, 412-14
Ellen (Mayberry), 412
May Honora (Baker), 414
Richard, 412
McClune, Julia (Mrs. Albert Hamilton Emery, Jr.), 126-28
Mary C. (Relyea), 126, 127
Wilbur Fisk, 126, 127
McMillan, Donald C., 96
Katharine Douglas, 96
Louise Douglas (Jerome), 96
McNamara, Emman Louis, Mrs., 135
Meisser, Alicia (Mrs. Arthur McMurtrie), 81
Juliana (Snigorski), 80
Katharine (Siek), 81
Robert Stanley, 81
Rudolf Henry, 81
Rudolph, 80
Stanley, 80-82
Merrill, Abigail (Stone), 263
Abraham, 241, 262, 275
Anna (Buell), 263
Harriet Buell (Mrs. Roger Mills), 241, 263
John, 241, 261-62
Joseph, 241, 262-63

Mary, 261
Nathaniel, 261-62
Phineas, Capt., 241, 262-63, 267
Prudence (Kellogg), 262, 275
Sarah (Watson), 262
Susanna, 261
Miller, Edward T., 430
Katherine Louise (Mrs. Edwin Russell Fellows), 430
Mary (Whitney), 430
Mills, Adelia Baxter (Dozier), 258, 286
Bertha D(ozier), 231, 237, 240, 244, 247, 248, 249, 251, 253, 255, 258
Carolyn Greer, 259
Edna M. (Greer), 259
Hannah (Adams), 256-57
Hannah (Remington), 257, 265
Harriet Buell (Merrill), 241, 257-58, 263
Herbert J., 253-54, 258, 286
James Remington, 257-58, 261
Joan, 255
John, 256
Joseph (1), Dea., 256-57
Joseph (2), Dea., 256-57, 265
Mary (Buell), 255, 265
Mary Elizabeth (Mix), 258, 261
Nellie Eugene (Gold), 258
Roger, 241, 257-58, 263
Roger Herbert, 254, 258
Roger Herbert, Jr., 258-59
Sarah (Pettibone), 256
Simon (1), 234, 238, 255
Simon (2), 238, 255, 265
William Roger, 259
Milner, Elizabeth (Segar), 437
Harry R., 436-38
John H., 436
Mary F. (Fidler), 436
Mitchell, Elizabeth (Church), 378
Harold E., 376-79
Ida (Mannel), 376
William Henry, 376
Mix, Anna (Judd), 261, 269
Asahel, 260-61, 269
Ashbel, 260-61
Daniel (1), 259, 284
Daniel (2), 259-60
Elizabeth (Headsill), 260
Hannah (Byington), 260-61
Lydia (Irwin), 260
Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. James Remington Mills), 258, 261
Rebecca (Turner), 259
Ruth (Rockwell), 259-60, 284
Thomas, 259
Timothy, 260
Montague, Gertrude Alice (Mrs. Fred Tarbell Field), 403
Martha P. (Cogswell), 403
Richard, Rev. Dr., 403
Moran, George Waring, 296
Janice Ann, 296
Mary Hooper (Waring), 296
Mary Katherine, 296
Thomas Smith, 296
Thomas Smith, Jr., 296
Morgan, Charles E., 17
Elizabeth Merrick (Mrs. Walter Perry), 17
Lily Merrick, 17
Morhardt, Claire E. (Connor), 113
Jane Rogers, 114
Jeffrey, 114
Roger, 113
Morris, Letitia Catharine (Rice), 407
Letitia Marcia (Mrs. Benjamin Eastman Harwood), 407
Lucius Smith, 407
Moulton, Benjamin P., 207-10
Carlotta Flora (Barrett), 209
David Carpenter, 207
Dorothy Barrett (Mrs. Hubert A. Latham), 209
Ethel Potter (Mrs. Robert M. Power), 209
Mildred Weeden, 209
Ruth Weeden (Potter), 207
Munroe, Clarence Alexander, 163

Doris (Straker), 163
Harriet Codding (Rhodes), 163
James, 159
James A., 159-63
James Edward, 162
James Edward, Jr., 163
Loretta (Paquin), 163
Martha A. (Butters), 162
Nancy Jean, 163
Robert Allen, 163
Robert Allen, Jr., 163
Sara-Lou, 163
Murtaugh, Agnes Lavinia (Mrs. John H. Hackett), 399
Mary Frances (Chattreau), 399
Patrick, 399

Neal, Barbara (Mrs. Paul B. Beeson), 390
Jane (Mrs. John J. Graas), 390
Margaret A. (Mrs. Robert B. Taylor), 390
Margaret A. (White), 390
Ray C., 390
Ray C., Jr., 391
Newton, Arthur, 317
Dorothy (Mrs. Clifton B. Leech), 180
George, 317
Elisabeth Anthony (Mrs. Nelson Cabot), 180
Elizabeth Browning (Staples), 317
Elizabeth Shove (Anthony), 179
Hetty Baker (White), 181
J. Edward, 179-81
James, 179
Robert, 317
Ruth Barbara (Mrs. Eli Partridge), 317
Noble, Gertrude (Mrs. Frederick M. Holmes), 137
Harriett (Stanley), 137
Howard Cole, 137
Nolan, Frank Floyd, 386
John H., 386-88
Mary (Carey), 386
Natalie D. (Sheehan), 387
Norman, Bessie Langley (Mrs. Francis Alfred Corbett), 225
Emma (Davis), 225
Thomas Moses, 225
O'Bannonn, Daniel Walton, 49
Louise (Smith), 49
Orr, Ann (Easton), 39
Jennie (Mrs. John Henry Thorpe), 39
John, 39
Osborne, Donald V., 78
Donald V., Jr., 78
Nancy (Dane), 78
Nancy Louise, 78

Pallotti, Elizabeth, 21
Elizabeth Huntington (Ballard), 21
Francis A., 18-21
Maria Antonia (Demma), 18
Mary Agnes (Verdi), 21
Nicholas, 18
Rose Mary (Mrs. Alvin C. Leone), 21
Palmieri, Christopher Joseph, 302
John Robin, 302
Joseph F., Dr., 302
Ruth Gifford (Ayling), 302
Stephen, 302
Partridge, Debra Lee, 317
Eli, 317
Robert Newton, 317
Ruth Barbara (Newton), 317
Paxson, Ada Ann (Jennings), 390
Mabel E. (Mrs. Frederic C. White), 390
William E., 390
Peck, Abigail (Peck-Barney), 352
Asa, 352
Benjamin, 322
David, 323
Deliverance, 351
Elizabeth (Mrs. Joshua H. Fowler), 323
Elizabeth (Hicks), 323
Elizabeth (Whitacker), 323
Ellis, 352
Esther (Wiswold), 323

Frederick Stanhope, 346-50
Hannah, 322
Helen (Mrs. Weir Williams), 350
Helen (Babbs), 321
Jathniel, 322
Joseph (1), 321, 350
Joseph (2), 322
Judith (Smith), 351
Keziah (Barnes), 351
Leander Remington, 346, 352
Lucretia S. (Remington), 352
Mary Rothwell (Burlingame), 349
Nathaniel (1), 351
Nathaniel (2), 351
Rebecca (Clark), 322
Robert, 321, 350
Sarah (Hill), 352
Sarah (Smith), 322
Sarah Gould (Cannon), 346
Solomon (1), 323, 350, 351
Solomon (2), 351
Perry, Arthur Latham, 15
Bliss, Prof., 16
Cecelia (Horner), 17
Charles Morgan, 17
Elizabeth (Mrs. James B. Marsh), 17
Elizabeth Merrick (Morgan), 17
Grace Rogers (Mrs. Robert J. Davidson), 17
Katherine (Webb), 17
Lewis, Dr., 16
Lillan (Park), 17
Mary Belden (Rogers), 17
Mary Brown (Smedley), 15
Nancy Webb, 17
Patricia Morgan, 17
Rogers, 17
Walter, 15-17
Walter, Jr., 17
Pierson, Andrew, 12
Andrew N., 9
Emily Miller, M.D., 10
Frank Allison, 10
Helen Newman (Mrs. Robert Foster Chambers), 425
Margaret Stuart (Allison), 9
Mary Agnes (O'Brien-Salzman), 12
Olive (Dailey), 12
Robert Dudley, 10
Wallace R., Jr., 12
Wallace Rogers, 9-12
Pilsbury, Edwin L., 335
Louise (Plummer), 335
Mabel (Mrs. Richard Hubbard Bunce), 335
Pinney, Humphrey, 276-77
Joanne, 276
John, 276
Joyce (Bissell), 278
Mary (Mrs. Daniel (1) Adams), 269, 278
Mary (Hull), 277
Samuel, 277-78
Platt, Emily Sybil (Mrs. Joseph Edward Reutemann), 206
Leonard, 206
Margareta (Frosch), 206
Pollitt, Annie S. (Mrs. Arthur Smith), 33
Emeline (Hobson), 34
George W., 34
Potter, Donald, 69
Lucy May (Hudson), 69
Wilfred E., 69
Pouch, Florence (Wheelock), 96
Fred H., 96
Janet (Pouch-Alford) (Mrs. Franklin Starr Jerome), 96
Power, Ethel Potter (Moulton-Gross), 209
Robert, 209
Robert M., 209
Pullen, Mary (Allen), 42
W. Kenyon, Jr., 42
Purviance, Cora (Stillwell), 420
Elizabeth (Mrs. W(illiam) Gordon Reed II), 420
Wynne, 420
Putnam, Celintha T. (Gates), 90

Helen Cordelia, M.D., 90-92
Herbert Asa, 90

Rathbun, Anita Reed (Mrs. William Harlan Bucknell), 166
Ann Wilkinson, 166
Anna Reed (Wilkinson), 166
Edward Harris, 164-66
Edward Harris, 2nd, 166
Elizabeth Sherrerd, 166
Frances (Matteson), 166
Lawrence Wilkinson, 166
Mabel (Mrs. David Roycroft Wells), 166
Oscar J., 164
Rachel F. (Harris), 164
Rachel Harris (Mrs. Helen R. Harper), 166
Raymond, Alice Gilbert (Mrs. James Harrington Biram), 102
Manley A., 102
Mary (Gilbert), 102
Reed, Alfred Augustus, 418
Elizabeth (Purviance), 420
Elizabeth Ives (Slater), 418
W(illiam) Gordon II, 418-20
Remington, Daniel, 264
Elizabeth, 263-64
Elizabeth (Hutton), 263
Hannah (Mrs. Joseph (2) Mills), 257, 265
Hannah (Hale), 264
John (1), Lt., 263-64
John (2), 264
Mehitable (Walker), 264
Richard, Rev., 263
Sarah (Winchell), 264
Thomas, 263
Reutemann, Emily Sybil (Platt), 206
Joseph Edward, 205-06
Walberga (Zirn), 205
William, 205
Richmond, Elizabeth Tucker, 374
Gerald M. II, 374
Gerald M. III, 374
Margaret E. (Emerson), 374
Marjory, 374
Ripley, Amelia (MacPherson), 53
Amos, 53
Ira S., 53-54
Milly B. (Wood), 54
Ritter, Jane Gregory, 435
John H., 435
Mazelle Slocum (Comery), 435
Nancy Tomlin, 435
Susan Whitfield, 435
Rockwell, Honor (Newton), 282
John, 282, 283-84
Ruth (Mrs. Daniel (1) Mix), 260, 284
Sarah (Ensign), 284
Susanna (Capen), 283
William, 282-83
Rogers, George E., 30
Jane M. (Mrs. John Turnell Austin), 30
Mary F., 30

Safford, Charles Noah, 415-17
Elisabeth B. (Tidd), 417
Harriet M. (Gates), 415
Henry, 415
Rebecca (Mrs. Gerry T. Attridge), 416
Salzman, Mary Agnes O'Brien (Mrs. Wallace Rogers Pierson), 12
Victor Lamont, 12
Saunders, Edith (Abby), 52
Marion (Mrs. Harold Clark Alvord), 52
Walter M., 52
Savoie, Cheryl Marie, 144
Doris (Farrell), 144
Edmund, 144
Sawyer, Deborah, 199
Helen Grace (Holt), 199
Holt, 199
Joseph, 199
Scofield, Frances (Webb), 175
George R., 175
Harriett (Mrs. Henry M. Senior), 174-75

Seeley, Rica Trumbull (Harwood), 407
George Cheney, 407
Segar, Elizabeth (Mrs. Harry R. Milner), 437
Mary (Lewis), 437
William, 437
Seiple, Alfred Joseph, 146
Ellen Judith (Mrs. Alvin Adam Koch), 146
Katherine (Kuhns), 146
Senior, Arthur H., 173
Eleanor (Senior-Allyn), 174
Grace B. (Twiss), 174
Harold Benedict, 173-75
Harriett (Scofield), 174-75
Henry M., 174-75
Mary Evanna (Benedict), 173
Shea, Cornelius, 14
Mary (Curran), 14
Teresa (Mrs. G. Donald Bartlett), 14
Sheaffe, Alice (Sheafe), 284
Edmund, 285
Elizabeth (Sheff), 284
Joane (Jordan-Kitchell), 285
Joanna (Mrs. Abraham Cruttenden), 285
Mary (Harmon) (Sheafe), 285
Richard (Sheff), 284
Thomas (1) (Sheafe), 284
Thomas (2) (Sheafe), 284
Sheehan, Dennis Wolfe, 387
Julia (Halpin), 387
Natalie D. (Mrs. John H. Nolan), 387
Sherburne, F. Foster, 305
Maud (Tenney), 305
Ruth (Mrs. Lyon Carter), 305
Siek, Agnes (Tarboi), 81
Joseph, 81
Katharine (Mrs. Stanley Meisser), 81
Slocum, Eason Lafayette, 435
Edna Agnes (Remington), 435
Mazelle Remington (Mrs. George E. Comery), 435
Smith, Annie S. (Pollitt), 33
Arthur, 32-34
Barbara, 33
Beulah W. (Mrs. Charles Francis Allen), 42
Carol, 345
Caroline Margaret (Mrs. John Douglas Crawford), 308
Clara (Hall), 344
Elizabeth (Entwistle), 345
Elizabeth (Twitchell), 309
F. Russell, 343-45
Felicity Annabelle (Mrs. Peter Miles Snyder), 309
Frank Hamilton, 343
Franklin Augustus, 42
George H., 119
Georgianna Margaret (Clewley), 42
Geraldine, 33
Henry, 32
Holman Hall, 345
Joan (Gordon), 345
Mabel (Agers), 33
Marcell Nelson, 307
Marcell Nelson II, 308
Margaret (Johnson), 308
Margaret Isabelle (Mrs. Robert Cushman King), 309
Mary (Babcock), 119
Mary Ann (Grundy), 32
Maude (Richmond), 343
Nellie (Hood), 307
Nelson Harvey, 307-09
Nelson Harvey II, 309
Nelson Hood, 309
Olive Lewis (Mrs. Walter S. Garde), 119
Richmond Hall, 345
Robert Russell, 345
Snyder, Felicity Annabelle (Smith), 309
Franklin Bliss, 309
Peter Miles, 309
Stalsburg, Betty May (Mrs. Daniel Zanardi), 49
Caroline (Peterson), 48

Harold J., 48-50
Harold J., Jr., 49
Johannes, 48
Kathryn (O'Bannonn), 49
Robert, 49
Stanton, John, Capt., 332
Mary (Clarke-Cranston), 332
Staples, Anna Augusta (Mrs. Arthur Woolley), 317
Anna Potter (Fowler), 317, 320
Charles, 315
Charles Augustus, 316-17, 320
Elizabeth Browning (Mrs. Robert Newton), 317
Henry Nelson, 315-16, 329
Philadelphia Browning (Howland), 316, 329
Sarah Calder (Mrs. William Augustus Crosby), 315, 317
Stewart, Charlotte Montague (Mrs. Harold Gleason Edwards, Jr.), 222
Charlotte Montague (Swift), 217
Francis G., 217
Grace M. (Stuart), 221
Harry Eaton, M.D., 217-23
Storrs, Hamilton, 89
Helen (Burnham), 89
Stuart, Grace M. (Mrs. Harry Eaton Stewart), 221
Jennie (Darling), 221
William H., 221
Sturtevant, Eugene, 85
Helena, 85-87
Louisa, 86
Mary, 86
Mary (Clark), 85
Sylvia, William, Mrs., 121
William Thomas, 121

Tainsh, Jacquilin Ann, 144
Rita Jacquilin (Farrell), 144
Robert, 144
Taylor, Edward Frederic, 390
Eleanor Van Dyck, 100
Eleanor Van Dyck (Beckwith), 99
John C. E., 99
John C. E., Jr., 100
Jonathan (1), 272-73
Jonathan (2), Dea., 273-74
Margaret, 390
Margaret A. (Neal), 390
Mary, 273
Neal Paxson, 390
Oliver Beckwith, 100
Robert, Jr., 390
Robert B., 390
Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Winchell), 272, 274
Sarah (Brooks), 274
William Albert, 100
Terry, Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Kellogg), 273, 279
Alice, 278
Elizabeth, 279
Johanna (Cooper), 278
John, Rev., 278-79
Mary (White), 279
Robert, 278
Stephen (1), 278
Stephen (2), 279
Thompson, Clara Paulina (Eager), 216
Ella (Brock), 214
Gay Lafayette, 216
Joseph Lafayette (1), 214
Joseph Lafayette (2), 214-16
Thorpe, Alice Louise, 39
Dorothy Orr (Mrs. William M. Wilson), 39
Jane (Black), 38
Jennie (Orr), 39
John, 38
John Henry, 38-39
Tidd, Elisabeth (Wells), 416
Elisabeth B. (Mrs. Charles Noah Safford), 416
Franklin, 416
Tillinghast, Cordelia (McCarten), 144
Guy B., 317
John B., 144
Laurel E. (Mrs. Daniel F. Farrell, Jr.), 144

Sarah Calder (Staples), 317
Tripp, Adelaide J. (Simmons), 170
Arthur D., 171
Arthur D. III, 171
Arthur Dyer, 167, 169, 170-72
Catherine Patterson, 171
Frank G., 171
Henry D., 170
Herman B., 171
Jessie R. (Jauchius), 171
John P., 171
Marion M., 171
Martha B. (Church), 167, 169, 171
Martha (Merrill), 171
Rollin C., 171
Stephen Bruce, 171
Tuttle, Elizabeth, 292-93
Jonathan, 292-93
Mary (Mrs. William Frederick), 287, 293
Rebecca (Bell), 293
William, 292-93
Tyler, Alpheus Williams, 202
Elizabeth (Bolton-Hall), 204
Fannie (Kidder-Davenport), 204
Melissa (Usher), 202
Rollin Usher, 202-04

Urquhart, Grace (Duncan), 409
Grace Marion (Mrs. Briden), 410
Robert, 409
Robert Glen, M.D., 409-11
Violet (Wilson), 410

Vaughan, Frances (Latham-Weston-Dungan-Clarke), 333
William, Rev., 333
Veit, Marcia (Williams), 350
Richard Charles, 2nd, 350
Richard Charles, 3rd, 350
Sally, 350
Susan, 350
Verdi, Dominick, 21
Mary Agnes (Mrs. Francis A. Pallotti), 21
Rosa (Ruggiero), 21
William F., Dr., 21
Videon, A. W., 186
Blanche (Mrs. Joseph Gendron), 186
Catherine (Durgin), 186
Villard, Mrs. Oswald Garrison, Jr., 152

Walker, Anna (Koechler), 176
Charles M., 176-78
Cornelia Augusta (Monson), 176
Mary Elizabeth (Hughson), 177
Paul M., 177
Theodore, 176
Wallin, Mrs. Freeman F. (Mrs. S. Eugene Jackson), 422
Waring, Alice Elizabeth (Collins), 296
George Henry, Hon., 294-96
Janice Meredith (Mrs. Norman Darrell Harvey, Jr.), 296
Margaret Ann, 296
Margaret Ann (Birch), 294
Mary Hooper (Mrs. Thomas Smith Moran), 296
Mary Hooper (Bassett), 295
Seabury Bassett, 295
Susan Bassett, 296
Thomas B., 294
Warner, Louise (Bunce), 335
Mary Louise, 335
Winthrop L., 335
Winthrop Loring, Jr., 335
Waterman, Mrs. Shirley (Mrs. Wheeler), 154
Watson, James, 241
Sarah (Mrs. John Merrill), 241
Webster, Earl C., 5-8
Flora (Henry), 5
Herbert Lincoln, 5
Hope (Bens) (Mrs. R. J. Henthorne), 8
Wells, David Roycroft, 166
David Roycroft, Jr., 166
Mabel (Rathbun-Ashforth), 166
Welsh, Carrie (Coombs), 384
George, 383
James Wilson, 383-85

Marshall Wilson, 384
Mary Wilhelmina (MacDonald), 383
Wesson, Frances (Chambers), 425
Robert William, 425
Sally Helen, 425
William H., 425
Wheeler, Earl H., 153-54
John J., 153
Molly E. (Steffy), 153
Shirley (Loveland), 154
Shirley Loveland, 154
White, Allie (Brown), 180
Andrew M. W., Dr., 180
Frederic C., 389-91
George W., 389
Hetty Baker (Mrs. J. Edward Newton), 180
John, 212
Mabel E. (Paxson), 390
Margaret A. (Mrs. Ray C. Neal), 390
Mary (Mrs. Thomas H. Farrell), 212
Mary (Moore), 212
Sarah Miller (Whelden), 389
Wilbur, Amos C., 46
Catherine (Smith), 46
Lucy M. (Mrs. Edwin Bragg Foster), 46
Wilkinson, Anna (Reed), 166
Anna Reed (Mrs. Edward Harris Rathbun), 166
Henry W., 166
Williams, Alice (Pemberton), 330
Alonzo, 192
Alonzo Butler, 196
Alonzo Roger, 192-96
Diane Elizabeth, 350
Frederick Peck, 350
Freeborn (Mrs. Walter Clarke), 331, 332
Helen (Peck), 350
James, 330
Joan Borden, 196
Leslie Mason (Bennett), 196
Marcia (Mrs. Richard Charles Veit, 2nd), 350
Margaret Eleanor (Gillis), 350
Mary, 331
Mary (Butler), 195
Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Eben Stuart Files, Jr.), 350
Mason Butler, 196
Roger, 330
Roger Bennett, 196
Sarah E. (Phelps), 192
Uzelle Burlingame, 350
Uzelle de Rocha (Richardson), 350
Weir, 350
Weir Peck, 350
Wilson, Barbara Gladwell, 39
Dorothy Orr (Thorpe), 39
James, 410
Jane Marie Gladwell, 39
Rose, 410
Violet (Mrs. Robert Glen Urquhart), 410
William Gladwell, 39
William M., 39
Winchell, David, 271
Elizabeth (Filley), 272
Joseph, 272
Nathaniel, 270
Robert, 270
Sarah (Mrs. Daniel Remington), 264, 272
Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Judd), 268, 271
Sarah (Porter), 271
Sarah (Taylor), 272
Wood, Clara (Beatty), 54
Herbert R., 54
Milly B. (Mrs. Ira S. Ripley), 54

Yale, Florence (Mrs. Raymond Wilson Cook), 369
Laura (Dreisbach), 369
William H., 369

Zanardi, Betty May (Stalsburg), 49
Daniel, 49
Dean Harold, 49

5467